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A. G. Kennedy

DICTIONARY
OF THE
SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

JAMIESON, John, 1759-1838.

"

JAMIESON'S
DICTIONARY
OF
THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE;

**IN WHICH THE WORDS ARE EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SENSES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS BY WHOM
THEY ARE USED, OR THE TITLES OF THE WORKS
IN WHICH THEY OCCUR, AND DERIVED
FROM THEIR ORIGINALS.**

ABRIDGED BY JOHN JOHNSTON.

A NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED,

By JOHN LONGMUIR, A.M., LL.D.,

EDITOR OF "WALKER AND WEBSTER COMBINED," "WALKER'S RHYMING DICTIONARY," &c.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

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TO

Royal Highness Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., V.C.

THIS WORK,

(AS NOW REVISED AND ENLARGED)

**INTENDED TO PRESERVE AND ILLUSTRATE THE
LANGUAGE AND EARLY LITERATURE OF A BRAVE PEOPLE,
WHOSE PATRIOTIC AND SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS IN DEFENCE OF
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WERE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF
AUTHENTIC HISTORY INVARIABLY CONNECTED WITH THE
MAINTENANCE OF THE HEREDITARY CROWN OF
HIS ROYAL ANCESTORS, IS,
BY PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.**

OVERSEA, 1863.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

ry, perseverance, acuteness, research and learning displayed in son's **ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE**, will the admiration and gratitude of all that have occasion to con- wonderful store-house of philology and antiquarianism. The work consisted of two quarto volumes, which were published at a by subscription, in 1808, and dedicated to George, Prince of Such was the interest excited by the work, that the additional attributed by students of Scottish literature, and gleaned by the the prosecution of his studies, accumulated in the course of a few such an amount as enabled the author to produce, in the form of *ment*, other two volumes of equal size with their predecessors, ere published at Edinburgh in 1825, and dedicated to his early who had then become the King. After the death of Dr. Jamieson, Mr. John Johnstone prepared a second edition of this great work, he incorporated the words of the Supplement, with their most significations, into the original Dictionary. By omitting the quota- tained in the Supplement, he was able to compress the work into urto volumes, which were published at Edinburgh in 1840-41, with ginal dedication prefixed. The same editor next prepared an ient of the whole work, which was also published at Edinburgh in an octavo volume.

the copyright of this edition, which for several years had been out , had fallen into the hands of Mr. Murray, Aberdeen, he resolved nt it in a similar form, but at a greatly reduced price. The editor ok only to put the sheets correctly through the press. As he pro- however, it occurred to him that a word here and there might geously be added; and, knowing that Dr. Jamieson was not person- quainted with the dialect of the northern counties, he asked contri- from those who were qualified thus to enrich the work. To all sponded to the request, therefore, the Editor and Publisher make their grateful acknowledgments.

hen nearly the half of the work had been printed, the Editor had n to visit the Orkney Islands, and, in addition to words indicated ert Scarth, Esq., Banker, and contributed by Mr. Petrie, Kirkwall, e procured a copy of the recently published "*Etymological Glossary of land and Orkney Dialect*," by Thomas Edmondston, Esq. of Bunes, d. Before he had it in his power to ask Mr. Edmondston's permis- make use of his valuable *Glossary*, that gentleman, having heard of ended republication of the *Abridgment* of Jamieson, spontaneously

granted the Editor, in the most generous manner, full permission to a *Glossary*, as far as available.

The Editor would also take the liberty of expressing his thanks to Mr. Robert Duncan, Lesmahago, for the early interest he took in the work, and the valuable contributions he communicated, as well as to Mr. Jervise, Brechin, for several Forfarshire words. The Editor has, of course, corrected whatever typographical errors occurred in the work while it was re-editing, and, in cases of doubt, had frequent recourse to the original volumes; in a few cases he has corrected what was erroneous, as *hanter*, *fedmal*, *gowpen*, *turricrook*, &c.; he has given about one hundred and twenty additional explanations of words; he has added one hundred and six various spellings; and sixty synonyms, besides a few etymologies. He has introduced seventy pithy, idiomatic, and illustrative expressions, and the new words, from his own resources and the contributions of individuals, amount to about *one hundred and thirty*.

In a work of such a multifarious nature, and containing so many words from foreign languages, it would be wonderful if no errors had escaped the vigilance of the Editor; but he trusts that such as may be discovered will only be of a trivial nature, and that many will now possess a reliable key to unlock the valuable stores of our Scottish literature, which were shut up in a language that is fast becoming unknown.

Those Englishmen, who have taken but a superficial view of the Scottish language, will learn from this work, that it is neither a collection of barbarous sounds nor a corruption of their own tongue; but that, on the contrary, it has a common origin with the English; and that, while the Englishmen have changed the sound, altered the spelling, and derived many of the words of their forefathers, Scotchmen have preserved to a great extent the primitive language of their Teutonic ancestors, in its integrity, copiousness and force.

Under particular letters or combinations of letters, occasional remarks will be found respecting the interchanges that take place in different parts of the country; but, from circumstances stated by himself, it is evident that Dr. Jamieson's knowledge of the dialect of the northern Isles was limited to enable him to make any remarks on them. The Editor has, therefore, advert to some of them here, that he may account for his having introduced more words from that quarter than he has done. Thus *th* is changed into *t*; as *throat*, *trot*; *thin*, *tin*; *thrang*, *trang*; or *it* is *thou*, *dou*; *their*, *dyr*; *thunder*, *dunder*, or *tunner*; *ch* hard is softened into *sh*; as *chair*, *shair*; *chafts*, *shafts*; *choked*, *shokit*; *qu* into *wh*; as *queen*, *wheen*; *quit*, *whett*; *quirm*, *whirm*.

In conclusion, the Editor begs to state, that it will afford him great pleasure to receive from any of his intelligent readers such words as they may discover to have been omitted, with specification of the districts in which they are used, as these will still be available when the work is submitted to the press. Of such as he has lately received, he has availed himself of what would otherwise have been a blank page at the end of the volume, to present a specimen.

MEMOIR OF DR. JAMIESON.

THE brief Memoir which, through the kindness of the surviving members of Dr. Jamieson's family, is now prefixed to this Abridgment of his greatest work, possesses at least the essential quality of being perfectly authentic. It is in every particular compiled from a rather bulky manuscript autobiography, which was written during the later years of Dr. Jamieson's life, in compliance with repeated solicitations that he would throw together some memoranda of the leading occurrences of his public and literary career.

JOHN JAMIESON was born in the city of Glasgow on the 3rd March, 1759. His father, Mr. John Jamieson, was the pastor of one of the two Seceder congregations which were all then established in that town. His mother's name was Cleland. She was the daughter of Mr. Cleland of Edinburgh, a man who seems to have enjoyed the friendship of the more distinguished of the clergymen of the city, and who had married Rachel, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Bruce of Garlet, son of the second brother of Bruce of Kennet. This reverend person, the great-grandfather of Dr. Jamieson, suffered persecution as a Presbyterian minister, during the troubles of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson's paternal grandfather was Mr. William Jamieson, the farmer of Hill House, near Linlithgow, in West Lothian; a person of respectable connections, being related to several of the smaller landed proprietors of the county, and to some of the wealthy merchants of the then flourishing commercial town of Borrowstounness.

The future lexicographer received his first lessons at a school kept by his father's precentor, a person quite incompetent for the task of tuition. After a course of very imperfect elementary instruction, according to a practice then general, and not yet quite obsolete in Scotland, of leaving the English language to shift, in a great measure, for itself, he was sent, in his seventh year, to the first class of the Latin grammar school of Glasgow, then taught by Mr. William Bald. Bald was a teacher of a stamp not unfrequently met with in those times. He was an admirable boon companion, and possessed of great humour, though more than suspected of undue partiality for the sons of men of rank, or those of wealthy citizens who occasionally gave him a good dinner, and made liberal "*Candlemas Offerings*." This partiality having been very unfairly manifested to the prejudice of the just claims of the Seceder minister's son to the highest prize in the class, as afterwards admitted by Mr. Bald himself, the pupil was withdrawn at the end of the first year. He was then placed under a private teacher named Selkirk, who is described as a worthy man, and with whom, in two years, and by the unremitting care of his father at home, he made such progress, that he was deemed fit to enter the first "Humanity," or Latin class, in the University of Glasgow, when only nine years old. Dr. Jamieson, in commenting upon his very early appearance at college, gently expresses his regret that his ex-

cellent father should have so hurried on his education, and justly that, however vividly impressions may seem to be received by a young man, they are often so superficial as to be altogether effaced by others which succeed them. The professor of Humanity was the Rev. George Muirhead, whom his pupil entertained the most affectionate recollection, and as a venerable man.

During his second year at the Latin class, young Jamieson also attended the first Greek class, which was then taught by Dr. James Moor, the known author of the Greek Grammar which bears his name.

So early in life as this period, the future antiquary was beginning to have a taste for old coins, and other curious objects, on which he expended his pocket-money. A vein for poetry at the same time displayed itself. His predilections were congenial to those of Professor Moor, with whom his son became so far a favourite, that he kindly explained the coins he brought to him, and would show him his own valuable collection, as he had travelled with the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock. Under Moor, his pupil seems to have made progress in every thing of proper business, the Greek language.

During his attendance on the prelections of Professor Muirhead, he says, the mind of the young student received that bias which influenced his literary pursuits of his after life. "The Professor," he says, in the biography above referred to, "not satisfied with an explanation of the meaning of any classical passage, was most anxious to call the attention of his pupils to the peculiar force of the terms that occurred in it; particularly to point out the shades of signification by which those terms, viewed as synonyms, differed from each other. This mode of illustration, which, at that time I suspect, was by no means common, had a powerful influence in attracting my attention to the classical books, and even to the formation of language in general, and to it I most probably may ascribe that partiality for philology and etymological research in which I have ever since had so much pleasure."

The precarious state of his father's health made the studies of a surviving son, already destined to the ministry, be pushed forward with anxious rapidity. The friendly Professor Muirhead disapproved and dissuaded; but there was too good reason for the precipitance, for Jamieson's father afterwards informed him, that he was much afraid that, having long been a prisoner from complicated disease, he would be early taken, and, as he had nothing to leave his son, he was most desirous to forward his classical and professional education. He was accordingly next season entered the Logic class, though, as he remarks, "a boy of eleven years of age quite unfit for studying the abstractions of logic and metaphysics." The first year, also, he considers "entirely lost," and that "it might be blotted from the calendar of his life." A second year spent in philosophical studies employed to little more purpose; and though he now studied under the eminent philosopher, Dr. Reid, he had become, during his father's confinement, too much, he says, his own master to make any great progress either in the Intellectual or Moral Powers." He, however, took much pleasure in the study of Mathematics; but over Algebra, on which he consumed the midnight oil, the student of eleven, very naturally, fell asleep. His classical and philosophical studies were certainly pursued in very good time; but it is yet more surprising to find the As-

University of Glasgow admitting him as a student of theology at the age of sixteen!

The Professor of Theology among the Seceders at that period was the

William Moncrieff of Alloa, the son of one of the four ministers who originally seceded from the Church of Scotland, from their hostility to Episcopacy, and who, subsequently, founded the Secession Church. Though according to his distinguished pupil, a man of extensive erudition, or of great depth of understanding, Professor Moncrieff was possessed of qualities more essential to the fulfilment of his important office of training young men in those days to the Secession ministry; and from the suavity of his disposition, and the kindness of his manners, he was very popular among students. After attending Professor Moncrieff for one season at Alloa, Dr. Jamieson attended Professor Anderson (afterwards the founder of the Andersonian Institution) in Glasgow, for Natural Philosophy, for which science he does not seem to have had any taste. While at the Glasgow University, he became a member of the different *Literary Societies* formed by students for mutual improvement. These were then the *Eclectic*, the *Scientific*, and the *Academic*; and he was successively a member of each of them.

The Doctor relates many beautiful instances of the mutual respect and fraternal regard which then subsisted among the different denominations of the University of Glasgow, and which was peculiarly manifested towards his father during his severe and protracted illness. Comparing modern times with the better days, he prophetically remarks:—

‘If matters go on, as they have done, in our highly favoured country, some time past, there is reason to fear that as little genuine love will be found as there was among the Pharisees, who, from sheer influence of party, in certain sense still ‘loved one another,’ while they looked on all who differed from them in no other light than they did on Sadducees. May the God of Grace give a merciful check to this spirit, which is not from Him!’

Dr. Jamieson was himself, throughout the whole course of his life, distinguished by a liberal and truly Catholic spirit. His friends and intimate associates were found among Christians of all denominations, though he conscientiously held by his own opinions. If he ever lacked charity, it appears to have been towards the Unitarians, a fact perhaps to be accounted for by early controversies with Macgill and Dr. Priestley. Episcopalians and Roman Catholics were among his personal friends, even when his position as a young minister of a very rigid congregation of Seceders, in a country where Episcopacy was the established religion, made the association dangerous to him, as being liable to misconception by his zealous flock.

After he had attained the dignity of a student of Theology, instead of descending to resume the *red gown* of the Glasgow student, Jamieson repaired to Edinburgh to prosecute his studies, and lived, while there, in the house of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Cleland. He attended the prelections of the eminent Dugald Stewart, then but a young man himself.

During the young student's residence in Edinburgh, he made many valuable and desirable acquaintances, and acquired some useful friends. Of the first number was the venerable Dr. John Erskine, who continued the friend of Jamieson for the remainder of his honoured life. Dr. Erskine commanded veneration and love, but he also felt great respect for the Evangelical Doctor's Moderate colleague, the celebrated Principal Robertson, the His-

torian. Robertson was long the leader of the Moderate party in the Courts; and young Jamieson, though a conscientious Seceder, and of manner dedicated from his birth to the service of the Secession Church, witnessing the masterly manner in which the Principal conducted business in the Church Courts, felt, in his own words, "That if he were to acknowledge any ecclesiastical leader, or call any man a master in divine matters, he would prefer the Principal in this character to any man he had ever known to be conducted business with so much dignity and suavity of manner, that those who followed seemed to be led by a silken cord. He might have been cruel, but he never cudgelled his troops."

After attending the Theological class for six sessions, the candidate for the ministry was, at the age of twenty, appointed by the Synod to be on trials for licence; and in July 1779, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow.

Dr. Jamieson's first appearance as a preacher was at Colmonell, a parish, rich, in Ayrshire, then a very dreary and poor district. From the first he seems to have been popular, and the small isolated congregation of Colmonell wished to obtain the young preacher as their pastor; but the Synod gave no encouragement, deeming it his duty to leave such matters to the regular authorities. His next appointment was to the Isle of Bute, Cowal, in Argyleshire. The picture which he gives of characters and manners, long since passed away, and their contrast with present times is a little striking. The venerable Doctor, in old age, relates, "I found my situation on this beautiful island very comfortable. The place of preaching was in Rothesay. I lodged at a farm-house in the parish of Kingarth; and never met with more kindness from any man than from — —, the minister of the parish." This was not at all in accordance with the Doctor's subsequent experience of the Established ministers in other parishes, particularly when he came to be settled in Forfar.

Mr. Jamieson passed over to Cowal in the depth of a severe winter, and was lodged in a wretched, smoky hovel, without even glass to the aperture through which light was received, and in which he had to eat, sleep, and study. These were not the palmy days of the Secession Church.

In the beginning of 1780, Mr. Jamieson was appointed by the Associate Synod (the Supreme Court of the Secession,) to itinerate in Perthshire and the neighbouring county of Angus. After preaching for several Sabbaths in Dundee, in which there was then a vacancy, he made so favourable impression, that the congregation agreed to give him a call to be their minister. But Forfar, his next preaching station, was to be his resting-place, if it proved for many years an ungenial and dreary sojourn. To Forfar he was at that time, of course, a total stranger; and in old age he touches on the subject: "Though I were to live much longer than I have done since that time, I shall never forget the feeling I had in crossing the rising ground where I first had a view of this place. I had never seen any part of the country before. The day was cold, the aspect of the country dreary and bleak, and it was partly covered with snow. It seemed to abound in mounds, which gave a desolate appearance to the whole valley under my feet. I paused for a moment, and a pang struck through my heart, while the following query occurred: 'What if this gloomy place should be the scene of my habitation?' And it was the will of the Almighty that it should be so."

The congregation of Forfar was at that time but newly formed, and had never yet had any regular minister, being, by orders of the Presbytery, *supplied*, as it is termed, from Sabbath to Sabbath by young probationers and others.

Three calls were at the same time subscribed for the popular young preacher: from Forfar, from Dundee, and from Perth, where he was wanted as a second or collegiate minister. The congregation of Dundee was large and comparatively wealthy, but the call was not unanimous, and Forfar proved his ultimate destination. It is not easy to conceive a position more trying, in every respect, than that of the young minister at his outset in Forfar; and a man of less energy, although of equal talents, would probably have altogether sunk under the opposition and persecution which he encountered. There was, however, one bright side: he had been affectionately, nay, anxiously wished for by the whole of his congregation. He knew that he was in the path of duty; and, piously resigning "his lot into the hands of the All-Wise Disposer of events," with the assurance which followed him through life, "that his gracious Master would provide for him in the way that was best," he looked forward to the future with firmness.

By degrees Mr. Jamieson became better known and better appreciated. He acknowledges with marked gratitude the obligations he owed, in many respects, to Mr Dempster of Dunnichen, a gentleman of high character and considerable influence in the county, which he represented for some time in Parliament. This benevolent man was his first, and proved through life his fastest friend. Until his acquaintance with Mr. Dempster, which was brought about by an accidental call, Mr. Jamieson's only social enjoyment was in visiting at intervals several respectable families in Perth and its neighbourhood, or the hospitable manse of Longforgan in the Carse of Gowrie, then a residence combining every charm. But the friendship and influence of Mr. Dempster soon procured similar enjoyments for him nearer home. At Dunnichen he was at all times a welcome guest, and there he became acquainted, through the cordial introduction of Mr Dempster, with all the lauded aristocracy of the county. This enlargement of Mr Jamieson's circle of social intercourse was further aided and confirmed by his marriage with the daughter of an old and respectable proprietor in the county, Miss Charlotte Watson, youngest daughter of Robert Watson, Esq., of Shielhill, in Angus, and of Easter Rhynd in Perthshire.

With Mr. Jamieson's very limited income of £50 per annum, it must have appeared almost madness to think of marriage, even allowing for the greater value of money at that time; but the bachelor state is deemed incompatible with the ministry in Scotland; and, besides, prudential considerations will not always prevent a young man from falling in love. The union, however, which lasted for more than half a century, proved in all respects a most auspicious one. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson had, no doubt, for a long period, much to contend with, from limited means and a very numerous family, but the energy and untiring industry of Mr. Jamieson made up for all other deficiencies.

Mr. Jamieson's confidence in Providence, and in his own energies, soon began to reap its reward. To loneliness at home, and indifference, if not neglect, abroad, there now succeeded strong domestic attractions, and the esteem and regard of many respectable neighbours.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Jamieson began to work seriously for

the press, and continued, for upwards of forty years, a constant and voluminous writer on diversified subjects. While yet a mere stripling had composed some pieces of poetry for "Riddiman's Weekly Magazine," which we notice only because they were his first attempts as an author; next find him communicating, in a series of papers to the *Literary Antiquarian Society of Perth*, of which he was a member,—the fruits of his researches concerning the antiquities of Forfarshire. These papers led the *Dampster* to recommend his writing a history of the county, and the suggestion gave impulse and direction to his local inquiries, although it was never fully complied with. But the publication which seems first to have opened for him some literary reputation, and the character of an orthodox and evangelical minister, was his reply, under the title of "*Secedanism Unmasked*," to Dr. Macgill of Ayr, whose alleged heresy had lately been widely

This work paved the way for his favourable reception in London, where he visited for the first time in 1788-9. He carried to London with him a collection of sermons, afterwards published under the title of "*Sermons to the Heart*," which became very popular. With the exception of this his other writings do not seem to have yielded him much profit, although they added to his reputation. Letters of introduction from Dr. Erskine and others procured for him an extensive acquaintance, particularly in the religious circles and among the evangelical ministers of the metropolis. He mentions the pious and benevolent Mr. John Thornton, the eccentric Baptist minister, John Newton, Venn, and Cecil, as of the number of his new friends. He also found antiquarian and literary associates, who, by a poem on the "*Sorrows of Slavery*," written with some care, and intended to excite the cause of abolition, then of absorbing interest, brought him under the notice of the abolitionists, and led to an acquaintance with Wilberforce and Granville Sharp.

The consideration he enjoyed in these metropolitan circles, and particularly amongst his religious friends, must have been augmented by his "*Essay on Priestly*," for which he received the diploma of Doctor of Divinity from the College of New Jersey, the first honour of the kind that had ever been conferred upon a Seceder.

Dr. Jamieson repeated his visits to London at different times, often staying there for his friend Dr. Jerment, when that gentleman went to Scotland. On these occasions, he extended the circle of his general acquaintance, and appears also to have discovered several distant relations, mixing in the same society. He speaks amusingly enough of his meeting with a distant female cousin, Lady Strange, the widow of the celebrated engraver, a very beautiful and clever woman, who, to her last day, took pride in her broad Scotch, and retained all the warmth of early national feeling. When the Doctor, then a stranger to her, made his formal obeisance, "the good old lady," she says, "ran up to me with all the vivacity of fifteen, and, taking me in her arms, gave me a hearty embrace." She was one of those whose heads and hearts are continually occupied with plans for serving their friends, and her influence, of which she had a good deal, was ever zealously exerted to promote Dr. Jamieson's interests. One of her schemes was, that he should leave the Secession and look for promotion in the Church of England; such an idea, it may well be believed, could not for a moment be entertained by the conscientious Scotch Dissenter, who had, for a dozen years, been maintaining a family on a stipend of £50 a-year.

Notwithstanding his bilious and nervous complaints, Doctor considering his laborious and often harassing duties, enjoyed, up to age, a tolerable measure of health. His "Recollections," to appears to have added from time to time, as memory restored interesting events and reminiscences of his earlier years, seem to terminated abruptly in 1836. He died in his house in George's Square, Edinburgh, on the 12th July 1838, universally regretted, esteemed, and not more for his learning, piety, and social qualities, than as one of the remaining links which connect Scottish literature and social life with the Past.

their language must have been a dialect of the Celtic. I will not say anything about the name of this people, although there is sufficient evidence that it was written corruptly by the Romans. What particularly demands attention, is the origin of the people themselves: and also their language, whether it was Gothic, or Celtic.

It would serve no good purpose to enter into any disquisition about the supposed time of their arrival in this country. As this dissertation is intended merely in subserviency to the following work, it will be enough if it appear that there is good reason to view them as a Gothic race.

I. HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.—The testimony of venerable Bede has been universally respected, except in as far as his credulity might be viewed as influenced by ecclesiastical attachment. It has been supposed, indeed, that many of the legendary stories, now found in his history, were not told by him; as, in a variety of instances, although they appear in the translation, they are wanting in the original. Being the earliest historian of this island, he must have been best qualified to give a just account of the Picts, and although we should suppose him to have been under the influence of ecclesiastical influence in matters of religion, he could have no end to gain in giving a false account of the origin of this people. Yet, on this point, even the testimony of Bede has been treated as unworthy of notice, because it is directly eversive of system.

He says—"Cum plurimam insulæ partem, incipientes ab austro sedissent (Brittones), contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia, ut per longis navibus non multis oceanum ingressam," &c. *Lib. i. l. 1.* "they, the Britons, beginning at the South, had made themselves masters of the greatest part of the island, it happened that the nation of the Picts coming into the ocean from Scythia, as it is reported, in a few long ships, &c. After giving an account of their landing in Ireland, and of their being advised by the Scots of that country to steer towards Britain, he says—"Itaque petentes Britanniam Picti, habitare per septentrionales partes cuperant; nam austrum Brittones occupaverant." *Ibid.* "The Picts, accordingly sailing over into Britain, began to inhabit the northern parts of it, for the Britons were possessed of the southern."

There is not the slightest reason to doubt, that, by the Britons, he means the Welsh, as this is the name by which he designs this people. It is known that Scandinavia had been called Scythia by Jornandes, two centuries before Bede's time. *De Orig. Get. pp. 565-567.* Is it said that Bede lived too long after the settlement of the Picts, to know any thing certain as to their origin? It is sufficient to reply, that he undertakes to give the received belief of his time, which had been transmitted from preceding ages, and which no writer, for nearly nine hundred years after, ever ventured to controvert. If Bede could not know whence they came, it can hardly be supposed that we should have superior information.

If he was certainly well acquainted with the Britons or Welsh, although it should be supposed that he had been misinformed as to the origin of the Picts, his assertion amounts to a full proof that they were quite a different people from the former. For had they been Welsh, or indeed Celts of any description, the similarity of language could not entirely escaped his observation. If an intelligent Highlander can, to day, after a national separation of nearly fourteen hundred years,

Gauls: it is the *topography* of North-Britain, during the second and fifth centuries, as it contains a thousand facts, which solves all these *doubts*, and settles all controversy about the lineage of the Picts." Caled. *ut sup.*

Although Bede knew somewhat about the names of places in North Britain, we, in the nineteenth century, can form a far more certain judgment: and so powerful is this single argument from topography, as to invalidate all other evidence arising from direct historical testimony.

Nennius, who wrote about the year 858, informs us, that "the Picts came and occupied the islands called Orkneys, and afterwards, from the adjacent islands desolated many large regions, and took possession of those on the left, i.e. the north coast (*sinistrali plaga*) of Britain, where they remain even to this day." "There," he adds, "they held the third part of Britain, and hold it even until now." Cap. 5. ap. Gale, I. 99.

Mr. Pinkerton has made a remark, the force of which cannot easily be set aside, that both Nennius and his coadjutor Samuel "were Welch," and that "therefore their testimony is conclusive that the Picts were not Welsh, for they speak of the Picts, while the Pictish name was in full power." Enquiry, II. 161.

That the Picts were not Welsh, appears also from the testimony of Gildas, an earlier British writer, who calls them a *transmarine* nation, who came, *ab aquilone*, from the north. Ap. Gale, I. 1.

The Saxon Chronicle, which seems to have been begun about the year 1000, perfectly concurs with these testimonies. The account given of the Picts is so similar to that of Bede, that it would almost seem to have been copied from his history. It is more minute in one point; as it is said that they came, *ex Australi parte Scythiae*, "from the south of Scythia."

The northern origin of the Picts seems to have been admitted by Roman writers. I shall not urge the well-known testimony of Tacitus, with respect to the striking resemblance of the Caledonians to the Germans; for, notwithstanding the partiality of former ages for this ancient writer, as an accurate investigator and faithful historian, we are now told, that "Tacitus talked about the origin of the Caledonians and Germans, like a man who was not very *satisfied* in such investigations; and who preferred *declamation* to inquiry." Caled. p. 202, N.

The testimony of Claudian, who was coeval with the Emperor Valentinian I., deserves our attention.

——— *Malorum Sarcos fero.*
Orades Isulas Pictorum sanguine Thale.

Goodall, in his Introduction to Fordun, observes on this passage, that although the Romans slew the Saxons in the Orkneys, it does not follow that they were either the inhabitants of the Orkneys, or of Britain. But one consequence is unavoidable,—that even in this early period the Saxons were acquainted with the Orkneys. Hence, also, it seems highly probable that they were in a state of confederacy with the Picts, as being a kindred race.

Stillingfleet's reasoning concerning the testimony of Eumenius is very strong. "In his Panegyrick," says the Bishop, "he takes notice of the different state of the Britons, when Caesar subdued them, from what they were in Constantine's time. 'Then,' saith he, 'they were a rude, half-naked people, and so easily vanquished; but now the Britons were exercised by the arms of the Picts and the Irish.' Nothing can be plainer, than that

respecting the Celtic origin of the Cimbri; and in his account points out no difference between them and the other inhabitants. Tacit. Germ. 37." Edin. Rev. for July 1803, pp. 367, 368.

The *Suiones* have never been viewed as Celts, but generally acknowledged as the more immediate ancestors of the Swedes, although some say, of the Danes. The *Sitones*, also a Scandinavian nation, were settled in these northern regions before the time of Tacitus. Caesar testifies, that the *Tentones* and *Cimbri*, before his time, *patrum nostrorum memoria*, after harassing all Gaul, had attempted to enter into the territories of the *Belgae*. Gall. lib. ii. c. 4.

But when ancient writers insinuate any thing unfavourable to our author's hypothesis, he refuses to give them credit. We have seen with what freedom Tacitus is treated on another point. Here he meets with the same treatment, although in good company. "When J. Caesar and Tacitus speak of Celtic colonies proceeding from Gaul into Germany, they only *confound* those recent colonies with the ancient people, who appear to have been *unknown* to those celebrated writers. Strabo, *who was not well informed* with regard to Western Europe, acquaints us, indeed, that the *Daci ab antiquo*, of old, lived *towards Germany*, around the fountains of the Danube. Vol. I. 446. If his notion of antiquity extended to the age of Herodotus, we might learn from the father of history, that the Danube had its springs *among the Celtae*." Caled. p. 15. N.

Respectable as the testimony of Herodotus is, it cannot, in this instance, be preferred to that of Strabo; for it is evident that he knew very little of the Celts, and this only by report. The accurate and intelligent Rennell does not lay much stress on the passage referred to. "Our author," he says, "*had heard* of the *Celtae*, who lived beyond the columns of Hercules, and bordered on the *Cynesiae* or *Cynetae*, the most remote of all the nations who inhabited the western parts of Europe.—Who the latter were intended for, we know not." Geog. Syst. of Herod. pp. 41, 42.

If the ancient inhabitants of Germany were *unknown* to Caesar and Tacitus, with what consistency is it said, only in the page immediately preceding, where the writer speaks of Mascon's work on the ancient Germans, that "the Gothic people," whom he "considers as the first settlers of his country,—obviously came in on the Celtic aborigines; *as we learn from J. Caesar and Tacitus?*" Caled. p. 14, N. Could these celebrated writers acknowledge the Celts as aborigines, although "the ancient people" who inhabited Germany, "appear to have been unknown to" them?

He also takes it for granted, that the Goths were a different people from the Scythians.

"Every inquiry," he observes, "tends to demonstrate, that the tribes who originally came into Europe by the Hellespont, were remarkably different, in their persons, their manners, and their language, from those people who in after ages migrated from Asia, by the more devious course, around the northern extremities of the Euxine, and its kindred lake. This striking variety must for ever evince the *difference between the Gothic and the Scythian hordes*, however they may have been confounded by the inaccuracy of some writers, or by the design of others." Ibid. p. 12.

This assertion seems to have at least the merit of novelty. It is probably hazarded by our author, because he wishes it to appear that the

Goths did not enter Europe so early as he finds the Scythians did; also, that the former were never so powerful a race as to be able to conquer a great part of Europe. But we need not spend time on it, as this paragraph contains all the proof that is exhibited. I shall only add, that, according to Rennell, the Scythia of Herodotus answers generally to the Ukraine, "its first river on the west being the Danube." *Geog. Syst.* p. 50. The author admits, that, during the fifth century before our common era, the Goths "inhabited the western shores of the Euxine, on the south of the Danube." *Caled.* pp. 12, 13. He places them so nearly on the same spot as Herodotus, that he cannot easily prove that those, whom he calls Goths, were not the same people whom "the father of history" calls Scythians.

The accurate Reviewer, formerly quoted, has shown that, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Scythians settled beyond the Tanais, on the borders of Thrace, before the time of Sesostris, who, it is supposed, flourished about 1400 A.C. Hence he considers the opinion, independently of its evidence, that "500 A.C. they had advanced to the western extremity of Gaul, as by no means absurd or improbable." *Edin. Rev.* *ut sup.* p. 8.

He afterwards shows that Strabo (*lib. vii. p. 295, Causab.*) "evidently considers the Getae as a Scythian tribe," adding, "Pliny says, 'From Borysthenes, over the whole adjoining country, all are Scythian names; different tribes of whom dwell near its banks: in one part the Getae, whom the Romans call the *Isti*.' *Hist. Nat.* *lib. iv. c. 12.* Zamolxis, mentioned by Herodotus, *Melp.* p. 289; and by Strabo [*ut sup.*] as slain by the Getae; and the authors of the *Etymol. Mag.*, and *Sax. Lex.* (in voc. *Zamolxis*) understand the Getae of Herodotus, whom they quote to be Scythians." *Ibid.* p. 359.

Perhaps the strangest foundation of Mr. C.'s theory, is his opinion with respect to the language of the Belgae. He is well aware, that it appears from ancient history that their speech was Gothic, his whole theory must fall to the ground; because it is undeniable, that Belgic colonies were settled in Britain before the invasion by Julius Caesar. To the existence of the Belgae in Britain, when it was first visited by the Romans, had always appeared an irrefragable proof that the Gothic language was very early spoken, if not in the northern, at least in the southern part of our island; and of itself a strong presumption that it was pretty generally extended along the eastern coast. But our author boldly cuts the Gordian knot; finding it easier, doubtless, to do so than to loose it.

"The British Belgae," he says, "were of a Celtic lineage."—"An inquiry with regard, both to the lineage and colonization of the Belgae in Britain, has arisen, by inference, rather than by direct information, from J. Caesar, when he speaks of the Belgae as occupying one-third of Gaul, and as using a different tongue from the other Gauls." *De Bell. Gall.* *lib. i. c. 1.* Yet from the intimations of Livy and Strabo, Pliny and Lucan may infer, that J. Caesar meant *dialect*, when he spoke of language. He ought to be allowed to explain his own meaning by his context. He afterwards says, 'that the Belgae were chiefly descended from the Germans, and, passing the Rhine, in ancient times, seized the nearest country of Gauls.' *Ibid.* *lib. ii. c. 4.* But Germany, as we have seen, was possessed by the Celts, in ancient times," &c. *Caled.* p. 16 N.

It is evident that the learned writer, notwithstanding the force of historical evidence to the contrary, is extremely unwilling to admit any di-

in language, customs, and laws; yet we must believe that he meant no more than that there was some slight difference in *dialect*. Although asserts that they were mostly sprung from the Germans, we must believe that by them he either meant Gauls, or was not acquainted with his subject. The reader may take his choice. for, in the course of two pages, both assertions are made.

The learned gentleman seems, indeed, to have overlooked an historical fact of the greatest importance in this inquiry, which has been stated in the clearest light by a well-informed writer, to whom I have had occasion to refer more than once. This respects the application of the name *Celts* used by ancient historians.

"The Greek authors appears to use *Keltai* and *Galatai*, and the corresponding names of the inhabitants, as strictly synonymous: they use them sometimes to Gaul in general, at other times the context proves they are used in their original sense. But Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants are most frequently denoted by the words, *Keltai* and *Keltai*. The Belgae appear to have attracted most of the attention of these historians; and their description of them is so uniform and accurate, that no doubt can be entertained that they mean the Belgic Gauls, although they call them *Keltai*. Strabo, speaking of the inhabitants of Britain, says—'The men are taller than the Gauls (*τὰς Κελτῶν*), and their hair less yellow.' Lib. ii. p. 194, 200. In his description of Germany, 'Immediately beyond the Belgae to the east of the Celts, the Germans live, differing little from the Celts (*τὰς Κελτῶν*), in their savageness, tallness, and yellowness of skin, and with respect to features, customs, and modes of life, very like the Celts (*τὰς Κελτῶν*), whom we have already described: wherefore it is our opinion that the Romans have given them very properly the name *Germani*, indicating the common origin of the Gauls (*Γαλατῶν*) and them.' Lib. vii. p. 42. The faithfulness and exact information of this author are well known; we may, therefore, consider his description of the Gauls as accurate: it will apply only to the German or Belgic Gauls. Yellow or red hair distinguished a German tribe. There was no resemblance between the Celts and Germans. Diodorus Siculus gives a very particular description of the Gauls (*Γαλατῶν, Κελτῶν*); and it is evident that these terms are frequently employed when he is speaking of that part which Cæsar, from whom he has taken his description, says was inhabited by the Belgæ. He also expressly says,—'The Gauls (*Γαλατῶν*) are tall, fair skinned, and naturally yellow haired.' Lib. v. p. 212. Polybius, our author asserts, describes the Gauls who pillaged Rome under Brennus, as Celts; he certainly calls them Celts (*Γαλατῶν, Κελτῶν*); but his enumeration and description of different tribes puts it beyond a doubt that they were German Gauls. He particularly names and describes the Veneti, Semnones, and Boni. Lib. ii. p. 42, Edit. Bas. 1549. We have the express testimony of Strabo, that the first were German Gauls, Lib. iv. p. 194, and the others are enumerated by Tacitus among the tribes of Germany. Tacit. Germ. c. 38, 39. It may be objected, that Polybius mentions the Gauls as coming from a country remote from any assigned to them by Tacitus and Strabo. But, in the time of the first historian, the Romans were entirely ignorant of Germany, and knew very little of Transalpine Gaul, and therefore could not mention the names or situation of the country whence the invaders originally came. Polybius says, they proceeded into Italy from the adjoining territory of

th: this would be directly on their route from Germany: and as they most probably occupied it for some time, Polybius, both from this circumstance and his want of information, would consider it as their original permanent residence. Longolius, in his edition of *Taciti Germania*, shews that the appellations, Semnones and Boii, are evidently derived from the Celtic, and particularly applicable to the situation and manners of those peoples. Tacit. Germ. edit. Longol. c. 38, 39. Pausanias calls both the Celtic and Belgic inhabitants of Gaul, *Γαλαται* and *Κελται*; but as his authority is less important, and his descriptions not so full and definite, we shall only refer to him. Pausanias, Lib. i. pp. 16, 62, 66; Lib. x. p. 644, &c. Edit. Albur. Hanov. 1613.

“It is still more evident that the terms *Gallia* and *Galli* are frequently employed by the Latin authors, when their observations and descriptions are applicable only to Belgic Gaul and its inhabitants. We need not illustrate this point by the examination of any particular passages, as it is generally admitted, and easily proved.” Edin. Rev. *ut sup.* pp. 366, 367.

But the assumptions of the learned writer, which we have considered, are merely preparatory to the *etymological* evidence from TOPOGRAPHY, which he views as an irrefragable proof of his hypothesis. We shall first advert to what is said in order to shew that the Belgæ were Celts.

“The topography of the five Belgic tribes of Southern Britain,” he observes, “has been accurately viewed by a competent surveyor [Whitaker, *Antique Hist. of Britons*, pp. 83-145], and the names of their waters, of their head-lands, and of their towns, have been found, by his inquisitive inspection, to be only significant in the Celtic tongue.” Caled. p. 16.

Candour requires that it should be admitted, that the Celtic dialects seem to excel the Gothic in expressive names of a topographical kind. The Celts have undoubtedly discovered greater warmth of fancy, and a more natural vein for poetical description, than the Gothic or Teutonic tribes. Their nomenclatures are, as it were, pictures of the countries which they inhabit. But at the same time, their explanations must be viewed with reserve, not only because of the vivid character of their imagination, but on account of the extreme ductility of their language, which, from the great changes which it admits in a state of construction, has a far more ample range than any of the Gothic dialects. Hence, an ingenious Celt, without the appearance of much violence, could derive almost any word from his mother-tongue. Our author has very properly referred to Bullet's Dictionary, in proof of “the great variety of the Celtic tongue;” Caled. p. 221. For any one, who consults that work, must see what uncertain ground he treads on in the pursuit of Celtic etymons.

The learned gentleman asserts, that the names in the five Belgic provinces of South Britain are “only significant in the Celtic tongue.” I dare not pretend to say that I can give the true meaning of any of them, in any other language; because there is little more than conjecture on either side. But if it can be proved, that they may have a signification, in the Celtic or Teutonic, as well as in the Celtic—and one at least fully as probable—this argument must appear inconclusive.

“The Belgic *Cantæ*, in Kent,” he says, “derived their significant name from the districts which they inhabited; being the British *Caint*, signifying the open country.” This observation he applies, and it must apply equally well, to “the *Cantæ* in North Britain;” p. 17. By the way,

It may be observed that this is a description of which our author set peculiarly high: although it is of a very general nature. For, as he says p. 211. that the Brits received from the British provincials the descriptive appellation of *Frisia*, which "denoted the people of the open country;" the very same page, explaining *Terra*, the name of a town, he derives it from a British word, which in composition is *terra*, signifying the open country. This also shows the flexibility of the language: as the same word may either denote a town or a town. But might not the *Cantae* receive their name from *Alam* and *Germ* *frax*, an extremity, a corner; *margo*, extremity signifies? Does not this more particularly describe the situation? Schilt *Land. va. Kent*, has made the same observation which had occurred to me. He refers to Caesar, who indeed describes *Kent* as if he had viewed it from a name as descriptive of its situation: *Critas arum latus est contra Gallias* *hujus latus aliter dicitur—est ad Cantuari.* *Bel. Gall. Lib. v. 13.* It is also far more descriptive than *Brit. terra*, of the situation of the *Cantae* North Britain, who inhabited the East of Ross-shire: and whose count as our author observes p. 66. "ran out eastward into the narrow point" now called *Tartar-ness*. There is at least one river in Kent, the name of which is not British. This is the *Medway*, A. S. *Medweye*, i. e. the river which runs through the middle of the country, or holds the midway. It is probable that this was the Belg. name, which the A-Saxons retained, because the Welsh call *Maistone*, *Cant Medway*, i. e. the city on *Medway*. *Camden*. The term *Way* or *wey*, appears indeed in the name given to it in the Itinerary of Antonine, *Vapudice*.

Mr. Chalmers derives the name of the Thames from *Brit. Taw, Ta* &c. "signifying what expands or spreads, or what is calm." This river which is one of the boundaries of Kent, has also been explained as *significa* in a Goth. dialect, by a writer who had no interest in the present question. "There are two rivers in England," he says, "of which the one is very rapid, and is called *Tif-a*, whence *at tif-a*, *praeceps ire*: the other *Tema* which is almost stagnate, whence *at tema*." He explains *ej tema-a*, paululum moveor. *G. Andr. p. 237.*

In Kent, according to Antonine's Itinerary, three towns have *Dur* for the initial syllable: *Durovernum*, *Dur-leam*, and *Durobriri*, or as *Camden* says, more correctly, *Dur-leam*. *Dur*, it has been said, in British and Irish signifies water: *Caled. p. 17. N.* But the idea is too general and indefinite to have given rise to so many names as, in different counties, exhibit this as a component term; as *Batavedunum*, a Belgic town, now *Duratede*, &c. Schilter has observed, that, in composition, it signifies a door or mouth ostium. Now, although the word occurs in Celtic compositions, it seems originally Teutonic. The primary idea is *janna*, a door, which sense it still retains in almost all the dialects of this language. *Brit. dor* has the same meaning. But the Teut. term is far more general.

The *Regni* of Sussex were another Belgic tribe. Baxter says, that Ptolemy wrote *Regni* for *Renci*; and derives the name from C. B. *rheng* quivis longus ordo, as lying along the coast. He admits that Belg. *renc* has the same meaning, ordo, series; also flexus, flexus viarum, &c.; Kilian. It has therefore at least an equal claim with the British. The only city mentioned by Ptolemy in this district is *Nouiomagus*. *Magus*, according to Wachter, is a Celt. word signifying a field, also a colony or town in a field. It frequently occurs in the composition of continental names, *en* being used

Eden (deduced from C. B. *eddain*, a gliding stream, p. 43), might be traced to A. S. *ea*, water, a river; and *den*, a vale. The very prevalent name of *Est*, notwithstanding its evident affinity to O. Gaul. *esc*, *wysc*, C. B. *wysg*, *la. easc*, *uisg*, water, a stream, a river, cannot reasonably disclaim all Goth. affinity. For Isl. *acass* is the genitive of *wattn*, water, G. Andr. pp. 248, 249, the form of which is retained in Germ. *wasser*, aqua, fluvius. Wachter observes, that Belg. *esch* or *asch* denotes a stream. This he indeed views as formed from Celt. *isca*. But this is at least very doubtful; for this good reason, that the Goth. dialects retain the obvious origin of the name for water, as well as the primary idea, in *vos*, perfusio aquæ, &c.; V. Dict. *vo. WIEZE*, v. For, as the learned Hyde says, the reason why water has received this name is plainly because it *ouseth out*. Hence he expl. *Oxford*, q. *one-fort*, either the *ford*, or the castle, on the water. Even the designation *Car-leon-ur-usa*, i. e. the city of the Legion on the river, is not exclusively Celt. For Wormius, in like manner, thus explains Dan. *os* or *ois*; Ostium fluminis; vel sinum maris notat.; Monum. Dan. pp. 195-196. The Runic letter *Q*, or *Oys*, is thus defined; Sinus maris promontoriis acutioribus excurrentibus, nautis infestis: vel etiam ostium maris portum navibus præbens. Literat. Ran. c. xvi. p. 87: V. also Jun. Gl. Goth. p. 22. To this day, Isl. *aros* signifies the mouth of the river; Verel.

Nothing can be inferred from *Ey*, in Eymouth, &c. p. 44; for it is unquestionably Goth. If it appears in Celt. in the forms of *aw*, *ew*, *er*, *ey*, a river, we find Su. G. *a*, Su. G. Isl. *aa*, A. S. *ea*, pl. *aea*, Alem. *aha*, id. Germ. *ache*, elementum aquæ, Moes. G. *aquha*, id.; V. Ihre, vo. *Aa*, amnis. *Garry* (derived from C. B. *garw*, Ir. *garbh*, what is rough, a torrent), may be resolved into A. S. *gare*, *gearw*, expeditus, and *ea*, aqua, q. the rapid stream, S. the *yare* stream. *Lyne* (C. B. what is in motion, what flows, p. 46), may be allied to Isl. *lin-ur*, Germ. *lind*, mild gentle. *Lunan* is traced to Celt. *lun*, *lon*, *lyn*, what flows, water, a lake, a pool. Isl. *lon*, stagnum, lacuna. Now, it is admitted, that "the *Lunan* in Angus, from its tranquil flow, settles into a number of small pools." There is no necessity for deriving *Lid*, which indeed seems the proper name of the river vulgarly called *Liddul* or *Liddel*, from C. B. *llid*, "a violent effusion, a gush;" or "O. Gaulish *lid*, hasty, rapid," p. 47. It may be traced to Tent. *lijd*, transitus, *lyd-en*, to glide; to Alem. *lid*, liquor; to Isl. *lid*, a bending; *lid-a*, to hasten, to pass with flight; or to A. S. *hlid*, *hlyd*, tumult, noise, like *Lid* in Devonshire, whence *Lid-ford*, A. S. *hlyda-ford*, which Somner thinks denominated from its noisy motion. *Nid* is derived from C. B. *nidd*, *neth*, "a stream that forms *achirls* or *turns*," p. 47. A. S. *nithe* is used in a similar sense; *nithe cne*, genibus flexis, with bent knees, from *nith-an*, deorsum. *Nethy* and *Nethan* are said to be diminutives of the C. B. word. But *Nethan* is probably from A. S. *neothan*, downwards, q. what descends; and *Nethy* may be q. *neoth-ea*, the water which descends, or the stream that is lower, in respect of some other. On *Orr* in Fife, and *Orr*, *Urr*, in Galloway, Mr. C. refers to C. B. *or*, cold, *wyr*, signifying a brisk flow, Basque *ura*, water, a river, p. 48. Su. G. *ur* denotes stormy weather; Alem. *ur* a river, because by inundation it lays waste like a wild beast; Isl. *orra*, Martis impetus. *Pool*, in several compound words, is referred to C. B. *poull*, Arm, *poull*, Gael. *poll*, a ditch, a pool; and it is said that A. S. *pol* is from the C. B., this word being "in all the dialects of the Celtic, but not in any of the pure Gothic dialects;" p. 48. But Tent. *poel* is *palus*, lacuna, stagnum; Su. G.

...the name of the river is derived from the Celtic word *Bel*, signifying 'a port' or 'division' of lands among brothers: p. 16. *Isl. rom.* signifies margin or border of a field: whence *Isl. rom.* *agrum* *limitatus*: Verel. Here I only shall add, that the learned writer goes so far as to state the very "name of the Belgae was derived from the Celtic, and Teutonic origin." "The root," he adds, "is the Celtic *Bel*, signifying tumult, havoc, war: *Isl. rom.* to wrangle, to war: *Isl. rom.* trouble, molest *Isl. rom.* apt to be ravaging: *Isl. rom.* an overwhelming, or bursting *Belgiad*, one that outruns a ravager, a Belgian; *Belgux*, the ravager *Belgae*;" p. 17.

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given them by the neighbouring Celts, who had suffered so much from as they invaded and took possession of part of their territories. But the author commends the Glossaries of Schilter and Wachter as *elaborate*, N. (b), as he justly acknowledges the writers to be "vastly learned," their sentiments merit some regard. Schilter says—"That the name Belgæ is German, certainly hence appears, that this people were of man origin, and having crossed the Rhine, vanquished the Gauls in lands which they occupied." He then cites the passage from Caesar, fully considered, adding—"This migration took place before the irruption of the Cimbri and Teutones, which was A. 111 before Christ; because he says that this was *Patrum memoria nostrum*, but the other must have been long before, because he uses the term *antiquitus*." He derives the name from Alem. *belg-en*, to be enraged, a term used by Notker, and in Alsace and Belgium. Thus *Belgæ* is explained as equivalent to, *nabundi et irritabiles*.

Wachter seems to give the same etymon, *vo. Balgen*. He observes, ancient writers everywhere mark the wrathful disposition of the Belgæ; particularly Josephus, *Antiq. L. xix. c. 1. Bell. Jud. c. 16*, when he speaks of the Germans "men naturally irascible," and ascribes to them "fury more vehement than that of wild beasts."

¶.—But besides the evidence arising from history, it certainly is no considerable proof that the northern parts of Scotland were immediately invaded from the North of Europe by a Gothic race, that otherwise no satisfactory account can be given of the introduction of the VULGAR LANGUAGE.

It has been generally supposed, that the Saxon language was introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, by his good queen Maud's retinue; or partly by means of the intercourse which prevailed between the inhabitants of Scotland, and those of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, which were held by the kings of England as fiefs of the crown of England. An English writer, not less distinguished for his amiable disposition and candour, than for the cultivation of his mind, has objected to this hypothesis with great force of argument.

"This conjecture," he says, "does not seem to be perfectly satisfactory; the causes in themselves sufficient to have wholly changed the language of the country. If, at the present moment, the Celtic language prevailed over the whole of Scotland, instead of being confined to the highlands, such a testimony would compel them to admit, either that the Saxons and Danes had been prevented by some unaccountable cause from attempting to form a settlement on the northern shores of this island; or that their attempts had been rendered abortive by the superior bravery and valor of the inhabitants. But, as the same Teutonic dialects are found to form the basis of the language, both in England and in the lowlands of Scotland, Mr. Hume has been induced, and apparently with great reason, to infer, from this similarity of speech, a similar series of successive invasions; although this success is not recorded by the historians of Scotland.

"If this conclusion be admitted, it is evidently unnecessary to refer us to a much later period of Malcolm's reign; or to seek in his marriage with an English princess, in his distributions of lands among his followers,

of the policy which induced him to change his place of residence, for establishment of a language, which the Saxons and Danes could not fail to bring with them; and which, if it had not been thus introduced, would be of the plains would probably have rejected as obstinately as the mountains." Ellis's Spec. Anc. Engl. Poet. l. 226, &c.

The supposition, indeed, that a few foreign adherents of a court, received by a king, could change the language of a country, is to form the idea of a change which would appear in history as a fact completely insulated. Whether some elegant writer be right or not in his opinion, that William the Conqueror did not think of eradicating the Saxon language, his reason for so doing is certainly just. "William must have known that the Saxons who conquered Gaul, and his own ancestors who subdued the Britons, had been able to substitute the Teutonic for the Roman language, and that the measure was not at all necessary to the consolidation of their power; and that such an attempt is, in all cases, more than absurd, because the patient indocility of the conquered is always a sure triumph over the caprice of their armed conquerors."

It is also to be remarked, that the Norman-French, although it had been the language of the ascendancy at court for several ages, was not the language of the people down to the Saxon, which had still been spoken by the Saxons although they conquered the South-Britain. The Norman-French, however, introduced the knowledge of the French language, and surely to have made any impression on the minds of the Saxons, who had subdued the Romans, and seated themselves in the place of the Romans, by the very people to whom they gave the language from them. For it is well known that the French words are retained in the Italian, by far the most of the words of the Italian language.

It is also to be remarked, that the Saxons, without directly contradicting universal history, were not conquerors, but refugees, who were admitted to the protection of the British king. Has any one ever seen the Welsh, who are viewed as the conquerors of the Saxons, abandoning their intercourse with the Saxons, or the cessation of national hostilities, and adopting the Saxon language, in compliment to the conquerors? The Saxons, who in proportion were the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court, and the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court, were the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court, and the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court. The young are the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court, and the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court. The young are the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court, and the most numerous of the Saxons belonging to the court.

It is also to be remarked, that the Saxons in the manner supposed to have been introduced in the Gaelic. This has been the case in all languages, and in all languages, unless the language were either completely or nearly completely incorporated with the

as the Frankish had been with the Latinized Celtic of France. But number of Gaelic words to be found in what is called the *Broad Scots* is a very small proportion to the body of the language.

It is well known, that in many places on the borders of the Highlands, according to the hypothesis controverted, the one language should, as it were melting into the other, they are kept totally distinct. This is particularly remarked in the account of the parish of Dowally in Shire. "It is a curious fact, that the hills of King's Seat and Craigy, which form the lower boundary of Dowally, have been for centuries separating barrier of these languages. In the first house below them, English is, and has been spoken; and the Gaelic in the first house (not a mile distant) above them." Statist. Acc. xx. 490. In some cases a rivulet forms as effectual a boundary, in this respect, as if an intervened.

Malcolm Canmore, according to the testimony of Simeon of Durham, in his incursions into England, carried so many captives with him, that they were afterwards seen, not only in every village, but in every house. Had this been literally the case, his army must have borne resemblance to that of Xerxes. But although this had been literally the case, would captives or slaves overpower the language of their masters? Not admitted, at any rate, that after the death of Malcolm they "were driven away by the usual enmity of the Gaelic people;" that "the Celtic inhabitants would not submit to" the authority of Duncan, till he had dared never again to introduce Normans or English into their country; "this jealousy of strangers continued under Donal Bane;" and that it occasioned insurrections under William the Lyon?" Caled. p. 498.

It is evident that some Saxon Barons, with their followers, received lands in Scotland, during some of the succeeding reigns. But a few individuals could not produce greater effects in Scotland, than all the power of Norman barons in England. It seems also undeniable, that the persons of distinction who settled in Scotland, particularly in the reign of David I., were mostly Normans, and therefore could not introduce the English. According to Lesley, Hist. Scot. Lib. vi. p. 201, this was the case in the time of Canmore.

It is very questionable, if, even during the reign of Edward the Confessor, French was not the language principally spoken at court. It has been asserted, indeed, that during this reign, "the Anglo-Saxon had little to be cultivated." V. Ellis's Spec. i. 39. Camden has said, that Edward the Confessor "resided long in France, and is charged by historians of his time to have returned from thence wholly Frenchified." Camden, p. 210.

It has been supposed that this unparalleled change was partly owing to occasional intercourse with the northern counties of England, which were subjected to the Scottish crown. But this intercourse was by far too small to have any influence in completely changing a language. It would be more natural to invert the idea, and to suppose that the inhabitants of the northern countries had received the peculiar terms, which they retain in common with the vulgar of Scotland, from the residence of the Scots among them, while the heir-apparent of our crown was Prince of Cumberland.

It is certain that *Domesday-book*, a work compiled by order of William the Conqueror, from an actual survey of the whole of England, does not

include any of the counties lying to the north of the Humber; which is a proof that, in that age, these counties were considered as belonging to Scotland.

Hardyng acknowledges that all the country to the North of the Humber once pertained to Scotland. "He made the bye ways throu Brittain, and he founded the archflamynes, at London one for London, another at Yorke for Albanye, that now is Scotlaude; for that tyme the Humber north that was that tyme Scotland; and the thyrd at Carlisle for Wales, for al Wales." Chron. Rubr. of c. 33, Fol. 29, a.

This indeed refers to a period long prior to the Christian era; and the account is evidently fabulous. But I mention it because here it is admitted by the Chronicler, hostile as he was to the independence of Scotland, a circumstance which could not be denied, that, in former times, the country to the North of the Humber was viewed as a part of Scotland.

But there is still a more natural account of the great similarity of language between Scotland and the North of England. To me it appears that Mr. Pinkerton has proved, from undoubted testimony, that the Picts had possession of the North of England for more than a century before Ida founded the kingdom of Bernicia; and that, although for a time they were subjected to the power of the Angles, they afterwards regained their authority in this quarter. V. Enquiry, I. 321-335.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this account, that, in the North of England, *th* is often changed into *d*. "In the N," says Lambard, is frequently changed into *d*; as, for *father*, we say *fader*; for *girth*, for *Roithbury*, a town in Northumberland, *Rodbury*; for *Lothian*, *Lond*. Notes to the Battle of Flodden, p. 80.

This is a distinguishing characteristic of the dialect of Angus, which was undoubtedly a part of the Pictish territory. For *baith*, both, they say *baid*; for *skith*, injury, *skaid*; for *madh*, a maggot, *maid*, &c. Now it is well known that this is a peculiarity of the ancient Scandinavian. Icelanders, at this day, pronounce the *th* as if it were *d*; they often, in writing, write *d*, where *th* occurs in A. S. and in the German dialects.

It has also been supposed that the *Flemings*, a considerable number of whom occasionally settled in Scotland, contributed to the change in the language. But, from all the evidence that we have of a Flemish colonization, the effect is evidently by far too great for the cause. Whatever influence as tradesmen, they might be supposed to have in towns, it must have been very inconsiderable in the interior parts of the country. As it is said — "Aberdeenshire was particularly distinguished in early times, for considerable colonies of *Flemings*," it has been inferred, that, "we may perceive the true source, to which may be traced up the *Tentonic* dialect of Aberdeenshire, that is even now called the *Broad Buchan*." Caled. 603, 604. But it will appear, from the following Dictionary, that many of these words are not *Tentonic*, but Scandinavian. At any rate, the fact is undeniable, that many of the terms common in S., and especially in the North, are not to be found in any Anglo-Saxon, Flemish, or *Tentonic* Lexicon, but occur in those of Iceland, Sweden, or Denmark. Were there only a few of this description, it might be supposed that they had found their way into our language by commercial intercourse, or by some of our wandering settlers. But their number is such, that they cannot be ascribed to any adventitious cause.

being spoken in the country than that which was spoken at court;—the dialect of the Scottish kings was the same with that of their subjects.

As it is evident that the language could not have been improved by the French influence, with its French idioms, it is equal that there were not borrowed from the English. For, in this language of Scotland there is its improvement, still have been a century behind that of England. Although this had been verified it would scarcely have been credible that our fathers had been under the English for these improvements. The two nations were joined in a close alliance, and it is never during war that nations borrow each other's improvements in language unless a few military terms viewed in this light. Too few of our early writers resided long in England to have made any material change in the language of the country when they returned. Besides, we have a great variety of terms and phrases that have been early introduced into our language do not seem to have been ever known in England.

Here, also, a circumstance ought to be called into account, seems to have been hitherto overlooked on this subject. Many families, and by our historians as having come out of France and Scotland at different periods. It appears, indeed, that many families of French or Norman extraction, had come into Scotland during the Malcolms (Canmore). See *hæc etiam tempora* (says Lesley) *Frederic, & Monteth, Montgomery, Campbell, Bruce, Botoun, Tanysefer, Rothwell, denique multorum nomina, ex Gallia veniunt.* De Reb. Scot. lib. vi. It is natural to suppose that these would introduce many French terms, and, as Mr. Ellis observes, the same language having been at the court and in the country, there would be no resistance to the

Here, perhaps, it may be proper to take notice of another object, the derivation of our language from Scandinavia. This is its great to the Anglo-Saxon. But this is of no weight. For, although it is that a variety of terms were used in the Scandinavian dialects, which not passed into the Anglo-Saxon and other German dialects, the structure both were so much the same, that ancient writers speak of their language, in the time of Ethelred the son of Edgar. *Illa ætate ead lingua Anglica, Norwegica et Danica, mutatio autem facta est, occupavit Wilhelmum Nestum Angliæ. Gænniang Sag p. 87. V. Peringskiöld ment. Upsal. p. 182. Sæver. De Vet. Sæco-Goth cum Anglis Usa, pp.*

Some have affected to view the celebrated Odin as a fabulous character. The more intelligent northern writers indeed acknowledge that he, to great antiquity is ascribed, and who was worshipped as a god, is viewed in this light. Yet they admit the existence of a later Odin led the Scandinavians towards the shores of the Baltic. While it is a supposition in favour of the existence of such a person, it is a further that, in an early age, the Saxons and Scandinavian nations were viewed as the same people, that both Bohe and the northern writers trace the line Hengist and Horsa, the chiefs who conquered England, to Odin. Fskærd has given the genealogy of Hengist, as the twelfth from Odin, he extracted from the most ancient documents, partly printed, and partly MS. Bohe acknowledges the same descent, Hist. lib. xv., although shortens the line by several generations.

which so naturally arises on the subject, it is by no means a satisfactory answer, that, "owing probably to some *physical* cause, the original people seem to have disappeared, in some period of a prior date to our era." What could possibly give birth to so strange a conjecture? It is the solitary testimony of one writer, who lived in an age in which nothing could have been written that was not true, because it would not have been received had been false. "During the *intelligent* age of Solinus, those islands were supposed to be uninhabited; and to be 'only the haunt of seals, and orc and sea-mew's clang;' " Ibid.

Are we then to view this as the *physical* cause of the disappearance of the original people? Were these Celts so harassed by "seals, and orc and sea-mews," that they forsook their abodes, and sought a place of repose on the continent? Or did these troublesome animals in fact swallow up the wretched inhabitants of Orkney?

But can this dream of Solinus be seriously mentioned? or can it be received in an "intelligent age?" Ere this be the case, some cause, whether physical or moral, which has at least some degree of plausibility, must be assigned for the supposed disappearance of a people, who had been so regularly settled as to have stone monuments and buildings, and so well versed in the art of war as to be acquainted with the use of *cells*. But it is evident that Solinus was very ill informed concerning the Orkney islands; as he says they were only three in number. And in what he asserts as to the being uninhabited (vacant hemines), he gives not the remotest hint that they had ever been the case, but seems indeed to consider them as such.

So then, the account given by Solinus is so directly contrary to a common sense, that what purpose grasp at it? The reason is obvious. The account of the test of the genealogy of nations, is here pointed directly at the writer. He must either part with this, or devote all the rest of his life to destruction. It is only by some such supposition as this, that any reason can be given why the names of places have been lost. As the stone buildings must necessarily have been there, and as we know that there is not one topographical name of the original people, although the names imposed by the British have been preserved, what became of the people were lost? It is supposed, that they were lost in some unaccountable manner, and that the islands were, for centuries perhaps, uninhabited. But this is a supposition, which is contradicted by the Teutonic names in Orkney, Shetland, and the Saxon topography of Scotland. There is a name that is distinct from the Saxon names, and the Saxon names in Orkney, which according to the Gothic connection, denote a station, or a place. But there is not a single name in the topography of proper names, which is not of a Saxon origin, as far as I know.

The names of the islands, which are not of a Saxon origin, are probably Norwegian; although they are not of a Saxon origin, but are of a Saxon origin, as far as I know.

They are also called *Duns*. This term is mentioned as equiva-
lent to the other two. "There is a range of watch-houses, —and many re-
burghs, *duns*, or Picts' houses." P. Northmaven, Orkney, Stat.
iii. 365. Another name is also given to them by the vulgar. P.
HOWIE, CASTLEHOWIE.

Even in those places where Gaelic is now spoken, they seem to
be of Gothic designation. The valley in which Castle Troddan, Chalas,
have been erected, is called *Glen-beg*. The final syllable does not
belong to Gaelic. It is probably corrupted from Goth. *b, 19-a* to build, *bygd*,
q. the glen of the buildings or houses. The Pictish castle, in the P.
Sutherland, is in like manner called *Loch beg*, q. the building, situ-
ate by the river *Loch*. The signification *little* cannot well apply here. In
this sense could be made of the *little Loch*? They are indeed in some
places called *Caves*. "In Glenloch," says Mr. Pope, "are three [Pictish bur-
ghs] —called by the country people *Caves*." Pennant's Tour, 1769, App.
338. This may be from Gael. *ca*, q. "a den, grave, cave;" Shaw.
P. of Laff, they have the synonymous designation of *Wicmas* or caves;
these are obviously names imposed by the ignorant people; because
they knew neither the use, nor the origin, of these buildings.

I am informed, that in Inverness-shire, the foundations of
these houses have been discovered, of a round form, with spots of calcu-
lous ground surrounding them, and that when the Highlanders are asked
whom they belonged, they say that they were the houses of the *Irish*.
Termonach, i. e. of the late *Irish*, a name which they give to the Picts.
In the way, it may be observed, that this implies, that, according to the
opinion of the country, the Picts were cultivators of the soil, while they
lived a wandering life. This seems to confirm the sense given of the
Cruthnach, imposed by the Irish on the Picts, q. *cutters of wheat*.

It has always appeared to me a powerful proof of the Gothic origin
of the Picts, that they had left their names to structures apparently
belonging to the Celtic inhabitants of Britain. But, of late, this argument is
pointed the other way. Mr. King, a writer of considerable celebrity,
tends that all these are Celtic monuments. The proof he gives is the
existence of some buildings of a similar kind in Cornwall and South

It appears, however, that the remains of what are accounted
Pictish buildings, in South Britain, are very scanty. "There are some
remains," he says, "to ascertain the fact. For in the parish of M.
Cornwall, are the remains of a most remarkable structure, called
Cornwall, that, as it appears to me, cannot well be considered in any
light, than as one of the first sort of very rude imitations of the
building round castles, according to hints given by the Phœnicians,
before the Britons learned the use of cement. It bears no small resemblance
to the *Duns*, near *Glenloch* in Scotland, and in the Isle of *Hay*."

It consisted of a strong wall of stones without cement, sur-
rounding a large oval area, and leaving the interior space evidently divided into
separate compartments ranging round the inside, leaving an open oval
space in the centre. It was even much larger than the two great *Duns* just
mentioned in Scotland, the area being 125 feet by 110; and it was more-
over surrounded on the outside by a large deep ditch, over which was
built a passage, on a bank of earth, with a strong rude uncemented
arched gate.

the largeness of the area within, it seems exceedingly probable, (the surrounding walled divisions served for stores) the more space was for habitation, like that in a Dun, supplied with timber, supported by posts near the middle, but yet leaving still a large area in the centre of all.

Borlase conceived that this, with some other *hill fortresses*, which stood in a chain in sight of each other, must have been *Danish*." *Antiq.* iii. 204, 205.

This fort, from the description given of it, appears to differ considerably from those called *Pictish*. It more nearly resembles the *hill-forts*, *crannaghens*, and that called *The Laws*, in the P. of Monifieth, both in plan. Almost the only difference is, that, from whatever cause, they retain visible marks of vitrification. In the latter, the vestiges of a variety of buildings, between the inner and outer wall, are perfectly distinct. This is an inconsiderable argument against Mr. King's hypothesis, that the Picts, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh Antiquities, would not think that these buildings were British.

Even if it would be natural to conclude that, if the Picts were originally from the north, and are now called Welsh, and had learned this mode of building from their ancestors in South Britain, such remains would be far more numerous and diffused in that part of the island. It is evident, indeed, that the Pictish castles were unknown to the Britons in the time of Julius Caesar. In the description of their *civitates*, there is not a hint of any thing that bears the least resemblance. Nor are they mentioned by succeeding Roman

learned writer, probably aware of this important objection, brings forward a very strange hypothesis, apparently with a design of setting it down as a fact. He thinks that the Picts, who penetrated as far as London, while Julius was in Britain, saw the British fortresses, and on their return introduced them. *Munim. Antiq.* iii. 187. But this theory is loaded with objections. Although it were certain that the Picts had penetrated as far as London, there is no evidence that they ever were in Cornwall or South Devon. Besides, although they had seen such buildings, the South Britons at this time having been completely brought into a provincial subjection by the Romans, they must necessarily have become acquainted with a mode of architecture far superior to that of the subterranean description. They only know that it was because they were enervated by luxury that they became so easy a prey to the Picts and Scots. Now, if the Picts were to imitate their enemies, a rare thing, especially among savage nations, would they not have preferred that superior mode of architecture they must have observed wherever they went? Did they need to be taught to learn the art of building dry stone walls, when, for more than a thousand centuries before this, so many Roman *castella* had been erected along their own frontiers?

It should be supposed, as this theory is evidently untenable, that the Picts brought this mode of building into Scotland with them, and not that the Irish Celts of this country universally ascribe these fortifications to a race of people different from themselves? As they were undoubtedly of the same stock with the Welsh, and seem, in common with them, to have had their first settlement in South Britain, how did the Irish completely lose this simple kind of architecture? Did they retain

the *Abers*, and the *Duns*, &c., the names of rivers and mountains, which had been imposed by the Picts, because their language was radically the same, and yet perceive no vestiges of national affinity whatsoever, in every mode of defending themselves from their enemies, from wild beasts, from the rage of the elements? He who can suppose that the Celts of Scotland would thus renounce all claim to the architecture of their ancestors, ascribes to them a degree of modesty, in this instance, unexampled in any other.

Mr. King admits that one example of this mode of building has been described as existing near Drontheim in Norway. It may be observed that the name is the same as in Orkney. It is called *Snalsburgh*. He reasons as if this were the only one known in the North of Europe; and makes a very odd supposition, although consistent with the former, that the Danes imitated this mode of building in consequence of their incursions in Scotland. V. Munim. iii. 107, 108. But another has been described at Dalberg, in his *Suecia*, called the castle of *Ymsburg*, which is situated in Westrogothia. V. Barry's *Orkn.* p. 97. It is probable that there are many others in these northern regions, unknown to us, either because they have not been particularly described, or because we are not sufficiently versant in Northern topography. What are called *Danish forts*, in the Western Islands, bear a strong resemblance to these Pictish buildings. V. Statist. Acc. (P. Barvas, Lewis), xix. 270, 271.

It is well known that there are round towers in Ireland, resembling those at Brechin and Abernethy, and that some intelligent writers ascribe them to the Danes, although Sir James Ware claims the honour of them to his own countrymen; *Antiq. I.* 129. The *Danes-Raths*, as another kind of building is denominated in Ireland, are evidently the same with the Pictish houses. Their description exactly corresponds, *Ibid.* l. 137, 138. The Ware acknowledges to be Danish; although his editor Harris differs from him, because *Rath* is an Irish word. Dr. Ledwich, who contends for the Danish origin of these forts, expresses his "wonder at Mr. Harris, who inconsiderately argues for the Celtic origin of these forts, and that solely from their Irish appellation, *Rath*, which, though it figuratively imports a fortress, primarily signified security." He adds—"In my opinion it is doubtful whether *Rath* is not a Teutonic word, for we find in German *Junkerrath*, *Immerrath*, *Rath-vorwald*, &c., applied to artificial mounts and places of defence, as in Ireland." *Antiq. of Ireland*, p. 165. Perhaps this idea is confirmed by the use of A. S. *weath*. Although it primarily signifies a wreath, or any thing plaited, it has been transferred to a fortification, *sustentaculum*, *monimen*. *Burh weathum wean*; *Urbem munimine defendere*; *Caed.* p. 43, 21. Lye. Most probably it was first applied to the simple enclosures, made for defence by means of wattles or wicker-work.

It may be added that to this day the houses of the Icelanders, the most unmingled colony of the Goths, retain a striking resemblance to the Pictish buildings. They are in a great measure under ground, so externally to assume somewhat of the appearance of huts or *tumuli*.

The author of *Caledonia* frequently refers to "the erudite Edward King," praising him as "a profound antiquary." "After investigating," he says, "the stone monuments, the ancient castles, and the barbarous manners of North Britain, he gives it as his judgment, 'that the Picts were descended from the aboriginal Britons;'" *Caled.* p. 233.

the learned gentleman has not mentioned that one of the grounds Mr. King rests his judgment is, that "the Pictish buildings, or huts, resemble the British remains in Cornwall and South Wales." It is clear that, while both lay down the same general principle, as an argument in proof of the Celtic origin of the Picts, the one should prove that these structures are Celtic, and the other strenuously maintain that they are Scandinavian, and that the Picts had no hand in them.

The chief reason assigned for the latter hypothesis is, that "those strengths, only exist in the countries where the Scandinavian settled settlements," being "only seen in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Caithness, on the coast of Sutherland, and in the Hebrides, with the west coasts of Ross and Inverness;" Caled. p. 342.

In a work of such extent, and comprising so many different objects, it is not surprising that the various parts should not be always connected to each other. The author has, in one place, referred to the Pictish buildings in the parish of Liff, as of the same kind with those existing in Orkney; to a work of the same kind in Alyth parish; to subterraneous works in the parish of Bendothy, expressly called Pictish buildings, Statist. Acc. xix. 359; to a considerable number of these Pictish buildings in the parish of Kildrummy, Aberd. "Similar buildings," he adds, "have been discovered in several parts of Kirkcudbright Stewartry;" Caled.

None of these places are within the limits assigned for the Pictish settlements.

Several others might have been mentioned. Some, in the neighbourhood of Perth, have been described. V. Pennant's Tour, III. Append. p. 453. The Pictish remains in the parish of Stony Kirk, Wigton, are some remains of Druid temples and castles; Statist. Acc. ii. 56. Edwin's hall, parish of Dunse, Berwickshire, corresponds to the account given of the Castles in Glenbeg. "It is supposed to have been a Pictish building;" Ibid. iv. 389, 390. "The Pictish huts in the parish of Castletown, Roxburghs., are commonly called Pictish huts;" Ibid. xvi. 64. It appears, then, with what propriety it is that "the recent appellation of Pictish castles, or Picts houses, has been given to those in Orkney and Shetland in Caithness, and in the Orkney Islands." Caled. p. 343.

Chalmers has given such an account of the remains of one of these Pictish forts in the parish of Castletown, as plainly to shew that it corresponds to what he elsewhere calls *Scandinavian*. "There are two of those Pictish forts, one on the farm of Shaws, one on Toftholm, one on the farm of Cocklaw, one on Blackburn, and one on Shortbuttrees. The ruins of this fort were lately removed, there was found, on the site of it, a place which was ten feet wide, and twenty feet long, and paved with flat stones, and enclosed by the same sort of stones, that stood on edge; and there was discovered, within this enclosure, what intimates its culinary use, ashes and burnt sticks." Caled. p. 94.

He also urged that "not one of these strengths bears any appellation in the Pictish, or British language;" and that they "have no similarity to the strengths of the genuine Picts, or British tribes in North Britain." Ibid. pp. 343, 344. But as all the force of these arguments lies in what logicians call a *petitio principii*, no particular reply is requisite.

He said that many of these edifices, "in the Orkney and Shetland

islands, and in Cathness, have been erroneously called Pictish or Pictish towers, and Picts houses, from a fabulous story that attributes Kenneth Macalpin the impolicy of driving many of the Picts into northern extremity of our island; whence they fled to the Orkney Shetland isles." But it has been seen that these designations are not confined to the districts mentioned. Besides, to suppose such a modern denomination, is entirely opposite to the analogy of tradition; for almost universally found that the works of an early age, instead of being given to the more ancient people, to whom they really belong, are ascribed to those of a later age, who have made some considerable figure in the country. Thus, in many places in Scotland, camps, undoubtedly Roman, are vulgarly attributed to Danes. Nor is it at all a natural supposition that, in those very places said to have been occupied by Scandinavian settlers, their descendants should be so extremely modest as to give up the merit of these structures, which they continue to view with wonder and veneration from their own ancestors to an earlier race, with whom they supposed to have been in a state of constant hostility, and whom they are expelled or subdued.

The idea that these designations originated from "the fabulous story of the Picts being driven to the northern extremity of our island, has no better foundation than what has been already considered. The general opinion was entirely different from this. For it was "asserted by ignorance and beloved by credulity, that Kenneth made so bad an use of the power which he had so adroitly acquired, as to destroy the whole Pictish people; the wantonness of his cruelty;" Caled. p. 333.

I shall only add, that it is not easy to avert the force of Mr. King's argument against these being viewed as Danish works. They are to be seen in parts of the country into which the Danes never penetrated. I refer to that, called *Black Castle*, in the parish of Moulin, in that division of Perthshire called *Athole*; Munim. III. 199. In the Statist. Acc. it is said—"The vestiges of small circular buildings, supposed to have been Pictish forts, are to be seen in different parts of the parish;" P. Moulin 70. Mr. King, after Pennant, also mentions one on the hill of *Drum*, opposite to Taymouth; another, within view of that, above the church of *Fortingall*, a third opposite to *Alt-mhuic*, in the neighbourhood of Kill; a fourth, under the house of *Cashly*; a fifth, about half a mile west, &c; Pennant's Tour, 1772, pp. 50-53. "Most of these," says Mr. King, "lie in *Glen Lyon*; and they shew how numerous these kind of structures were in what was once the *Picts* country."

It has also been asserted that "the same Celtic people, who colonized South and North Britain, penetrated into Orkney, but not into the Shetland islands." The reason for this assertion is, "that no stone monument nor "flint arrow-heads" have "ever been discovered in the Shetland islands;" Caled. p. 261, N.

But obelisks, or *standing stones*, are found even in the Shetland islands into which the Celts never penetrated. Contiguous to one of the *Burgh* in Walls, "there is a range of large stones that runs across the neck of the land, and may have been intended to enclose the spot, as a place of burial, which the building does not occupy;" Statist. Acc. xx. 113. In *Bressay* &c. are "several perpendicular stones, about 9 feet high, erected, no doubt for the purpose of commemorating some great event, but of which we have

count;" Ibid. x. 202. In Unst, "two ancient obelisks remain, one land, a thick and shapeless rock; the other, near Uy a Sound, seems to have been a mark for directing into that harbour, and is ten and a half high;" Ibid. v. 201. Whether flint arrow-heads have ever been discovered in Shetland, I cannot well say; but I have seen knives, made of a stone of agate, which were found in one of the *Burghs*; and am certainly assured that stone hatchets are frequently met with of the same kind with those found in Cairns in Scotland.

V.—The absurd idea of the extermination of the Picts by the Scots, as well as that of their expulsion, is so generally exploded that it is unnecessary to say any thing on the subject. It is incredible that a people who were to have been far less powerful than the Picts, should have been able to exterminate or to expel them. Could we suppose either of these things to have taken place, what must have been the unavoidable consequence? Either that the extensive country called Pictland must have remained in a great measure desolate, or that the country of the Scots must have been deserted. For it cannot reasonably be supposed that the Scots, all at once, especially after a succession of bloody wars with the Picts, should so increase in numbers as to be able to people, and still less defend, the whole of Scotland and its adjacent islands.

The only reasonable position therefore is, that the Picts in general remained in their former seats. Now, if it appear that the people presently inhabiting these districts retain the NAMES which belonged to the Picts, it is a strong proof that they are the lineal descendants of this people. If it ever appear, not only that these names are not Celtic, but that they are the same, or nearly so, with those of the Scandinavians, as they are transmitted to us in their most ancient monuments, it must amount to a proof that the Picts had a Gothic origin.

Residing in the county of Angus, which all allow to have been a part of the Pictish dominions, I had many years ago employed this as a test of the origin of the people. I was induced to make this trial, from the instance of finding many words commonly used there, which I did not find any where else, and which, upon examination, appeared to be the same with those that are still used in Iceland and other Gothic countries.

The multitude of monosyllabic names must strike every one who passes through that part of our country. Now, it is well known that this is a distinguishing character in the nomenclature of Scandinavia; the names, universally admitted to be most ancient, generally consist of one syllable.

Upon comparing many of the names in Angus, whether of one or more syllables, with those in the *Monumenta Danica* of Wormius, in Frode's *Saga*, and especially in that singular work, the *Landnamabok*, which gives account of the different families that settled in Iceland about the middle of the ninth century, it appeared that many of them must have been originally the same.

They are such as do not occur, as far as I have observed, in any records of the Anglo-Saxons. Although a greater analogy were observable here, it could be only set down to the account of the common origin of the various Gothic tribes. For the names, in Angus, could not reason-

ably be ascribed to Saxon settlers, unless it were supposed that they had in great part received its population from England. They can be accounted for, on the idea of any Scandinavian settlement in the early ages; for it is universally admitted that no such settlement extended southward than Ross-shire.

A writer of great research, to whom we have had occasion frequently to refer, has indeed lately attempted to show that all the names of Pictish kings are British. "The names of the Pictish kings," he says, "have not any meaning in the Teutonic; and they are, therefore, British. They are not Irish, and consequently are British;" Caled. p. 207. I must make the same observation as before with respect to the topic. I cannot pretend to give the *true meaning* of these names, as this branch of etymology so uncertain as this. But if I can give a name and one which is at least as probable as the other, it must appear that the Teutonic, as far as names can go, has as good a claim to the royal names of the Picts as the British. These names vary considerably in the various chronicles. Where any name is given according to a different authority from that adopted in Caled. p. 206, it is printed in Italics. Where there is a blank in the middle column, no British etymon has been given.

PICTISH NAMES.	BRITISH ETYMONS, <i>Caled.</i>	TEUTONIC ETYMONS.
1. Drust, Son of Eip;	<i>drust</i> , din.	Su. G. <i>drœst</i> , <i>dristig</i> , Germ. <i>dreist</i> , All daring. Isl. <i>erp-r</i> , species gulonis; <i>arf</i> , an heir.
2. Talorc, Son of Aniel;	<i>talarc</i> , harsh-fronted; <i>talorgan</i> , splendid fronted. <i>aniail</i> , openness.	Isl. <i>tal/a</i> , number or tale, and <i>org</i> , <i>orkan</i> , vires, strength. Su. G. <i>aenne</i> , front, <i>il</i> , Isl. <i>el</i> , <i>el</i> , stormy-fronted.
3. Necton Morbet;	<i>nwythen</i> , a person full of energy.	Isl. <i>neck-a</i> , incurvare, <i>tanne</i> , dens, tooth; or <i>neck-ia</i> , humiliate, <i>ton</i> , sounding. Su. G. <i>moer</i> , famous, <i>bet-a</i> , vibrare, <i>q</i> , brandishing the sword.
4. Drest, Gurthinmoch; V. Drust.		Germ. <i>gurt-en</i> , to gird, <i>moge</i> , power the strong girdle; Pink. Enq. ii. 22
5. Galanau Etelich;		Isl. <i>galenn</i> , rabidus, furiosus; Su. vitiosus. Su. G. <i>aetllaegg</i> , prosapia, or its cognate, and <i>lik</i> , like. Germ. <i>adel</i> , <i>aettlich</i> , from <i>aette</i> , father, and <i>similis</i> .
6. Dadrest;	<i>godrest</i> , beginning of tumult.	Isl. <i>daa</i> , a very ancient Goth. participle in composition, skillful, excellent, &c. Gr. <i>δρ</i> ; and Germ. <i>dreist</i> , daring, &c. a strong or brave man, vir potens, Drust, No. 1.
7. Drest, Son of Girom;	<i>gron</i> , conveying the idea of stooping.	Su. G. <i>omgaer-a</i> , perdere (inverted), stroyer; or <i>geir</i> , military instrument round about, <i>q</i> , surrounded with arms.
8. Gartnach, or Gartnait;	<i>gwrchnwyd</i> , of an ardent temper; <i>gwrchnaid</i> , an ardent leap; <i>gwrthnaid</i> , an opposing leap.	Su. G. <i>gard</i> , Alem. <i>garde</i> , a guard, <i>natt</i> , night, or <i>nog</i> , enough, or <i>naegd</i> , heed; <i>q</i> , a night-guard, a sufficient one at hand.
9. Gealtralm;	<i>gealtralm</i> , one that prowls about.	Su. G. <i>gaellit</i> , sonus, ram, robustus sounding.
10. Talorg, son of Muirchollach, or Mordaleg;		V. Talorc, No. 2. Su. G. <i>murk</i> , dark, and <i>laega</i> , snare; <i>q</i> , or <i>moerd-a</i> , to kill, to murder, and preparing murderous snares.

PICTISH NAMES.	BRITISH ETYMONS, <i>Caled.</i>	TEUTONIC ETYMONS.
11. Drust, Son of Munait, or Moneth ;		V. Drust, No. 1. Isl. <i>mua</i> , mouth, and <i>aet-a</i> , to eat, q. voracious mouth. Many Germ. names are compounded with <i>mund</i> , id. A. S. <i>mon</i> , homo, and <i>eath</i> , <i>eth</i> , facilis ; q. a man of an easy temper. Isl. <i>gall</i> , fel, and <i>ame</i> , noxa, odium ; q. having hatred like gall. Or, <i>gall</i> , vitium, and <i>an</i> , sine, q. without defect. Isl. <i>al-a</i> , saginare, and <i>cyfa</i> , exuviae ; q. fattened with spoil. Or V. <i>Elpin</i> , No. 27.
12. Gahm, or Galam, with Aleph ;		Isl. <i>briddi</i> , eminebat, Vercl. ; <i>breid-a</i> , to extend, and Su. G. <i>e</i> , law, q. one who extends the law, who publishes it. Su. G. <i>brud</i> , a bride, and <i>e</i> , lawful, q. born of wed- lock, as opposed to bastardy. Or <i>brodd</i> , sagitta, and <i>ey</i> , insula, q. the arrow of the island.
13. Bricel, perhaps rather <i>Brude</i> , <i>Brudi</i> ; <i>Brude-us</i> , Admon- non, Vit. Columb. 1. ii. c. 17. Bed. 1. iii. c. 4. Son of Mailcon, <i>Mellechen</i> , <i>Mellecon</i> ;	<i>bradu</i> , treacherous, <i>brad</i> , trea- chery. <i>Mellecon</i> , <i>Maelgon</i> , a common name, implying the origin of good.	Isl. <i>meif</i> , puella, <i>lockun</i> , seductio, q. the seducer of virgins ; or, <i>macle</i> , speech, and <i>kunn-a</i> , to know, q. eloquent. Su. G. <i>maela</i> , tribute, S. <i>mail</i> , and <i>komm-a</i> , to come, q. one employed for lifting the royal taxes. V. No. 8. A. S. <i>dom</i> , judgment, and <i>elc</i> , every one, q. ap- pointed as a judge in the kingdom. Or, <i>fom</i> <i>nach</i> , vicinus ; q. a judge who is nigh. Apparently corr. of <i>Necton</i> , No. 3. Germ. <i>werb-en</i> , ire, q. the walker ; or <i>werb-en</i> , ambire, whence <i>werb-en</i> , a procurer. Isl. <i>verp</i> , <i>verp-a</i> , jacere, q. one who throws, casts, or slings. Su. G. <i>kin</i> , kind, and <i>oek-a</i> , to increase, q. having a numerous offspring. V. No. 31. Germ. <i>laut</i> , Alem. <i>lut</i> , sonorus, and <i>rinn</i> , torrens, q. having the sound of a torrent. Or <i>lut</i> , cele- bris, and <i>rinn-en</i> , to walk, q. like Ganga Rolf, famous for walking. <i>Lut</i> occurs in this sense, in a great many Alem. and Teut. names. V. Wachter, Kilian, &c. Or Alem. <i>lut</i> , and <i>arein</i> , <i>purus</i> , <i>castus</i> , q. the chaste. Su. G. <i>giacrn</i> , cupidus, and <i>art</i> , Belg. <i>aardt</i> , na- tura, indoles ; q. of an eager, or perhaps, of a covetous disposition. Isl. <i>veid-a</i> , Sw. <i>ved-a</i> , to hunt, q. the hunter. Or the same name with that of Odion, <i>Vid-ur</i> , G. Andr. i. c. furious. Sw. <i>vaed</i> , a pledge. Su. G. <i>foed-a</i> , alere, q. one who feeds others, the nourisher. V. Nos. 13 and 17.
14. Gairnoch, son of Demelch,—or Demnach ;		V. No. 2. Isl. <i>an</i> , Alem. <i>en</i> , negative particle, and <i>frid</i> , peace, q. without peace. Perhaps the same with <i>Ansfrid</i> , gloriosa pax ; Wachter, vo. <i>Frid</i> . Or from Su. G. <i>en</i> , intensive (V. <i>Ena</i> , <i>Ihre</i>), and <i>fraet-a</i> , to eat, q. to destroy. V. No. 14. Su. G. <i>don</i> , din, noise, and <i>wal</i> , slaughter. Or <i>dnfn</i> , stupid, and <i>wald</i> , power, q. under the power of stupor. V. Drust, No. 1. V. No. 13. Su. G. <i>billig</i> , equal ; Isl. <i>byla</i> , an axe, <i>bil-r</i> , a whirlwind. Isl. <i>torunnin</i> , expugnatu difficilis ; <i>thor-an</i> , au- dacia, boldness.
15. Nectn, the nephew of Verb. more commonly <i>Verp</i> ;		
16. Caecech, or Cined,— son of Lethrin ;	<i>Cinecech</i> , <i>cynog</i> , a forward per- son.	
17. Gernard, son of Wid, <i>Faid</i> ; or <i>Fede</i> ;	<i>gernarid</i> , masculine strength ;	
18. Bricel, the son of Wid. 1. Talore ; } 2. Talorpan, } son of Eadrat ;		
19. Gartnait, son of Dennall ;	<i>dynnwal</i> , of the weaned couch.	
20. Drust. 2. Bricel, Bredei, son of Bill ; or <i>Bile</i> , <i>Bily</i> , Isnes, pp. 111, 112 3. Tama, <i>Tharan</i> ;	<i>Belé</i> , a common name, <i>belli-</i> <i>cosus</i> , warlike. <i>taran</i> , thunder.	

PICTISH NAMES.	BRITISH ETYMOLOGY, Caled.	TEUTONIC ETYMOLOGY.
25. Bricel, son of Dereli.		V. No. 12. Su. G. <i>daere</i> , fatuus, or Isl. <i>dyr</i> , a pellex; q. infatuated, or beloved bane.
26. Nechten, son of Dereli;		V. Nos. 3 and 25. This equally applies to A. S. <i>Su. alp</i> , nanus, daemon. <i>Alf</i> , a proper name, Worm. Monum. <i>Alfwia</i> , Gunnlaug. S. p. 92. <i>amicus</i> , q. a friend of the fair; signifies joy.
27. Elpia;	<i>elja</i> , the same as Eng. <i>elf</i> .	Su. G. <i>ung</i> , young, and <i>wis</i> , denoting quality, as <i>reht-wis</i> , right-concupere, and <i>est</i> , amor, q. desired.
28. Ungus, Unust, son of		Alem. <i>ur</i> , beginning, <i>gus</i> , <i>gusce</i> , Teut. <i>gussa</i> , a river. Or Su. G. <i>u</i> and <i>wis</i> ; <i>Waryus</i> , an exile, Sall. G. <i>uair</i> , A. S. <i>wer</i> , Su. G. <i>u</i> man; and <i>gust-r</i> , ventus rigidus of storm.
Urgus, or	greatest, great achievement; or	V. Nos. 13 and 28. Su. G. <i>kyn</i> , a family, and <i>oed</i> , post-wealthy or noble race.
Urgust;	<i>gusr</i> , in composition <i>wyr</i> , a man.	Su. G. <i>uwed</i> , enraged, with the connotation <i>ig</i> . Or <i>warr</i> , Isl. <i>ver</i> , <i>u</i> mollis, q. a soft or inactive man.
29. Bricel, son of Ungus.		V. Nos. 27 and 13.
30. Cinied, son of		V. Nos. 1 and 2.
Wredch,	Curied, a common name.	V. Nos. 2 and 28. Isl. <i>kiscn</i> , scitus, and <i>wal</i> , slaughter in destruction; or Su. G. <i>kenn</i> , Isl. <i>enl</i> , ale, powerful in drinking.
Wredch,		Su. G. <i>Ter</i> , the god <i>Thor</i> , and <i>leng</i> , a common Isl. name.
Wredch.		Apparently borrowed from the Roman.
31. Elpia, son of Bricel;		V. No. 28.
32. Brest, son of		V. Nos. 1 and 2.
Talogan.		Isl. <i>u</i> , negative, and <i>thole</i> , tolero, q.
33. Talogan, son of		Isl. <i>u</i> , Su. G. <i>a</i> , negative, and Isl. <i>u</i> , <i>u</i> , negative, and <i>thole</i> , tolero, q.
Ugus.		<i>u</i> , <i>u</i> , negative, and <i>thole</i> , tolero, q.
34. Canael, son of	<i>cywyl</i> , conspicuous;	Su. G. <i>uwed</i> , A. S. <i>uwaeth</i> , iratus; austerus. Or V. No. 30.
Turh;	<i>turh</i> , oath-breaking; or <i>turila</i> , a heap.	Germ. <i>bar</i> , bare, naked, and <i>got</i> , god <i>brýggod</i> , one who defends his people <i>berg-a</i> , <i>biary-a</i> , to defend, and <i>ed</i> , a
35. Oestarta, Oestarta;	a name appearing among the reguli of Strathclyde;	Su. G. <i>bræde</i> , rash, sudden, quick; or <i>bræd</i> , <i>latus</i> , broad, a term common Northern tongues.
36. U'agus, son of U'gus.		
37. Brest, and Talogan, son of Wredch;	Wredch, same as the common name <i>Wred</i> , signifying knight-brew.	
38. U'asa, U'ron;	the well-known name of O'asa, signifying, apt to serve.	
39. Wred, Wredch, son of	like Wredch, No. 30;	
Bugust;	<i>Bugust</i> , or <i>Bugust</i> , a name mentioned in the Welsh Triads.	
40. Bred;	<i>bræd</i> , <i>bræd</i> , treachery; <i>bræde</i> , treacherous.	

The preceding list includes those names only of Pictish kings well warranted by history. There is a previous list, also, in the *Chronicon Pictorum*, which has not the same authority. though there may not be sufficient evidence that such kings exist. This list is so far valuable, as it transmits to us what were accounted Pictish names. Here I shall therefore give the whole list of king-similar names from the *Landnámabók*, that Icelandic record which is the middle of the ninth century; adding such names as still remain in Angles, or in other countries, which resemble them, or seem to be

nally the same. *A*, added to the word, denotes *Angus*. Where the given in the middle column is from any other authority than the namabok, it is marked.

PICTISH NAMES.	ISL. LANDNAMAB.	SCOTTISH NAMES.
lne, . . . . .	. . . . .	Cruden, A.
i, pron. Kikel, . . . . .	. . . . .	Kirk, A.
ch, . . . . .	. . . . .	Fettie.
etm. . . . .	. . . . .
aid, . . . . .	. . . . .	Flockart.
.	Gaut-r, Gotl.	
. . . . .	. . . . .	Kay, A.
d. . . . .	. . . . .
el—Gedach,	Kadall,	Cadell, A.
ecan. . . . .	. . . . .
ecta, . . . . .	. . . . .	Affleck, A.
ld,	Godl. V. Pink, Enq. II. 283,	Gondie.
urtich, . . . . .	. . . . .	Gatgirth.
rest, . . . . .	. . . . .	Fergus.
i,	Breddi, Brodd-r; Bruthu, Worm. Mon. p. 198,	Brodie, A.
.	Gyda, Gydia,	Geddé, S. B.
, or Gildidi,	Thorarinn, Thorarna; Thoron, a Sw. name, Ihre, vo. <i>Tor</i> .	Torn, A.
am, . . . . .	. . . . .
so. . . . .	. . . . .
il,	Dallakoll.	
xied, son of Arcois,	Eirik-r, genit. <i>Eiríkis</i> .	
ard, . . . . .	. . . . .	Durie.
Etithirh,	Blig, Blaka,	Blaikie.
teric, . . . . .	. . . . .	Dogherty, S. B.
Deetheth, . . . . .	. . . . .	Duguid; also Dalgity, <i>De-</i>
ther of Diu, . . . . .	. . . . .	Dow, A. [<i>otie</i> , A.]
abust, or Combust,	Camus, a Danish general. V. H. Boet. Hist. ool.	
erst. . . . .	. . . . .
r Tarola,	Darri, p. 374. Diri, p. 140.	Dewar; Daer, also Deer, A.
.	Roe, 7th King of Denmark.	Rue, A.
ait, or Garnaird, . . . . .	. . . . .	Garner.
. . . . .	. . . . .	Weir, A.
i,	Breid-r, Bratt-r.	
ignamet. . . . .	. . . . .
st, (Ulac-hama),	a common Dan. name, V. Pink, ut. sup. p. 283.	
lech Vechla, or <i>Vechla</i> ; expl. the . . . . .	. . . . .	Reddoch.
ite, as in one Chron. it is ren- . . . . .	. . . . .
red <i>Albus</i>. . . . .	. . . . .
at di uber, Garnat-dives, in an-	Expl. <i>the rich</i> , from Goth. Germ. <i>dé the</i> , and <i>uber</i> nota abundantiae; Pink. Ib.	
er Chron. . . . .	. . . . .
c, Talore. . . . .	. . . . .
t, son of Erp,	Throst-r; Drusta, Worm. Mon. p. 277. Erp-r.	
c, son of Amyle, . . . . .	. . . . .	Imlay, Imlach, A.
m, son of Morbet, . . . . .	. . . . .	Naughton, A.
m, Galan, with Aleph,	Geallande; Alos, same as Olof, Olaf, Olave.	Callum, A.
naich, son of Domnech, . . . . .	. . . . .	Dimmock.
at, son of Wld, Vaid, or Foda,	Vadi,	Waith, Wade; Fod, A.
st, son of Bill, . . . . .	. . . . .	Braidie; Baillie, A.
i.	Doral, Worm. Mon. p. 194, signifying, devoted to <i>Thor</i> .	
ms, son of Taria,	Thoriang,	Angus, A.
ul, . . . . .	. . . . .	Connal.
antin, Cunstain, . . . . .	. . . . .	Constantine, corr. <i>Cous-</i> <i>tain</i> , was the proper name of P. Adamson, Abp. of St. Andrews, in Ja. VI.'s reign.
id, . . . . .	. . . . .	Braid, A.

Among other Pictish names, the following occur in our history

PICTISH NAMES.			NAMES IN
Brand, Pink. Enq. I. 311, also, Isl.	Gudmundr sun Branda, filius Brandi, Kristnisag.,	Brand.	°
Bolge, Pink. I. 310.	.	Boag, Boog ;	
Finleish, Ibid. 305.	.	Finlay.	
Rikeat, Ibid. 305.	.	Ricart.	
Fenten, Ibid. 448.	.	Fenton, pron.	
Baitan, Ibid.	.	Beaton ; Bea	
Muirethach, Ibid.	.	Murdoch ; Ma	
Thana, (residing at Meigle, A. 841.) Pink. I. 461.	.	Thain.	
Cait, a Pictish name,	.	Kid.	
Fennach, Ibid.	.	Finnie.	
Fachna, Fordun. I. 189. Pink. I. 301. Phiachan, Ibid. 310.	.	Faichney.	
Maicerce, Ibid. 444.	.	Muckarale, F	

The following names, which are most probably Pictish, have affinity to those of Iceland and Denmark. They almost all belong to the vicinity of Forfar, or to the parish of Brechin.

NAMES IN ANGUS.		ISL. AND DAN. NAMES.	
Jarron, . . . . .	.	Simon. Jorundar-sun, Jorundr filius, Kristnisag. p. 116.	J
	.	Frøde, p. 76.	
Kettle, . . . . .	.	Ketell, Thorsteins sun. Kristnisag, 118.	
Mar, . . . . .	.	Hafid Marssun, Maris filius, Ibid. 122.	
Saamond, . . . . .	.	Saemund, Ibid. 124.	
Ivory, . . . . .	.	Ivar, Ibid. 126.	
Durward, pron. <i>Dorat</i>, . . . . .	.	Thorvard, Ibid. A. 981.	
Annan, . . . . .	.	Onund-r, Ibid. A. 981.	
Thorburn, . . . . .	.	Thorbiorn, i. e. the bear of the god Thor.	
Esten, . . . . .	.	Yatin, Worm. Mon. p. 191. Asten, Ibid. 316. Su. G. <i>Astun</i>	
	.	Ihre, vo. <i>Ast amor</i> .	
Keill, . . . . .	.	Kield, Worm. Mon. p. 184.	
Herill, . . . . .	.	Harald, Ibid. 186. Heriolf-r, Landnam. pass.	
Osburn, . . . . .	.	Osburn, Kristnisag. p. 188. Osbiurn, p. 195.	
Thom, pron. <i>Tom</i>, . . . . .	.	Tume, Ibid.	
Riddell, . . . . .	.	Rudl, Ibid. 196.	
Suttie, . . . . .	.	Suti, Ibid. 240.	
Teuk ; but, perhaps erroneously written Cook.	.	Tuke, Ibid. 196.	
Ivie, . . . . .	.	Yfa, and Ebi, Ibid. 286.	
Buill, . . . . .	.	Biola, Landnamab. p. 22. Bolli, Ibid. 339.	
Dall, . . . . .	.	Dall, Ibid. 266.	
Ireland, pron. <i>Erland</i>, . . . . .	.	Arland, Worm. Mon. p. 458. <i>Erland</i> , the name of an Earl of Norwegian, A. 1126. Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 244.	
Gouk, . . . . .	.	Gauk-r, Landnam. p. 365.	
Mauns, . . . . .	.	Magnus, a common Isl. and Dan. name, pron. <i>Mannus</i> , Orkney.	
Grubbe, . . . . .	.	Grubbe, Worm. Mon. Addit. p. 16.	
Hackney, . . . . .	.	Hacon, Ibid. 468.	
Renné ; elsewhere Renwick,	.	Ranvaug, Ibid. 503. Rannveig, Landnam. p. 99.	
Tyrie, . . . . .	.	Derived perhaps from the name of the god Tyr, as <i>Torn</i> from Wood from Woden.	
Rait, . . . . .	.	Rete, Worm. Mon. Addit. p. 10.	
Hobbe, . . . . .	.	Ubbe, Ibid. 14.	
Bowie, . . . . .	.	Bui, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. pp. 76, 77.	
Carr, Ker, . . . . .	.	Kari, Ibid. 110, &c. (Kare, Ar. Frøde.)	
Sword, . . . . .	.	Siwurd, Sigurd, Norweg. name in Sutherland, A. 1006. Ibid. 25	
Douthie, . . . . .	.	Dusthak-r, Landnam. 13, 15, &c.	
Duffus, . . . . .	.	Dugfus, Ibid. 140.	
Binnie, . . . . .	.	Buna, Ibid. 19.	
Udney, (Aberd.) . . . . .	.	Oddny, Ibid. 163.	
Skea, . . . . .	.	Slagi. Skeggi, Ibid. 263, 254, from <i>skaggy</i> , hair.	
Stot, . . . . .	.	Stoti, Ibid. 72, 88.	
Birse, . . . . .	.	Bersi. Ibid. 60, 170.	
Laidenhead, . . . . .	.	Lodinhofd, (shaggy head) Ibid. 234.	
Grim, . . . . .	.	Lj. Grim-r, (severus) Ibid. 39.	
Elrick, . . . . .	.	Alrek-r, Ibid. 274. Alreo-r, 76. A. S. Aelfric, Aelfric.	

NAMES IN ARGUS.	ISL. AND DAN. NAMES.
a	Isl. Kolla, Ibid. p. 36.
ura,	Hallblorn, Ibid. pass.
e,	Blarna, Biarni, 277, 346.
ra,	Dalkr, Ibid.
.	Aud-ur, (rich) Ar. Frode, 13, 75. Odda, Kristnis. 124. Aod, Pictish name, Pink, Enq. i. 311.
.	Arnald, Frode, 70.
.	Maur, Ibid. 64, 66.
vulgarly Mannie,	Mani, Ibid. 30, 31.
.	Steinn, Ibid. 53.
.	Teit-r, Ibid.
.	Idelf, Ibid. [511.]
e,	Godrod-r, Ibid. Gudraud-r, Gudrid-r, Landnam. Gauter, Worm. Mon.
ie,	Halfdane, Ibid. Haldan-r, Hervarar, S.
t,	Hrollaug-r, Ar. Frode, 76.
.	Helgi, Ibid.
rick, Hiddrick,	Heidrek-r, Hervarar, S.
nes,	Herstein, Ar. Frode, 27.
.	Orm-r, Hervarar, S.
.	Sweyn, Ibid.
.	Hallstein, Ibid.
e,	Grim-r, (severus) Ibid.
.	Skiria, a man's name, Johnst. Antiq. C. Scand. p. 3.
.	Kragge, Worm. Mon. 164.
.	Skardi, Landnam, 64.
.	Krabbe, a Danish name.
.	Sylla, Worm. Mon. 123.

It is most probable that the following names should be viewed as belonging to the same class:—*Craik* (Su. G. *kraka*, a crow); *Lounie*, *undarg*, *Mikie*, *Gorthie*, *Fitchit*, *Don*, *Gall*, *Daes*, *Linn* or *Lind*, *Low* (Su. *loga*, flamma); *Deuchar*, *Bunch*, *Bawd*, *Boath*, *Darg*, *Dargie*, *Bean*, *rang*, *Cudbert*, *Countie*, *Counta*, *Shand*, *Cobb*, *Neave*, *Tarbat*, *Storrier*, *andie*, *Duguid*, *Broakie*, *Proffit*, *Eaton*, *Fands*, *Croll*, *Kettins*, *Porris*, *ressok*, *Myers*, *Byers*, *Neish*, *Towns*, *Hillocks*, *Hearsel* (Su. G. *haer*, mercitus, and *saell*, socius, a companion in warfare); *Glenday*, *Mearns*, *ermach*, *Leys*, *Dormont*, *Crockat*, *Leech*, *Emslie*, *Mug*, *Livy*, *Geekie*, *egge*, *Craw*, *Stool*, *Machir*, *Goold*, *Herd*, *Lungair*, *Laird*, *Rind*, *Annat*, *lshet*, *Pyat*, *Pet*, *Stark*, *Sturrock*, *Marnie*, *Grig*, *Rough*, *Doeg*, pron. *wug*, *Cossar*, *Prosser*, *Torbet*, *Logie*, &c. &c.

VI.—The analogy of ancient CUSTOMS also affords a powerful test of the affinity of nations. I need scarcely mention the almost inviolable attachment manifested to these, when transmitted from time immemorial, specially if connected with religion, or upheld by superstition.

The Celtic inhabitants of this country observed one of their principal feasts on Hallow-eve, which is still called *Samh'in*. V. SHANNACH. But here is no memorial of any festival at the time of the winter solstice. The names which they have given to Christmas, Corn. *Nadelig*, Arm. *Nadelek*, Gael. *Nollig*, Fr. *Noël*, *Novel*, are all evidently formed from Lat. *Natal-is*, i.e. dies natalis Christi. In Corn. it is sometimes more fully expressed, *Yeu Nadelig*, literally, *God's birth-day*. In Ir. it is called *Breath-la*, *Breithla*; but this means nothing more than *birth-day*.

Thus it appears that the Celts have not, like the Goths, transferred the name of any heathen feast to Christmas; which nearly amounts to a proof that they previously celebrated none at this season. The matter is, indeed, more directly inverted between the Goths and the Celts. The former, observing their principal feast in honour of the Sun at the winter

solstice, transferred the name of it to the day on which it is supposed our Saviour was born; and adopted the Christian designation, such as Christianity then appeared, of *Korss-maessa*, or Rood-day, for the day celebrated in commemoration of the pretended Invention of the Cross. On the other hand, the Celts, continuing to observe their great annual festival originally in honour of the Sun, in the beginning of May, retained the pagan designation of *Beltane*, with most of its rights, while they adopted the Christian name of the day observed in commemoration of the birth of our Saviour. This difference is observable in our own country to the present day. In those counties of which the Picts were the permanent inhabitants, especially beyond Tay, *Yule* and *Rood-day* are the designations still retained, while *Beltane* is unknown, and *Christmas* scarcely mentioned. But in those belonging to the Celtic territories, or bordering on it, particularly in the West of Scotland, *Yule* and *Rood-day* are seldom or never mentioned.

This of itself affords no contemptible proof that the Picts were a Gothic nation, and that they still exist in those districts which were possessed by their ancestors; especially when viewed in connexion with the great similarity between the rites still retained in the North of Scotland and those formerly common throughout the Scandinavian regions, in the celebration of *Yule*. The analogy must forcibly strike any impartial observer who will take the trouble to consult this article in the Dictionary. If the Picts been exterminated, or even the greatest part of them destroyed, and their country occupied by Celts, it is improbable that the latter should have adopted the Gothic designation of *Yule*, and quite inconceivable that they would have totally dropped the term *Beltane*, used to denote the celebrated feast of their forefathers. Why should this be the only name used in those places formerly under the Celtic dominion, and unknown in Angus, Mearns, and other counties, which their lands entered after the subjugation of the Picts, is supposed to have overrun? Did they borrow the term *Yule* from a few straggling Saxons? This is contrary to all analogy. Did the Saxons themselves adopt the name given by the Norman conquerors to Christmas? *Gehol* was indeed used in Anglo-Saxon as a designation for this day; but rarely, as it was properly the name of the month, or rather of part of two months. The proper and ecclesiastical designation was *Mid-winter-daeg*, Midwinter-day. Had any name been borrowed, it would have been that most appropriated to religious use. The name, at any rate, must have been introduced with the other. But we find not a vestige of it in Scotland. The name *Yule* is, indeed, still used in England. But it is in the northern counties, which were possessed by a people originally the same with those who inhabited the Lowlands of Scotland.

Here I might refer to another singular custom, formerly existing among our ancestors, that of punishing female culprits by drowning. We observe some vestiges of this among the Anglo-Saxons. Although it is now disavowed in Scotland, I can find no evidence that it was practised by the Celts. It is undoubtedly of German or Gothic origin. V. P. GALLOWES, Dict.

VII.—A variety of other considerations might be mentioned, although they do not singly amount to proof, yet merit attention, as in connexion with what has been already stated.

so great a part of the eastern coast of what is now called England early peopled by the BELGAE, it is hardly conceivable that neither so ing a people, nor any of their kindred tribes, should ever think of g their descents a little farther eastward. For that the Belgae, and the nts of the countries bordering on the Baltic, had a common origin, ms to be little reason to doubt. The Dutch assert that their pro- were Scandinavians, who, about a century before the common era, and and the neighbouring territories, in quest of new habitations. opte Historie van't Vaderland, i. 3, 4. The Saxons must be viewed nch from the same stock. For they also proceeded from modern and its vicinity. Now, there is nothing repugnant to reason in ag that some of these tribes should pass over directly to the coast land opposite to them, even before the Christian era. For Mr. er admits that the Saxons, whom he strangely makes a Gaulic in the second century applied themselves to navigation, and soon formidable to the Romans. Hist. Manch. B. i. c. 12. Before they ecome formidable to so powerful a people, they must have been at well acquainted with navigation, as to account it no great enter- cross from the shores of the Baltic over to Scotland, especially if ok the islands of Shetland and Orkney in their way.

we have seen that, according to Ptolemy, there were, in his time, t tribes of Belgae settled on the northern extremity of our country, st natural idea undoubtedly is, that they came directly from the nt. For had these Belgae crossed the English Channel, according ommon progress of barbarous nations, it is scarcely supposable that und would have been settled to its utmost extremity so early as the Agricola.

ere is every reason to believe that the Belgic tribes in Caledonia, ed by Ptolemy, were Picts. For, as the Belgae, Picts, and Saxons, o have had a common origin, it is not worth while to differ about

These frequently arise from causes so trivial that their origin s totally inscrutable to succeeding ages. The Angles, although e tribe, have accidentally given their name to the country which vaded, and to all the descendants of the Saxons and Belgae, who y far more numerous.

is universally admitted, that there is a certain NATIONAL CHARACTER, xternal kind, which distinguishes one people from another. This is o strong, that those who have travelled through various countries, or ecurately marked the diversities of this character, will scarcely be d even as to a straggling individual. Tacitus long ago remarked iking resemblance between the Germans and Caledonians. Every r, at this day, observes the great difference of features and com- between the Highlanders and Lowlanders. No intelligent person land is in danger of confounding the Welsh with the posterity of the . Now, if the Lowland Scots be not a Gothic race, but in fact the lants of the ancient British, they must be supposed to retain some l resemblance to the Welsh. But will any impartial observer e to assert, that in feature, complexion, or form, there is any such ty as to induce the slightest apprehension that they have been origi- e same people?

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

A. Bor.	Anglia Borealis, North of England.	L. B.	Barbarous Latin.
adj.	Adjective.	Metaph.	Metaphor, Metaphorical, Metaphys.
adv.	Adverb.	Moes. G.	Moeso-Gothic, as preserved in "las' Version of the Gospels."
Alem.	Alemannic language.	Mod.	Modern.
Anc.	Ancient, or Anciently.	MS.	Manuscript, or corrected from script.
Ang.	County or Dialect of Angus.	N.	Note.
Arm.	Armorican, or language of Bretagne.	Orkn.	Orkney.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon language.	O.	Old.
Belg.	Belgic language.	part. pr.	Participle present.
C. B.	Cambro-Britannic, or Welsh language.	part. pa.	Participle past.
Celt.	Celtic.	Pers.	Persian language.
Chauc.	Used occasionally for Chancer.	pl.	Plural.
Clydea.	Clydesdale.	Precop.	Precopiansian dialect of the Goths.
Comp.	Compounded.	prep.	Preposition.
Compl. S.	Complaynt of Scotland.	pret.	Preterite, or past tense.
conj.	Conjunction.	pron.	Pronoun; also, Pronounce, Pronunciation.
Contr.	Contracted, or Contraction.	Prov.	Proverb.
Corn.	Cornish, or language of Cornwall.	Q. q.	Quasi.
Corr.	Corrupted, or Corruption.	Qu.	Query.
Cumb.	Cumberland.	q. v.	Quod vide.
Dan.	Danish language.	R. Glouc.	Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester.
Deriv.	Derivative, or Derivation.	Rudd.	Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas's
Dim. Dimin.	Diminutive.	S.	After Islandic quotations, denotes
E.	English language.	S.	Scottish, Scotland. It also denotes
Errat.	Erratum, or Errata.	*	a word is still used in Scotland.
Ed. Edit.	Edition.		The asterisk signifies that the word
Expl.	Explain, Explained.		which it is prefixed, besides the
Fig.	Figurative, Figuratively.		common signification in English,
Finn.	Finnish, language of Finland.		in a different sense in Scotland.
Fr.	French language.	S. A.	Scotia Australis, South of Scotland.
Franc.	Frankish, Theotisc, or Tudesque language.	S. B.	Scotia Borealis, North of Scotland.
Fris.	Frisian dialect of the Belgic.		Northern Scots.
Gael.	Gaelic of the Highlands of Scotland.	S. O.	Scotia Occidentalis, West of Scotland.
Germ.	German language.	s.	Substantive.
Gl. Gloss.	Glossary.	Syn. Synon.	Synonyme, Synonymous.
Goth.	Gothic.	Su. G.	Sueo-Gothic, or ancient language
Gr.	Greek language.		Sweden.
Heb.	Hebrew language.	Sw.	Swedish language, (modern.)
Hisp.	Spanish language.	Term.	Termination.
Ibid.	In the same place.	Tweedd.	Tweeddale.
Id.	Having the same signification.	V.	Vide, See also, or Volume.
Imper.	Imperative.	v. a.	Verb active.
Ir.	Irish language.	v. n.	Verb neuter.
Isl.	Islandic (or Icelandic) language.	v. impers.	Verb impersonal.
Ital.	Italian language.	vo.	Voce.
Jun.	Sometimes for Junius.	Wacht.	Sometimes for Wachter.
L. Lat.	Latin language.		
Loth.	Lothian.		

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A

ter A has, in the Scottish language, four different sounds :

and, as in E. *all*, *wall*. U is often added, as in *could*, written also *could* ; and sometimes w ; as marks of the prolongation of the sound.

ert, in *lak*, *wak*, *tak*, S., as in *last*, *past*, E.

pen in *dad*, *daddie*, a father, and some other a, S., as in E. *read*, pret., *ready*, adj.

leader or cloee, in *lane*, *alane*, along, *wane*, a, S., like *face*, *place*, E. The monosyllables generally, although not always, a final e went.

ed in many words instead of o in E. ; as *ane*, *long*, *sang*, *stane*, for one, bone, long, song, e. For the Scots preserve nearly the same orthography with the Anglo-Saxons, which the Irish have abandoned. Thus the words last-mentioned were written in A.S. *an*, *ban*, *lang*, *sang*.

In some of the northern counties, as in *us* and *Mearns*, the sound of *ee* or *ei* prevails, and of *ei*, in various words of this formation. *beine*, *stane*, &c., are pronounced *ein*, *bein*, a, after the manner of the Germans, who use e of these terms in the same sense.

this letter is written with an apostrophe, as *a'*, meant to intimate that the double l is cut off, owing to the pronunciation of Scotland. But is merely of modern use.

sometimes prefixed to words, both in S. and O.E., re it makes no alteration of the sense : as *abade*, *ay*, which has precisely the same meaning with *it*. This seems to have been borrowed from the L, in which language *abidan* and *bidan* are perfectly synonymous, both simply signifying to remain, *arry*.

composition, sometimes signifies *on* ; as *agruft*, the grufe or belly, S. ; Isl. *a grufu*, cernuð, prone. ason thinks that a, in the composition of such words as *aside*, *afoot*, *asleep*, is sometimes contracted from *at*. But these terms are unquestionably equivalent to *on side*, *on foot*, *on sleep* ; on g used, in the room of a, by ancient writers.

used, by our oldest writers, in the sense of *one*. signification is more forcible than that of the

ABA

indefinite article in English ; for it denotes, not merely an individual, where there may be many, or one in particular, but one exclusively of others, in the same sense in which *ae* is vulgarly used, q. v.

A is often vulgarly used for *hae*, i.e. *have* ; as, *A done*, have done.

AE, adj. One, S. Although *ae* and *ane* both signify one, they differ considerably in their application. *As* denotes an object viewed singly, and as alone ; as, "*As swallow disna mak a simmer*." *Ane* marks a distinction often where there is a number ; as, "I saw three men on the road ; *ane* o' them turned awa' to the right hand."

AAIRVHOUS, s. The place of meeting appointed by the Foud-General, or Chief-Governor. Shetl. Apparently from *arf*, *orf*, an arrow prefixed to house ; as an arrow marked with certain signs was used by the ancients for assembling the multitude. V. *Croiktarich* and *Fyre Croce*. It appears that the arrow, having been originally used to assemble the people for war, had, at least in name, been retained in calling the people to the place appointed for judicial decisions. Thus *aaivrou* denotes the house appointed for judgment.

AAR, s. The Alder, a tree, S. O. V. Arn.

AARON'S-BEARD, s. The dwarf-shrub called St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Linn, Roxb. This plant was formerly believed by the superstitious in Sweden, as well as in Scotland, to be a charm against the dire effects of witchcraft and enchantment. By putting it into ropy milk, suspected to be bewitched, and milking afresh upon it, they also fancied the milk would be cured.

ABACK, adv. 1. Away ; aloof ; at a distance, S. 2. Behind, in relation to place, S. *Burns*. 3. Back ; used in relation to time past. Angus. *Ross's Helenore*.

ABAD, **ABADE**, **ABAID**, s. Delay ; abiding ; tarrying ; the same with *Bad*, *Bade*. A. S. *abid-an*, *manere*, to tarry, to stay. *Wallace*. *Doug. Virg*.

To **ARAY**, **ABAW**, v. a. To astonish. *Abayd*, part. pa. astonished ; *abawd*, *Chaucer*. Fr. *esbah-ir*, to astonish. *K. Hart*.

ABAID, part. pa. Waited ; expected. A. S. *abad*, *expectatus*, hoped. *Douglas*.

visu ab instantia. "One is said to be absolved from the instance, when there is some defect or informality in the proceedings; for thereby that instance is ended until new citation."—*Spottiswoode's Law Dict. N.S.*—2. *Absolvitur from the claim.* "When a person is freed by sentence of a judge from any debt or demand, he is said to have obtained *absolvitur from the pursuer's claim.*"—*Ibid.*

Evidently from the use of the third per. sing. of the Latin verb—*Absolvitur.*

ABSTACLE, s. Obstacle. *Pitcottie's Cron.*

ABSTINENCE, s. A truce; cessation of arms. *Spottiswoode's Hist.*—Fr. *id.* L. B. *abstinentia.*

ABSTRAKLOUS, adj. Cross-tempered. *Ayr.* Perhaps a misnomer of *obstreperous.*

ABTHANE, ABTHANE, s. V. **THANE.**

ABUFIN, prep. Above. A. S. *abufan*, *id.* V. **ABOWYNE.**

ABULYET, ABULYED, ABILYET, part. pa. 1. Drest; appareled. *Douglas.* 2. Equipped for the field of battle. *Acts Ja. II.*—Fr. *habill-er*, to clothe.

ABULIEMENT, s. Dress; habit. *Bellenden.* Fr. *habillément.*

To ABUSE, v. a. To disuse; to give up the practice of anything. *Acts Ja. II.* V. **VYSSIA.** L. B. *abuti* non uti.

ABUSION, ABUSION, s. 1. Abuse. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Deceit; imposition practised on another. *Pitcottie.*—Fr. *abusion.*

AC, Et, conj. But; and, *Barbour.*—A. S. *ac*, *et*; Norw. G. *ack*; Alem. *ack*; Su. G. *ock*, *ock*; Belg. *ack*; Lat. *ac*, *etiam.*

ACCEDERE, s. A term used in reference to rent in money. *Aberd. Reg.*

ACCIDENT, s. An accession, or casualty. *Spalding.* V. **ACCEDERE.**

To ACCLAME, v. a. To lay claim to; to demand as one's right. *Acts Mary.* L. B. *acclam-are.*

ACCOMIE, ACCUMIE, s. A species of mixed metal, S. V. **ALCOMYR.**

To ACCORD. Used impersonally; as *accords*, or as *accords of law*, i. e. as is agreeable or conformable to law. It has greater latitude of signification than the phrase, as *effairs*, which denotes anything proportional, convenient, or becoming, as well as conformity. *Laws of S.*

ACCOUNT, s. To lay one's account with; to assure one's self of; to make up one's mind to anything, S. *Walker's Pedem.*

ACCUMIE PEN, s. A metallic pencil for writing on tablet. V. **ACCOMIE.**

ACE, s. 1. The smallest division of anything. 2. A single particle; a unit. *Orkn. G. Andr.*

ACE, s. Asher. V. **As, Ass.**

ACHERSPIRE, s. The germination of malt at that end of the grain from which the stalk grows, S. V. *the v.*

To ACHERSPYRE, v. n. To shoot; to sprout; to germinate. E. *acrespire.* *Chalmerian Air.*—A. S. *aschir*, an ear of corn, *accer*, Su. G. *aakar*, corn, and *spira*, the projection of anything that is long and slender. Gr. *ακροος*, *summus*, and *σπείρα*, *spira.*

ACHIL, adj. Noble. V. **ATHIL.**

To ACK, v. a. To enact. V. **ACT, v.**

ACADENT, s. A spirituous liquor resembling rum. *Ayr.* Apparently the corr. of some foreign designation beginning with *Aqua.*

ACKER-DALE, adj. Divided into single acres or small portions.—A. S. *accer* an acre, and *dael-an*, to divide.

ACLITE, ACKLYTE, adv. Awry; to one side. *Roxb. Synon. Ages, S.*

ACORNIE, s. Apparently a drinking vessel, with ears or handles, like a *quaich.* Fr. *acorns*, horned; having horns.

ACQUAINT, ACQUENT, part. adj. Acquainted. *Palms, Metrical Version; Heart of Mid-Loth.*

ACQUART, AIKWERT, adj. 1. Averted; turned from. 2. Cross; perverse, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *acwerd*, *aversus*, *perversus.* E. *awkward.*

ACQUATE, pret. tense. Acquitted. *Acts Cha. I.*

To ACQUEIS, v. a. To acquire. *Burel.*—Fr. *acquis*, *acquise*, part. pa.; Lat. *acquisitus*, *acquired.*

To ACQUIET, v. a. 1. To quiet; to bring to a state of tranquillity. 2. To secure. *Act. Dom. Conc.* L. B. *acquietare*, to render quiet or secure.

To ACQUITE, v. a. Perhaps to revenge; but doubtful. *Bellenden.*

ACRE, s. An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance.—*Cowel's Law Dict.*

ACRE-BRAID, s. The breadth of an acre. *Picken's Poems.*

ACRER, s. A very small proprietor; a portioner or feuar, S. A.

To ACRES, ACRESCE, v. n. 1. To increase; to gather strength. *Burel.* 2. Used as a law term in S. to denote that one species of right, or claim, flows from, and naturally falls to be added to, its principal.—Fr. *accroistre*, Lat. *accrescere*, *id.*

To ACT, ACK, v. a. To require by judicial authority; nearly the same with E. *enact*, with this difference, that there is a transition from the deed to the person whom it regards. *Acts Cha. I.*

ACTENTICKLY, adv. Authentically. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

ACTION SERMON, s. The sermon that immediately precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Lord's Supper in S.

ACTIOUN, s. Affairs; business; interest. *Bellenden.*

ACTON, s. A leathern jacket, strongly stuffed, anciently worn under a coat of mail. *Stat. Rob. I.*—O. Fr. *auqueton*, *haucton*, L. B. *aketon*, *acton*, *id.*

ACTUAL, adj. An actual minister, or an actual man, a phrase still used by the vulgar to denote one who is in full orders as a minister of the gospel, S. *Wodrow.*—L. B. *actus*, *officium*, *ministerium.*

ADAM'S WINE. A cant phrase for water as a beverage, our first father being supposed to have known nothing more powerful, S. *Sir Andrew Wylie.*

ADDER-BEAD, ADDER-STANE, s. The stone supposed to be formed by adders, S. *Nithsdale.* V. **BEAD.**

ADDETTIT, part. pa. Indebted. *Douglas.*—Fr. *endetté*, *id.*

ADDISON, s. Access; encouragement.

ADDLE, adj. Foul. An *addle* dub; a filthy pool. *Clydes.* V. **ADILL.**

To ADDLE, v. n. To moisten the roots of plants with the urine of cattle. *Renfrews.*—Su. G. *adl-a*, *me-lere.*

ADE, ADIE, s. Abbreviation of Adam; pronounced *Yedie*, south of S.

ADEW, used as an adj. Gone; departed; fled. *Douglas.*—From Fr. *adieu*, used in an oblique sense.

ADEW, part. pa. Done. *Wallace.*—A. S. *adwa*, *facere*, *adon*, *tollere.*

ADHANTARE, s. One who haunts a place. *Aberd. Reg.*

ADHILL. s. The district in S. now called Atholl. *Barbour* *Quol.* *Blair-adh-oll*, *Blair-Atholl*, expl. "the great pleasant plain."

ADIENCE, s. To give audience, to make room. To give a well audience not to confine it in its extent. *Wife* It is -yuen with S. *scold*

ADILL, ADLER, s. 1 Foul and polluted water. *Douglas* 2 The urine of black cattle. *Kenfrews* — A S. *adl*, filthy gore, Tent. *adl* filth, mire, Su G. *adla*, incense.

ADJORNAL, ADJORNAL, Acts of. The designation given to the record of a sentence passed in a criminal cause, and kept in what are called the *Books of Adjournal*. *Acts Mary*

To **ADJORNIS,** v. a. To cite; to summon. *Fr.* *ad-journer*

ADIST, prep. On this side, S. It is opposed to *ayont*, s. e. on the other side. *Kelly* — Perhaps from *German* *dis* hoc, *E* *th*is.

ADJINABLE, s. Perhaps, pendicle of land. *Acts* *Ch. I*

ADMINICLE, s. Collateral proof. *Ersk Inst*

ADMINICULATE, part pa. Supported, set forth. *Crookshank's Hist* Lat. *adminiculat*-us, to prop, to support

To **ADNULL,** v. a. To abrogate; to annul. Lat. *adnull*-are from *ad* and *nullus*

ADDS, ADOS, ADDOIS s. pt. 1 Business, affairs. *Acts Ja. VI* 2. It is also used as denoting difficulties, like *E. add*, as "I had my own adds," &c. difficulties.

To **ADORNE,** v. a. To worship; to adore. *Apb. Hamilton*

ADOW Nothing adown, worth little or nothing. *Roth* From the n. *Dow*, to be able. — A. S. *duyan*, profess, valere

ADRAD, part ad, Afrald. Upp Clydes. *Gl. Sibb* — A S. *adrad* an, lavere.

ADRED adv. Downright. *Douglas* — *Fr.* *adroit*, or direct right, straight. Lat. *directus*. *Rudd*

ADRETH, adv. Behind, at a distance. To follow adreth, to follow at a considerable distance. S. B. *Adreth*, O E. From the adv. *Dreth*, q. v. *Belenden*

ADREID conj. Last. *Palace of Hon.* — Imper. of A. S. *adred* an, timere

ADREELY adv. With good address. *Wynnon*

To **ADTEMPT** against, v. n. To disobey. *Aberd. Reg* V. *ATTEMPTAT*

To **ADVERT,** v. a. To advert, to turn aside.

ADVERTENCE, ADVERTANCE, s. 1 Retinue 2. Adherents advisers, abettors. *Chron. Ja. II.* — *Fr.* *advert* to give advice

To **ADVISE,** v. a. To advise a Cause or Process, to deliberate so as to give judgment on it, S. *Acts Ja. VI* U B. *advise* are, consuere

To **ADVOCATE** v. n. To plead, v. a. To advocate a cause. Lat. *advocare*. *Huth. Lett*

ADULTRIE, ADVOUTRY, s. Adultery. *Anderson's Coll* — O, *Fr.* *adultre*

To **ADIRE,** v. a. To adore, the same with *Adorne*. *Kelly's Hist*

ADWANG, adv. Timorous. V. *Dwango*

AE, adv. Always. *K. Aye* 2. *Boyd*. Ist. *ae*, temper, *Moss G.* *ae* determine

AE, adv. 1 One 2 Used with superlatives in an intensive sense, as, "The *ae* best fellow o'er was born." *Burns* V. *letter A*

AE, adv. Only as "Whilk brak the heart of my ae sister." — *Jacinto Belica*

AE BEAST-TREE, s. A swingle-tree, or bar, which only one horse draws in ploughing. *Wells*

AE-FUR s. Having all the soil turned over by plough in one direction. *Clydes* *beasts*

AE-FUR-LAND, AE-FUR-NAE s. Ground which, by its steepness, can be ploughed only in one direction or with one furrow, the plough returning without entering the soil. *Selkirk* *Clydes*

AE-HAL NT, adv. Single-headed, having one

AE-POINTIT GAIRSS, s. Sedge-grass, a species of *carex*, single pointed grass. *Lanark*

AEB, s. Our V. *Ain* *Stat Gold*

To **AFAYND** v. a. To attempt, to endeavour. *Wallace* A S. *afand* an tentare

AFALD, AFALD, AFALD, AFALD, AFALD, 1 Honest, upright, without duplicity S. 2 Un denote the unity of the divine essence in a triad. *persons* *Barbour* — *Moss G.* *afafald*. Ist. *afafald* A S. *afafald*, simplex. Immediately from S. *af*, *ae*, one and *fald*, fold

AFALDLY adv. Honestly, uprightly. *Belenden*

AFAST adv. Perhaps, fixed or riveted with awe.

AFF, adv. Off, S. *Ross* — *Moss G.*, Ist, Su. *Dan* *Belg* *af*, *Gr* *afro*, *af*, *Alem* and *Lat* *af*

AFF prep. Firm off, as denoting lineage. *Roth*

AFF at the knot, lunatic, deranged S. B. *GI* *Shaw*

AFF and on 1 Applied to those who lodge on same floor S. 2 Without any permanent residence used in relation to the sick, S. 3 Unsteady, wavering, as regarding conduct

AFF and on about. Pretty much about.

AFF or on, determined one way or another, as in reference to a commercial transaction, S

AFF ANES FIT Weakly, unfit for any work. *He's fa'm* *aff* *h* *feet*

AFFCAST, s. A castaway. *Brace* — From *af* and *cast*

AFFCOMK, s. 1 The termination of any business the reception one meets with at 1 *Let an* *come*, "I came off with an ill grace, I was not received" 2 It is also sometimes used in the of escape, as, "A guide *afcomk*, q. *coming off*. An evasive excuse, hedging, as, "A pair *afcomk* S. Su. G. *Afkomat*, *reduna*, from *af*, *afkom* a to come

AFFECTION, s. Relationship, consanguinity. *affinity* *Acts Ja. VI*

AFFECTIONS, adv. Affectionate. V. *Ersk* *Adp* *Hamilton*

AFFEIRING, adv. In relation or proportion. *For* V. *ATFERIR*. *Kristen* v

AFFER, ATFER, EFFER, EFFER, s. 1 Cond. *Lang* *Barbour* 2 Warlike preparation, equipment. *Wallace* 3 Appearance above. *Barbour* *Demetrius*, *deposition* *Wallace* P. V. *Fair*

AFFERD part pa. *Afrald*, O E. *afford*, *vult* *afford* *Douglas* — A S. *afford*, *territus*

AFFERIS, *Erskine*, v. *impers* 1 Becomes, to, is proper or expedient frequently used in laws. *Barbour* 2 It sometimes signifies proportional to, S. *Act Conc* — 4 *It afford* *partic* *Lat* *affero*

AFF FAIRN, s. Perhaps, castings, what has off *fa* *affalla* to fall off

AFFGATE, s. A mode of disposing of an applied to merchandise, an *affgate* for goods. *go thays* rather *affort* q. to get off

AFF-HAND adv. Plain, honest, blunt; free speaking, S. *affin* *hand* *Ang*

AFF-HAND, adv. Without premeditation; forthwith; without delay, *S. Ramsay.*

AFFLUKE, AFF LOOF, adv. 1. Without book; off hand. To repeat *aff lufe*, to deliver merely from memory, without having a book or notes, *S.* 2. Extempore, without premeditation, *S. Ramsay.* 3. Forthwith; out of hand. From *S. aff*, off, and *lufe*, the palm of the hand.

AFFORDELL, adj. Alive; yet remaining. *V. FORDEL.*

AFFPUT, s. Delay, or pretence for delaying, *S.*

AFFPUTTING, adj. Delaying; trifling; dilatory, putting off, *S.*

AFFRAY, s. Fear; terror; *Chaucer, id.—Fr. affre, effroi, terreur. Barbour.*

AFFROITLIE, adv. Affrightedly.—*Fr. effroyer*, to frighten. *Douglas.*

AFFRONT, s. Disgrace; shame, *S. Arbuthnot on Coins.*

1. AFFRONT, v. a. To disgrace; to put to shame, *S.*

AFFRONTED, par. adj. Having done anything that exposes one to shame, *S.*

AFFRONTLESS, adj. Not susceptible of disgrace or shame. *Aberd.*

AFFSET, s. 1. Dismission; the act of putting away, *S.* 2. An excuse; a pretence, *S. Ross.—Moes. G. s'et-jen, amovere.*

AFFSIDE, s. The farther side of any object, *S. Su. G. s'riden, scorsum.*

AFFYAK, s. A piece of waggishness, tending to expose one to ridicule. *Fife.*

AFFYAKIN, s. The habit or act of taking off, or exposing others to ridicule. *Fife.*

AFLAUGHT, adv. Lying flat. *Roxb. V. FLAUGHTERED.*

AFLOCHT, AFLOUCHT, part. pa. Agitated; in a flutter, *S. V. FLOCHT. Bellenden.*

AFORE-FIT, A'FORE-FIT, adv. Indiscriminately; all without exception. *Upp. Clyde. q. all before the fit.*

AFOREGAYN, prep. Opposite to; the same with *FORE-GAINT*, *q. v. Barbour.—A. S. onforan, ante, coram, and pœan, contra; on being changed into a in S. and L. as eweg into away. Foran ongean, ex adverso.*

AFORENEND, prep. Opposite to. *V. FORENEND. Wyn-*

AFFIST, adv. In a state of delay; on credit. *V. FIST. v.*

AFFET, adv. Often. *S. Ramsay. A. S. æft, iterum.*

AFTER ANE, adv. Alike; in the same manner; in the form, *E. i. e. after one.*

AFTERCAST, s. Consequence; effect; what may come; as, "He durstna do't for fear o' the after-cast." *Roxb.*

AFTERCLAP, s. Evil consequence, *S. Gl. Sibb.*

AFTERCOME, s. Consequence; what comes after. *both of S.*

AFTERCUMMER, s. A successor. *Lett. Ja. V.*

AFTERGAY, adj. 1. Proper; fitting. 2. Tolerable; moderate. *Roxb.*

2. AFTERGANG, v. a. To follow. *Ross. A. S. æftergan, subsequi.*

AFTERHEND, adv. Afterwards. *V. EFTIRHEND.*

AFTERINGS, AFT'INGS, s. pl. 1. The last milk drawn from a cow. *S. Lancash.* 2. The remainder, in a more general sense; as, "The aft'ings o' a feast." *Let. of Fife. S. Consequence. Ayra. R. Gilhaize.*

AFTERSUPPER, s. The interval between supper and bedtime. *Lancash. V. FORSUPPER.*

AFTERWALD, s. That division of a farm called Out-
fall. *Caltha.*

AFWARD, adv. Off; away from. *Renfr. A. Wilson.*

AGAIN, adv. At another time; used indefinitely. *Reg. Dalton.*

To AGAIN-CALL, v. a. 1. To revoke; to recall. 2. To oppose, to gainsay; so as to put in a legal bar in court to the execution of a sentence. *Syn. FALSE, v. Parl. Ja. III.*

AGAINCALLING, s. Recall; revocation. *Barry's Ork.*

AGAYNE, AGANE, prep. Against, *S. Waterley, Wyntown.—A. S. gean, agen, ongean, Su. G. gen, igen, Isl. gegn, gen, contra.*

AGAIN-GEVIN, s. Restoration.

AGAIRY. To Go AGAIRY. To leave one's service before the term-day. *Orkn.*

AGAIT, adv. Astir; on the way or road. *V. GAIT. Wallace.—A in the sense of on, and gait, a way.*

AGAITWARD, AGAITWAIRD, adv. 1. On the road, used in a literal sense. 2. In a direction towards; referring to the mind.

To AGANE-SAY, v. a. To recall. "Revoke and agane-say." *Aberd. Reg.*

A'-GATES, adv. Everywhere; all ways. *Antiquary. V. ALGAT.*

AGATIS, adv. In one way, uniformly, *Barbour.—A one, and gatis the plur. or genit. of A. S. gat, a way.*

AGEE, A-JEE, adv. 1. To one side, *S. To look agye, to look aside, Gl. Yorks. Ramsay.* 2. A-jar, a little open, *S. Burns.* 3. Deranged in mind; as "His brain was a wee agee." From *a, on.* and *jee, to move, to turn.*

To AGENT v. a. To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, *S. Baillie.*

To AGGREGE, AGGREGGE, v. a. To aggravate; to increase; to enhance. *Acts of Assembly. Fr. aggreger, id.*

To AGGRISE, v. a. To affright; to fill with horror. *Agryse, Chaucer, to shudder, to make to shudder. Douglas. A. S. agrysan, horrere. V. GRYSIS.*

AGGIE, s. Abbreviation of the name Agnes, *S. B.*

AGLEE, AGLEY, A-GLY, adv. Off the right line; obliquely; wrong, *S. Burns. V. GLEY.*

AGNAT, AGNATE, AGNET, s. The nearest paternal relation. *Chalmers' Life of Mary. Lat. agnati.*

AGREATION, s. Agreement, *F. Acts Cha. I.*

AGREANCE, s. Agreement. *Spalding.*

AGRUF, adv. In a flat or grovelling position, *S. V. GRUF.*

AGWET, s. The name anciently given to the hill on which the castle of Edinburgh stands. *Hardyng.—Corr. from C. B. Agned, Castel mynyd Agned; perhaps, q. "the castle of the rifted mount," agen, signifying a cliff, agenial, id. agenedig, rifted.*

AHECHIE, interj. An exclamation uttered in ludicrous contempt. *Loth. V. HECH, HEGH.*

AHIN, adv. Behind. *Aberd.*

AHIND, AHINT, prep. and adv. 1. Behind, in respect of place, *S. Buchan Poems.* 2. Late, after, as to time, *S.* 3. Applied to what remains, or is left, *S. Ross. A. S. kindan, post, æt kindan, a tergo, on-kinder, retrorsum.*

To COME IN AHINT one. To take advantage of one, *S. Rob Roy.*

To GET ON AHINT one. To get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in, *S.*

AHOMEL, adv. Turned upside down; applied to a vessel whose bottom is upward. *Roxb. From a for on, and Quhemle, q. v.*

AY, adv. Still; to this time; as, "He's ay living," he is still alive, *S.*

AICH *v.* Echo, S. B.

To AICH *v. n.* To echo. Clydes.

AICHER (gull) *s.* A head of oats or barley. Orkn.
V Eukx.

AYINT *s.* An oath. *Aberd Reg* V AYIN

AICHUS, HAICHES (gull) *s.* A heavy fall causing strong respiration, apparently from Hicor. Moarns.

AIDLE HOLE, *s.* A hole into which the urine of cattle is allowed to run from their stables or byres. Ayra. V ADILL, ADDLE

AID-MAJOR, *s.* Apparently equivalent to English Adjutant

AYEH, *v.* A term applied to a beast of the herd, of one year old; also to a child. Buchan. Pron as E. eye

AYER, *s.* An itinerant court. *Act Auld*

AIRKIS, *s. pl.* Heirs, successors in inheritance. *Act Dom Conc.*

AIPPR, *s.* An old term in Fair, Far, for the exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm, sunny day. Isl. *aeft* hot, fierce, budding

AIHARS, *s.* Grain dried very much in a pot, for being ground in a quern or hand mill, S. B.—Moes. G. *akra*, Su. G. *aker*, Isl. *akur*, corn, A. S. *aker*, an ear of corn. Hence,

AIGAR-MEAL, *s.* Meal made of grain dried in this manner S.

AIGAR BROSE, *s.* A sort of pottage made of this meal S.

To AIGIL *v. a.* To owe, to be indebted. *Aighand* owing, S. B.—Su. G. *aeft-a* Isl. *aeft-a*, *debero*, Mo. *s. G. aeft-an*, A. S. *aeft-an*, *habere*, *pondera*

AIGHINE, *s. pl.* What is owing to one especially used as denoting debt. When one threatens to correct a child who is in fault, it is a common expression. "I'll gie you your aighine," S. B. Moes. G. *aigine* possession

To AIGHT *Part, v. a.* 1 To owe; to be indebted 2 To own, to be the owner of. *Aberd Synon* Auch. V Aigh

AIGLET, *s.* 1 A tapered point. Gl. S. B. 2. A jewel in one's cap. Gl. S. B. *Et capuletta*, Id. q. *aculeata*

AIGRE, *adj.* Sour

AIR Ark, *s.* The oak S. *Plur akie*, oaks—*Douglas* A. S. *ac*, *see*, Alem., Germ. *eiche*, Su. G. *ek*, Isl. *ek* *quercus*.

AIKEN Aikie, *adj.* Of or belonging to oak, *oaken* *Act Mary*

AIKER, *s.* The motion, break, or movement, made in the water by a fish when swimming rapidly. Roeb. *Synon* Swain, Isl. *ack* a continued agitation

AIKEBIT part *adj.* Eared, *wee aikert*, having full ears, applied to grain, Tweedd. Pron *yakert* V Aikere

AIKIE GUINEAS, *s.* A name given by children to small flat shells, bleached by the sea. Moarns.

AIKIT part *Overd* *Aberd Reg*

AIKRAW *s.* Pitted war v. lichen, L. *scrobiculatus* Linn. South of S. V. *Strawkaw*. *Lightfoot*

AIKNAU, *s.* The broken bough of an oak, V *Snag*

AYLE *s.* 1 A projection from the body of a church, one of the wings of the transept, S. 2. An enclosed and covered burial place adjoining to a church, though not forming part of it, S. *Spalding*—Moes. G. and A. S. *ala*, *templum*

AIJOKKY, *s.* The bridegroom's man, he who attends on the bridegroom or is employed as his sec-

oenger at a wedding. Aug.—Su. G. *a*, marriage, lacky, *Et lacky* a runner

AILIN *s.* S. *know* *allment*, S.

ALLIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the female name Alison. *Ainslie* *tion lay* *Bride Lam.*

AIN *adj.* Own S. V. AWIN

AIN'E, AIN'E *adj.* Once V AIS.

AINCIN, *adj.* 1 Once 2 *Early*, *sa*, *U. H.* very well gl. he were *asinc* to the road," *c* *s* *s* set ago ng. *Kitt For*

AYND, *Exp. s.* The breath, also written *end*, A. *Fane*, Id. *Barbour* Isl. Su. G. *ande*, A. S. *laltas*, *spirata*

To AYND AYND EYND, *v. n.* 1 To draw in and out the air by the lungs, 2 To expire, *u* *thor* *clud* *g* the idea of inspiration, to breathe *Adp* *Hamilton* 3 To blow upon, as denoting action of the air. *Edinburgh*—Isl. *and-a*, *Se* *and-a*, *respirata*

AYNDING *s.* The act of breathing. *Douglas*

AYNDING-STEDE, *s.* A breathing-place. *Douglas*

AYNDLESSE, *adj.* Breathless, out of breath *Id.*

AINLIE *adj.* Familiar, not estranged. *Belk* *Syn* *Innerly*

AINR, *adj.* Once V AIS.

AINKIL, *s.* Own *act*, used as *s.*, S.

AYQUHAIR, *adj.* Wherever *Acta* *sa* *I* *where*, *where* *in*

AIR *s.* Expl. *halt*, used for a thing of no value. *Bannatyne Poems*—Isl. *aar*, the smallest *impossible*

To AIR, To taste, to take a small quantity. *Ork*

AIR, *s.* A mud bank. *Orkney* *Shetland*

AIR AYR, AU, AIN *adj.* 1 Before, *form* *Wallace* 2 Early *Fall air*, very early in morning *Ayr* *compus*, *airat*, *super* *town* *Are* *many* *early* *in* *the* *morning* *De* *Moss* *G* *air*, A. S. *air*, Alem. *er*, Belg. *ear*, *prias*, also *tempus* *matutinum*

AIR, *adj.* Early S. *Journ Lond*

AIR, AINR AIN, AINR AIN, *s.* An ear, still used. R. *Wallace*—A. S. *Alem* *are*, Isl. *aar*, *Dan.* *Su. G* *ara*

AIR, AIRE, ATR, *s.* An ear. *Barbour* *Mo* *arbs*, Su. G. *arf*, Lat. *acera* *Id.*

AIR, AYIN, AYR, *s.* An itinerant court of justice. *Eyre*. Lat. *itr* *O* *Fr* *era*

AIRIE H, AINR (gull) *adj.* Scarcely, scantily. "That great aiech quene," *Luth*—A. S. *earhice*, *rum* *use*

AIRIE H AINR *s.* An arm. *Aberd* *Roeb*

To AIRIE H, (pron *Aieish*), *v. n.* To take aim, to or to try to take or weapon with design to hit. *Heath* *expect* *Roeb* *Abertons*. It is not fired or shooting with a bow though, perhaps from *Ar-Aer*, E. a townman, a marksman

AIRIE HIL, *s.* A dinkman. *Abertons*

AIRIE L, *s.* An old name for a flute, or a reed pipe, other wind instrument

AIRIE H, *adj.* Ill-slow, and used when anything wanting to make up the level. *Kitt For*—*carh* *carhice*, *rum* *use*. V *Kitt* *And* *v*

To AIRIE H, *v. n.* To hesitate, to be reluctant. *Wint* *Et* *Id.*

AIR YESTERDAY, *s.* The day before yesterday. *Handa* V *Hare* *YESTERDAY*

AIR YESTERDAY, *s.* The night before last. *Gall* V *as* *above*

AIRISH, *adj.* Chilly, S.

AIRN, *s.* Iron, S. *Airas*, pl. fetters—Isl. *larn*. Su. G. *larn*. V. **IRAN**.

To **AIRN**, *v. a.* To smooth; to dress with an iron. *Airn'd*, ironed.

AIRNESS, *s.* The state of being airy, S.

AIRNS, *s. pl.* Fetters, S. V. **IRNS**.

AYESCHIP, *s.* Inheritance, S. *Acts Ja. III.* Sw. *erfschap*, id.

AIRT, **ART**, **ARTH**, **AIRTH**, *s.* 1. Quarter of the heaven; point of the compass, S. *Douglas*. 2. A particular quarter of the earth. *Wallace*. 3. On every art, on every hand, on all sides. *Douglas*.—Gael. *aird*, a cardinal point; Germ. *ort*, *wart*; Belg. *corde*, a place or quarter; Isl. *wart*, *Moes*. G. *wairts*, versus, towards.

To **AIRT**, **ART**, **ERT**, *v. a.* 1. To direct; to mark out a certain course; used with respect to the wind, as blowing from a particular quarter, S. *Law Case*. 2. To give direction or instruction, in order to find out a certain person or place, or any other object, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

To **AIRT on**, *v. a.* To urge forward, pointing out the proper course. *David on*.

To **AIRT out**. To discover after diligent search; as, "I *airt* him out."

AIRT and **PART**. V. **ART**.

AYSTAMENT, *s.* V. **AIMMENT**.

AISLAIR, *adj.* Polished; applied to freestone finely wrought. *Abp. Hamilton*.

AISLAR-BANK, *s.* Rocky bank, like ashlar work. *Roxb*.

AIMMENT, **AYSTAMENT**, *s.* Used in the same sense with *E. enagement*, as denoting assistance, accommodation.—Fr. *aisement*, *commodum*. *Stat. Robert I.*

AIT, *s.* A custom; a habit: especially a bad one. *Mearns*.—Isl. *ade*, *adi*, id.

AIT, **Oat**, or **Oaten**; for it may be viewed either as a *s.* in a state of construction, or as an *adj.* V. **AITS**. *Douglas*.

AITEN, *s.* A partridge. Perhaps *ait-hen*, the fowl that feeds among the oats.

AITEN, *adj.* Oaten, S. *Ritson*.

AIT-FARLE, *s.* A cake of oat-bread. V. **FARLE**.

AITH or **AIFTLAND**, *s.* That kind of land called *in-fild*, which was made to carry oats a second time after barley, and had received no dung. *Ang.*—Perhaps from A. S. *aef*, iterum.

AITH, **AYTHE**, *s.* An oath. V. **ATHE**.

AITH-HENNES, *s. pl.* Apparently, *heath-hens*, as being bred on the heath. *Skene*.

AITLIFF CRAP, *s.* In the old husbandry, the crop after bear or barley. *Ayrs*. V. **BEAR-LEAVE**.

AITS, *s. pl.* Oats, S. *Wild Aits*, bearded oat grass, S. *Avena fatua*, *Linna.*—A. S. *ala*, *ale*, *avena*.

AITERED, *s.* Oat-sowing. 2. Season of oat-sowing. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. **BEAR-SEED**.

AIVER, *s.* A he-goat, after he has been gelded. Till then he is denominated a buck; a horse. *Burns*.

AIVERIE, *adj.* Very hungry. *Roxb.* nearly obsolete. V. **YEVERY**.

AIXMAN, *s.* A hewer of wood. *Sutherl.* One who carries a battle-axe. *Pittcottie*.

AIX-TRE, *s.* An axletree, S. V. **AX-TREE**.

AIZLE, *s.* A hot ember. V. **BIZEL**.

AKYN, *adj.* Oaken. *Douglas*.

ALAGUST, *s.* Suspicion. V. **ALLAGUST**.

ALAIGH, *adv.* Below, in respect of situation, as com-

pared with another place. *Selkirks*. From on and *laigh*, low.

ALAIS, *s. pl.* Alleys. *Wallace*.

ALAK, *Wallace*. V. **LAK**.

ALAKANEE, *interj.* Alas. *Ayrs*. *Picken*.

ALAMONTI, **ALLAMOTTI**, *s.* The storm finch, a fowl. *Procellaria pelagica*, *Linna.* Orkn. The same with the *Asilag* of St. Kilda. *Allamotti* is the proper pronunciation. *Ncill.*—Ital. *ala*, a wing, and *moto*, motion.

ALANE, **ALLANE**, *adj.* Alone, S. *Wyntown*.—Alem. *alain*, Germ. *allein*, alone; from *all*, omnia, and *ain*, *ein*, unus.

ALANERLIE, *adv.* V. **ALLANERLY**.

ALANG, **ALANGS**, *prep.* Along. Su. G. *laangs*, id.

ALAREIT. V. **LAREIT**.

ALARS. *Alars yet*, apparently, the gate overspread with alder. *Palice Hon.*—A. S. *alr*, Alem. *ellra*, the alder; Su. G. *alar*, of or belonging to the alder-tree.

ALASTER, **ALISTER**, *s.* Abbreviation of the name Alexander. *Spalding*, *Jacobite Relics*.

ALAVOLEE, *adv.* At random. V. **ALLAVOLIE**.

ALawe, *adv.* Downward; below. V. **LAW**, **Lawe**.

ALBLASTRIE, *s.* Apparently, the exercise of the cross-bow. V. **AWBLASTER**.

ALBUIST, *conj.* Though; albeit. *Ang. Ross*.

ALCOMYE, *s.* Latten, a kind of mixed metal still used for spoons. Hence, *Accomie spunes*, spoons made of alchymy, S. B. V. **LATTOUN**. *Douglas*.—From Fr. *alquemie*, or O. E. *alchymy*.

ALD, **ALDS**, **AULD**, *adj.* 1. Old, S. *Yorks*. O. E. *ald*, id. *Wyntown*. 2. What is deemed unreasonable; as, "Here's an *auld* wark about naething."—A. S. *eald*, Alem. *alt*, *vetus*; derived from A. S. *eald-ian*, to remain, to stay, to last. Alem. *alten*, to prolong.

"*AULD TO DO*," a great fuss or pother.

AULD SAIRS. The renewing of old party quarrels is called "the ripping up o' *auld sairs*," i. e. old sores.

ALDAY, *adv.* In continuation. Teut. *alle-dage*, quotidie.

ALDERMAN, *s.* Old term for a mayor in S. burghs. *Pinkerton*.

ALEDE, *s.* A rule. *Ich alede*, each rule. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *malæd-an*, to lead.

To **ALEGE**, *v. a.* To absolve from allegiance.—Fr. *alleg-er*, id. *Wyntown*.

ALENTH, *adv.* On length; far length. 1. To come *alenth*, to arrive at maturity. 2. To go far *alenth*, to go great lengths. 3. To be far *alenth*, to be far advanced, to make great progress, S. B.

ALERON. Meaning doubtful.

ALEUIN, *adj.* Eleven. *Complaynt S.*

ALGAT, **ALGATE**, **ALGATIS**, *adv.* 1. Every way. 2. At all events; by all means. *Douglas*.—O. E. *all gate*, R. *Brunne*; *all gates*, *Chaucer*. From *all*, and *gait*, or *gatis*, i. e. all ways.

ALHALE, **ALHALELY**, *adv.* Wholly; entirely. *Douglas*. From *all*, and *hale*, *hail*, whole.

ALYA, **ALLIA**, **ALLYA**, **ALLAY**, *s.* 1. Alliance. *Wallace*. 2. An ally. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. Sometimes used as a plural noun, signifying allies. *Bellenden*.—Fr. *allie*, with a Saxon termination.

ALIAY, **ALLYA**, *s.* Alliance. *Acts Ja. IV.*

ALYAND, *part. pr.* Keeping close together. *Wallace*.—Fr. *alli-er*, to join, to knit.

To **ALYCHT**, *v. a.* To enlighten. *Douglas*.—A. S. *alyht-an*, illuminare; *alyht-nyssæ*, illuminatio.

ALIE, *s.* Abbrev. of a man's name; also of Alison; at times *Elie*.

To ALIE, v. a. To cherish; to nurse; to pettle. *Shetl.*
—*Isl. al-a alre.*

ALIENARE, s. A stranger. *Douglas*.—*Lat. alien-us.*

ALIMONY, v. The fund for maintenance which the law allows to certain persons. *S. Ersk. Inst.*

To ALIMONY, v. a. To give a legal support to another. *Bul's Law Dict.*

ALISON, s. A shoemaker's son. *Shetl. V. Elstx.*

ALIST, v. To come alist. To recover from faintness or decay, applied both to animals and vegetables; to recover from a swoon. *S. R. Ersk.*—*Isl. list, list; alist, the dawn of day; at home i list, to make manifest.*

ALTYK adv. A little. *V. Litz. Lyndsey.*

ALL, interj. Ah; alas. *Poems Sixtenth Cent.*

ALL, AT ALL, adv. On the whole. *Douglas.*

ALLAGRUGOUS, adj. Grim, ghastly. *S. R. Journ. Lond.*—Perhaps from *all*, *Moos. G. alla*, and *gruous*, ghastly. q. v.

ALLAGUST, s. Suspicion. *Journ. Lond. 2 Digest. G. Sherr.*—*Fr. a la gust, has a taste or smack.*

To ALLATA, v. a. To ally. *Complaynt S.*—*Fr. alli-er, id.*

ALLAKKY, s. An attending servant; a lackey. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ALLANERLY, ALANERLY, adj. Sole; only. *Bel-lenden.*

ALLANERLY, ALANERLY, ALLEXARLY, adv. Only; solely. *S.*—From *all*, and *anerly*, only. *Reg. Maj. Fictive.*

ALL ANYS, adv. Together; in a state of union. *Wallace.*—From *all*, *A. S. all*, and *any*, the genit. of *an*, *unus* q. *all of one.*

ALLAR, ALLER, s. The alder, a tree. *S. Statist. Acc.*

ALLARD, ALLERS. Common; universal, an old genitive used adjectively.—*O. E. alre, id. Wynthorn.*—*A. S. allera*, genit. pl. of *all*, *omnis*. *Belg. aller*, *id. V. ALLER.*

ALLA-VOLIE, ALL-VOLIE, adv. At random, *S.*—*Fr. à la volée. Philotus.*

ALLA-VOLIE, ALL-VOLIE, adj. Giddy; volatile; "An *alle-volie* chield," a volatile fellow, *S.*

To ALLEDGE, v. a. To advise; to counsel. *Bellenden.* *L. R. alleg-are, mandatis instruere.*

To ALLEDGE, v. a. To confirm.—*L. R. alleg-are, figare.*

ALLEGIANCE, ALLEGANCE, s. Allegation. *Act. Audit.*

ALLEIN, adj. Alone, *S. R. Germ. id. V. ALANE.*

To ALLEMAND, v. a. To conduct in a formal and cowardly style. *Ayrs. Ann. of the Par.*

ALLE-MEN, adj. Common; universal. *Popul. Ball.*—*Sa. G. all-mena*, communis, *Teut. alle-man*, *omnis homo al-phemyna*, universus.

ALLER, adv. Wholly; entirely; altogether. *Aller-hale*, a pleonasm. *Barbour.*—*O. E. alder*, *id.* often prefixed to a superlative. *V. ALLARIS.*

ALLERIS, s. pl. The same with ALLARIS. *Douglas.*

ALLERISH, adj. Chilly; rather cold; as an "allerish morning," a small morning. *Teviotd. V. ELRISCH,* sense 6.

ALLEVIN, part. pa. Allowed; admitted. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*A. S. alif-an*, concedere, permittere.—*Sa. G. lefu-a*, *Moos. G. laub-jan*, *id.*

ALLIA, V. ALTA.

ALLYNS, adv. 1. Altogether; thoroughly. *Gordon and Gol.* 2. More willingly; rather. *Selkirk.*—*Sa. G. alleingis*, *alleingis*, *A. L. allinga*, *callanga*, *omnino*, *prorsus.*

ALLISTER, adj. Same; in one's right mind, *Teviotd.* Perhaps allied to *Alist*, q. v.

ALLKYK, ALKIX, adj. All kind of, *Aw kin kind, S. R. Douglas.*—*A. S. call-cyn*, omnigenus. *V. Kix.*

To ALLOCATE, v. a. To apportion the sums due by each landholder in an augmentation of a minister's stipend. *S. Synon. to Local. Ersk. Inst.*

ALLOVER, prep. Over and above. *Culloden Papers.*

ALL OUT, adv. In a great degree; beyond comparison. *Barbour.*

To ALLOW, v. a. 1. To approve of, generally with the prep. of subjoined. *Rollock.* 2. To praise, to commend. *Douglas.*—*Fr. allow-er*, to approve, *Sa. G. lefu-a*, *laudare.*

ALLOWANCE, s. Approbation. *Rollock.*

ALLOWSS, v. a. To loose; to release from. *Aberd. Reg.*—*A. S. alys-an*, liberare.

ALLPUIS, APIEST, APIECE, conj. Although, *S. R. abies. Loth. Journ. Lond.* Perhaps corr. from *albeit*.

ALLRYN, adj. Constantly progressive, applied to time. *Barbour.*—*A. S. all*, *omnis*, and *rinn-an*, *currere*, to flow, to run.

ALLSTRYNE, ALLSTRENE, adj. Ancient. *Naitland Poems.*—*A. S. ald*, *old*, and *strynd*, generation, or *stryn-an*, to beget.

ALLTHOCHTE, conj. Although. *Douglas.*—*A. S. all*, *all*, and *thokte*, part. pa. q. "everything thought of, or taken into consideration." *V. THOCHT.*

ALLUTERLIE, ALUTTERLY, adv. Wholly; entirely. *Douglas.*—*A. S. all*, *omnis*, and *uter*, *utter*, exterior, from *ut*, extra.

ALL-WEILDAND, adj. All-governing. *Wallace.*—*A. S. all*, *all*, and *weald-an*, to govern; *Franc. allwelt*, *Isl. all-valdar*, omnipotent.

ALMAIN, s. The German language. *O. Fr. Aleman*, *Alleman*, *id. Cotgr.*

ALMANIE WHISTLE, s. A flageolet of a very small size, used by children, *Aberd.* Thus denominated, because whistles of this kind were originally imported from *Almanie*, i. e. Germany.

ALMARK, s. A beast accustomed to break fences. *Shetl.* Perhaps one that overleaps *all* marks or boundaries.

ALMASER, ALMOSER, s. An almoner, or dispenser of alms. *Dunbar.*—From *Almous*, alms.

ALMERIE, ALMORIE, s. Anciently a place where alms were deposited or distributed; in later times used to denote a press or cupboard, where utensils for house-keeping are laid up; the same with *E. ambry*. *Dunbar.*—*O. E. almery*, a place to put meat in; *O. Fr. almoire*, *cumaire*; *A. S. almerige*, repositorium, *scrinium*.

ALMONS, ALMORIS, s. Alms. *Balfour's Pract.*—*O. Fr. almosme*, *id.*

ALMOUS, ALMOWA, AUMIS, s. Alms, *S. Almose*, *O. E. Wynthorn.* So late as the reign of James IV. licenses were granted by the several universities to some poor students to go through the country begging, in the same manner as the poor scholars belonging to the Church of Rome do to this day in Ireland. Among those designated "ydill and strang beggaris," are reckoned—"all vagaboundis scollaris of the vniversiteis of Sanctandrois, Glasgou, and Abirdene, not licencit be the rector and dene of facultie of the vniversitie to ask almous." *Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1514. n. 27.*—*A. S. almoe*, *almoe*; *Sw. almoe*; *Gr. a*

Acts Ja. VI.

ANIMOSITY, s. Firmness of mind ; hardihood. *Pittetie*.—Fr. *animosité*, firmness, courage, resolution. *Cotgr.*

ANYING, s. Agreement ; concord. *Wynslow.*

ANY, ANYA, ANNE, ANE, adv. Once ; pron. as *abase*, or *since*, S. *once*, S. B. *Douglas*. The genit. of A. S. *an unus*, one, *anes*, unius, also rendered *semel*, q. *semel unum temporis*.

ANYA, ANNA, s. pl. 1. *Ames*. *Chron. S. P.* 2. Metaphor, used for foolish fellows. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *aise*, Lat. *astutus* ; Su. G. *ama*, Isl. *ama*, an ass.

ANYE the genit. of Ane, one. V. **ANIS.**

ANKER, s. A frigate. Orkney. *Ancker*. Dutch.

ANKERLY, adv. Unwillingly. *Selkirks*.—Teut. *ankler*, *exactio*, &c.

ANKER-CAIDELL, HANKERSAIDLE, s. A hermit ; an anchorite. *Philosus*—A. S. *ancker-selle*, an anchorite's cell or seat, a hermitage ; from *ancker*, a hermit. Lat. *anachoreta*, Gr. *αναχωρητης*.

ANKER-STOCK, s. A large loaf, of an oblong form. The name is extended to a wheaten loaf, but properly belongs to one made of rye, S. *Gl. Sibb.* Q. an anchorite's stock, or supply ; or from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor.

ANLAS, s. Properly "a kind of knife or dagger usually worn at the girdle," as the term occurs in Chaucer ; but used to denote a pike fixed in the cheveron of a banner. *Sir Gawan*. Franc. *anclas*, *analese*, adlatens telum, from *lez*, *latus*, the side ; C. B. *anglas*, a dagger ; L. B. *anclacius*, id.

ANMAILLE, s. Enamel. V. **ANAILLE.**

ANX, ANNET, s. A half-year's salary legally due to the heirs of a minister, in addition to what was due expressly, according to the period of his incumbency, S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Fr. *annale*, L. B. *annala*.

ANNEXCT, v. a. To annex ; *part. pa.* *annext*, Lat. *annecto*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ANNELL, s. Probably the old name for indigo.

ANNERDAILL, s. The district now denominated *An-nedale*.

ANNEXIS and CONNEXIS. A legal phrase, occurring in old deeds, as denoting everything in any way connected with possession of the right of property referred to. Law Lat. *annexis et connexis*.

ANNEXUM, s. An appendage ; *synon.* with S. *Pendicle*. Lat. *annex-us*, appended, conjoined.

ANNIVERSARY, s. A distribution annually made to the clergy of any religious foundation, in times of Popery. L. B. *anniversaryum*. V. **DAILL-SILVER.**

ANNUALL, ANNCALL, GROUND-ANNUALL, s. The quit-rent or *feu-duty* that is payable to a superior every year, for possession or for the privilege of building on a certain piece of ground, S.—Lat. *annualis* ; Fr. *annuel* yearly.

ANNUELAR, s. The superior who receives the *annuel* or *feu-duty* for ground let out for building. V. **FOR ANNCALL.**

ANONDER, ANCHER, prep. Under, S. B. *Fife*. *Anunder*, S. A. Teut. *onder*, id. A. S. *in-under* *edoras*, *in under* the roof.

ANORNE, v. a. To adorn. *Douglas*.—L. B. *inornare*. *Tetallian*.

ANORRE, s. pl. "David Deans believed this, and many such ghostly encounters and victories, on the faith of the *Anors*, or auxiliaries of the banished pagans." *Heart Mid-Lothian*.—O. Fr. *anoor*, *aga*, *arbitre*. *Requart*.

otherwise, Ang.—

ANSENYE, s. A sign ; also a company of soldiers. V. **EMSENYIE.**

ANSTERCOIP, s. Meaning doubtful. V. **ROION.**

ANSWIR (ANSUR), OF, v. n. To pay, on a claim being made, or in correspondence with one's demands. *Aberd Reg.*

ANTEPEND, ANTIPEND, s. A veil or screen for covering the front of an altar in some Popish churches, which is hung up on festival days. L. B. *Antependium*, id.

To ANTER, v. n. 1. To adventure, S. B. *Ross*. 2. To chance ; to happen, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. In the form of a participle, or adjective, as signifying occasional, single, rare. *An antrin ane*, one of a kind met with singly and occasionally, or seldom, S. *Ferguson*. To be viewed as the same with **AUNTER**, q. v. Perhaps rather allied to Isl. Su. G. *andra*, *vagari*, whence Dan. *vandre*, Ital. *andare*, id.

ANTERCAST, s. A misfortune ; a mischance, S. B. *Ross*. *Anter*, or *aunter*, adventure, and *cast*, a chance, q. something accidental, a throw at random.

ANTEROUS, adj. Adventurous. *Gawan and Gol.*

ANTETEWME, s. "Antetune, antiphone, response." *L. Hailes*. *Bannatyne P.*

ANTIOAIL, s. An antique ; a remnant of antiquity. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters*.—Ital. *anticaglia*, "all manner of antiquities, or old monuments." *Altieri*.

ANTYCESSOR, ANTECESSOR, ANTECESTRE, s. An ancestor ; a predecessor ; Lat. *antecessor*. *Wallace*.

ANTICK, s. A foolish, ridiculous frolic, S. In E. the person who acts as a buffoon.

ANTRIN, adj. Occasional ; single ; rare. Perhaps from Isl. Su. G. *andra*, *vagari*, to stray, to wander.

ANUNDER, prep. Under. V. **ANONDER.**

APAYN, part pa. Provided ; furnished. *Barbour*.—Fr. *appan-é*, having received a portion, *appan-er* to give a portion ; L. B. *apan-are*, id. from *pain* ; Lat. *pan-is*, as originally denoting the supply of bread and other necessities of life.

APAYN, adv. 1. Reluctantly ; unwillingly ; sometimes written distinctly, *a payn*. *Barbour*. 2. Hardly ; scarcely. *Wallace*. 3. It seems improperly used for *in case*. *Wallace*. 4. Under pain ; at the risk of. In editions, *on payn*. *Wallace*.—Fr. *à peine*, "scarcely ; hardly ; not without much ado" *Cotgr*.

APARASTEVR, adj. Applicable ; congruous to.—Allied, perhaps, to O. Fr. *apparoirre*, to appear ; *apareissant*, apparent.

APARTE, s. One part. *Act. Audit*.

To APEN, v. a. To open. *To ken a' thing that apens and steeks*, to be acquainted with everything, S.

To APERDONE, v. a. To pardon. V. **APARDONE.**

A PER SE, "An extraordinary or incomparable person ; like the letter A by itself, which has the first place in the alphabet of almost all languages ;" Rudd. *Chaucer*, id. *Douglas*.

APERSMAR, APERSMART, APIRSMART, adj. Crabbed ; ill-humoured. *Snell*, *calachie*, S. *synon.* *Douglas*.—A. S. *afor*, *afre*, bitter, sharp ; Isl. *apur*, asper, (as *apurkyld*, acre frigus) ; and A. S. *smeorte*, Su. G. *smarta*, pain. *Halderson* remarks, that the Isl. term is also applied to one of austere manners.

APERT, adj. Brisk ; bold ; free. *Barbour*.—Fr. *appert*, expert, prompt ; Lat. *apparat-us*, prepared.

APERT, APPERT, adj. Open ; avowed ; manifest. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*—Lat. *appert-us*, open ; Fr. *impers*. v. *Il appert*, it is apparent ; it is manifest.

APERT. In apert, adv. Evidently ; openly. *Barbour*.

—Fr. *apert*, *apport*, open, evident; from *appar-eir*, Lat. *appar-ere*, to appear.

A **PERYER**, **APERER**, *adv.* Openly; avowedly. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Lat. *apertè*, openly.

APERTLY, *adv.* Briskly; readily. *Barbour*. V. **APER**, *adj.*

APIEST, **APIER**, *conj.* Although. V. **ALLPUY**.

APILL RENVYIS, *s. pl.* A string, or necklace of beads; *q.* a rein or bridle of beads, formed like apples. *Dunbar*.

APLACK, *adj.* Present, as opposed to being absent; in this place. *Clydes*.

APLIGHT, *adv.* Completely; O. E. *aplíht*. *Sir Tristrom*.—A. S. *on*, and *plíht*, periculum, plíht-on, periculo obiecte *sc.*

APON, **APON**, *prep.* Upon, *S. Barbour*.—A. S. *u/af*, Su. G. *uppa*, insuper, and *on*.

APURT, **APUR**, *s.* Deportment; carriage. *Wynetown*.—Fr. *apport*, from *apport-er*, to carry; Lat. *ad*, and *port-are*.

To **APPAIR**, *v. a.* To injure; to impair. O. E. *aprir*. *Diet. Q. Mary*.—Fr. *capir-er*, *id.* V. **PARE**, *v.*

To **APPARDONE**, **APERDOR**, *v. a.* To forgive; to pardon. *Nicol Barne*.

APPAREILL, **APPARYL**, **APPARAILL**, *s.* Equipage; furniture for warfare; preparations for a siege, whether for attack or defence; ammunition. *Barbour*.—Fr. *appareil*, provision, furniture, preparations for war.

To **APPELL**, *v. a.* To challenge. *Pittcottie*.—Fr. *appel-er*, to accuse, to impeach.

To **APPELL**, *v. a.* To cease to rain. *Ayr*. V. **UPPIL**.

APPEN FURTH, *The free air; q.* an open exposure. *Clydes*.

APPERAND, **APPARAND**, *adj.* Apparent. *Aper-and*. *Aberd. Reg.*

APPERAND, *s.* Heir-apparent. *Acts Ja. VI.*

APPERANLIK, *adv.* Apparently. *Reas. between Overgawell and J. Knox*.

APPIL'ARIE, *s.* Meaning not known.

APPILLIS, *s. pl.* Rendered "apples" in Gl. to *Poems 16th Century*; "Jerusalem as *appillis* lay in heap;" but doubtful. Perhaps from Fr. *appiler*, to heap or pile together. *Clydes*.

APPIN, *adj.* Open. *S. Complacent S. Dan. asben*, *apertus*; Lat. *open*, *foramen*. *Wachter* derives Germ. *open*, *apertus*, from *auf*, up.

To **APPIN**, *v. a.* To open. *S. O. Gl. Sura. Ayr*.

To **APPLEIN**, **APPLEN**, *v. a.* To satisfy; to content; to please. *Wallace*. Apparently from an obsolete Fr. *v.* of the form of *applaire*.

APPLERINGIE, *s.* Southernwood. *S. Galt. Artemisia abrotanum. Linn*.—Fr. *epilé*, strong, and *arvum*, southernwood, from Lat. *abrotanum. id.*

APPLY, *s.* Flight; condition. *Sir Egair*.—Fr. *pli*, *fold*. *V. Fly*.

APPLIABLE, *adj.* Pliant in temper. *Cabot's Son*.

APPUNY, *adv.* Error for *oppony*; opposed. *Keith's Hist.*

To **APPURT**, *v. a.* To bring; to conduce.—Fr. *apport-er. id.* *R. Bruce*.

APPUNT, *part. pa.* Disposed; willing. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *appunctus. apt. sc.*

To **APPREUE**, **APPREVE**, *v. a.* To approve. *Douglas*.—Fr. *approuver*, Lat. *approbare*.

To **APPRISE**, *v. a.* To approve; used as signifying a preference. *Bellenden*.—O. Fr. *aprisier*, *aprisier*, *evaluer*, *estimer*; Lat. *approbare*.

APPRISING, *s.* *Estimare*; *valere*. *Bellenden*.

APPRISIT, *part. pa.* Valued; prized. *Bellenden*.

APPROCHEAND, *part. pa.* Proximate; in the vicinity. *Bellenden*.

To **APPROPRE**, **APPROPR**, *v. a.* To appropriate. *A Audit. Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *approprier*, *id.*

APPUY, *s.* Support; a buttress; a rest. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *id.*

APPUNCTUAMENT, *s.* A convention, or agreement with specification of certain terms. *Acts Ja. V.*

To **APPURCHASE**, *v. a.* To obtain; to procure. *P. scottie*.

To **APUNCT**, **APPUR**, *v. a.* To settle. *Act. Dom. Cos*

AR, **ARE**, *adv.* Formerly; also, early. V. **AIR**.

To **AR**, **ARE**, **ERR**, *v. a.* To plough; to till, *S.*; to *er*. *Douglas*.—Moes. G. *ar-ian*, Su. G. *acr-ia*, I *er-ia*, A. S. *er-ian*. Alem. *err-en*, Germ. *er-en*, *er-en*, Lat. *er-are*. *Ihre views Heb. יָמָא עַרְא* earth, as the fountain.

ARAGE, **ARRAGE**, **ARYAGE**, **AUARAGE**, **AVERAGE**, *Servitude due by tenants, in men and horses, their landlords. This custom is not entirely al- lished in some parts of Scotland. "Arage and or- riage" is a phrase still commonly used in lease- Shene*.—L. B. *accrag-ium*, from *aver-ia*, a beast of work; and this perhaps from Fr. *œuvre*, work.

ARAYNE, *part. pa.* Arrayed. *Douglas*.—O. I. *arrayé*, *id.*

To **ARAS**, **ARRACH**, *v. a.* 1. To snatch or pluck away force. *Wynetown*. 2. To raise up. *Douglas*. *Tl* sense is so different from the former, that it mig- rather seem to be put for *arraise*, *q.* to raise up. Fr. *arrach-er*, to tear; to pull by violence; to p- up by the roots, from Lat. *eradic-are*.

ARBY, *s.* The sea-gilliflower, or sea-pink. *Ork. Neill*.

ARBY-BOOT, *s.* The root of the sea-pink, or *Stat- armeria*. *Ork. Neill's Tour*.

ARBROATH BIPPIN, *s.* The name of an apple, V. *OSLIN PIPPIN*.

ARCH, **ARCH**, **AIRCH**, **ERCH**, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. Avers- reluctant; often including the idea of timidity as a cause of reluctance, *S. Douglas*. 2. Apprehensiv- filled with anxiety, *S. Chaucer*, *erke*, weary, im- lent. *Popul. Ball.*—A. S. *earg*, desidiosus, ine- slothful, sluggish; *earh*, fugax, "timorous, a- ready to run away for fear." *Sown*. Isl. *arg-er* reformidans; *arg-r*, piger, deses; Su. G. *arg*, *igi- vus*. Among the Goths *argur*, L. B. *arga*, denotes poltroon, a coward.

To **ARCH**, **ARCH**, *v. a.* To hesitate; to be reluctan- V. **ERCH**, *v.*

ARCHIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Archibald*, *S.*

ARCHIEDENE, *s.* Archdeacon. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. *archidiacon-us*.

ARCHILAGH, **ARCHILOGH**, **ARCHILOWE**, *s.* The retu- which one who has been treated in an inn or taver- sometimes reckons himself bound in honour to ma- to the company. When he calls for his bottle, he- said to give them his *archilagh*. *Loth. South of- Rob Roy*. V. **LAWIN**, **LAUCH**.

ARCHNES, **ARCHNES**, *s.* 1. Reluctance; backwas- ness. *Wedrow*. 2. Obliquely used for niggardline- *q.* reluctance to part with anything. *Legend Bp. i- Andreis*.

ARCHPREISTRIE, **ARCHPRESTRIE**, *s.* 1. A dignity- collegiate churches during the time of Popery, *sq* in rank to the dean, and superior to all the *c-* 2. Used as synon. with *vicar*. *Ja. VI.*—Fr. *archiprest-*

ARR *s.* An heir. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. **AIR**.
To AREIK, ARREIK, v. a. To reach; to extend. *Douglas*.—A. S. *arcean*, *assequi*, to get, to attain.
ARKIR, adv. Back. To *rin arcir*, to decline; *synon.* with to miscarry. *Lyndsay*.—Fr. *arriere*, backward; *Lat. a retro*.
ARRIRD, adj. Confused; disordered; backward. V. **ARIR**.
To AREIST, ARRIST, v. a. To stop; to stay. *Douglas*.—Fr. *arrest-er*, *id.*
AREIST, s. Delay. *But-arreist*; without delay. *Douglas*.
ARE MORROW, adv. Early in the morning. V. **AIR**, *adv.*
To AREND, v. a. To rear; applied to a horse when he throws back his forepart, and stands on his hind legs. *Fr.*—O. Fr. *arriens*, backward.
ARENT, s. Contraction for *Annual rent*. *Acts Ch. J.*
ARRER s. An heir; **ARRERIS**, heirs. *Act. Audit.*
AREOUND, pret. Perhaps, called in question; Fr. *arrouer*, interrogator, questioner, demander; *rationari*; Gl. *Roquefort*. *Areoun* is used by R. Brunne in the sense of persuade, or reason with. *Sir Tristrem*.
ARITTYT, part. pa. Accused, brought into judgment. *Barbour*.—L. B. *rect-are*, *ret-are*, *arett-are*, *accurre*, in *ius vocare*, Du Cange.
ARGENT CONTENT. Ready money. Fr. *argent comptant*, *id.* *Bellenden*.
To ARGH, v. n. To hesitate. V. **ARCH** and **ERGH**, v.
ARGIE, s. Assertion in a dispute, the specific plea which one uses in disputation, S. B.—Su. G. *ierga*, *semper eadem obgannire*. Isl. *larg-r*, keen contention.
To ARGIE-BARGIE, v. n. To contend.
To ARGLE-RARGLE, ARGLE-BARGIN, v. n. To contend, to laddy backwards and forwards, S. *Argle-bargie*, Loth. *Rapple-bargin*, *synon.* *Ramsay*.—Isl. *arg*, enraged, *jarg-a*, to contend.
ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, adj. Quarrelsome; contentious about trifles. *Galt's Provost*.
To ARGONE, ARGOWNE, ARGWE, ARGEW, v. a. 1. To argue, to contend by argument. *Bannatyne Poems*. 2. To censure, to reprehend, to chide with. *Wallace*.—Fr. *argu-er*, *Lat. argu-ere*.
ARGOEEN, s. The lamprey, according to old people. *Arg*; q. having the *een* or eyes of *Argus*.
ARGUESYN, s. The lieutenant of a galley; he who has the government and keeping of the slaves committed to him. *Knos*.—Fr. *argouzin*, *satelles remigum regendis et custodiendis praepositus*, Dict. Trev.
ARGUMENT, s. The subject of a version; a piece of English dictated to boys at school for translation into Latin. *Aberd.*
To ARGUMENT, v. a. To prove; to show. *Cros-raguel*.—*Lat. argument-ari*, to reason.
ARIQ, pret. of Ar. Tilled; eared. V. **AR**, **ARR**, v.
ARK MEAL-ARK, s. A large chest; especially one used for holding corn or meal, S. *Bannatyne Poems*. A. S. *arce*, *erce*, a chest, a coffer; Alem. *arca*; Su. G. *ark*; *Lat. arca*; Gael. *arc*. Hence,
REL-ARK, s. That kind of a box which is placed in lakes, ponds, &c., for catching and retaining eels; a term common in old deeds.
ARK of a Mill. The place in which the centre-wheel runs, S.
ARK-BEIK, the house called the ar puble, S. B.
To ARLE, v. a. 1. To give an earnest of any kind, S.

2. To give a piece of money for confirming a bargain. S. 3. To put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another while he retains this money, S. *Skene*.—L. B. *arrhara*, *arrhis sponsam dare*, Fr. *arrh-er*, *arr-er*, to give an earnest.
ARLES, EARLIS, ARLIS PENNIE, AIBLE-PENNY, s. 1. An earnest of whatever kind, a pledge of full possession, S. A. Bor. *Wyntown*. 2. A piece of money given for confirming a bargain, S. A. Bor. *Acts Ja. IV.* 3. A piece of money put into the hands of a seller when one begins to cheapen any commodity; as a pledge that the seller shall not strike a bargain, or even enter into terms with another while he retains the *arles*, S. In Scotland a servant who has been hired, and who has received *arles*, is supposed to have a right to break the engagement, if the earnest has been returned within twenty-four hours. This, however, may have no other sanction than that of custom.—*Lat. arrhabo, arrha*, Gael. *iarlus*, *id.*
ARLY, adv. Early. *Barbour*. A. S. *arlice*, *matutinè*.
ARLICH, ARLICH, adj. Sore; fretted; painful, S. B. V. **ARR**.—Su. G. *arg*, *iratus*, *arg-a*, *laedere*, Dan. *arrig*, troublesome; as we say, "an angry sore;" or from Su. G. *aerr*, *cicatrix*, whence *aerrig*, *vulneratus*.
ARMYN, ARMYNO, s. Armour; arms. *Wyntown*.
ARMING, s. Ermine. L. B. *armin-ea*, *id.* *Coll. Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 128.
ARMLESS, adj. Unarmed; without warlike weapons. *Spalding's Troubles*.
ARMONY, s. Harmony. *Douglas*.
ARMOSIE, adj. Of or belonging to Ormus. *Inventories*. V. **ORMAISE**.
ARN, s. The alder, a tree, S. Pronounced in some counties, q. *arin*.—O. B. *uern*, *Aim. vern*, *quern*, Gael. *fearn*, *alnus*.
ARN, v. subst. Are, the third pers. plural; Chaucer, *arn*. *Sir Gawan*.—A. S. *aron*, *sunt*.
ARNOT, s. *Ley [lea] Arnot*. A stone lying in the field, *Aberd.*; q. *earth-knot*.
ARNOT, s. The shrimp, a fish, *Aberd.*
ARNS, s. pl. The beards of corn, S. B. *synon.* *awns*. Franc. *arn*, *spica*.
ARNUT, LOCHY ARNOT, s. Tall oat-grass or pignut; *Bunium bulbocastanum*, or *flexuosum*, Linn. S. *Furnut*, A. Bor. *Lightfoot*.—*Corr.* from *earth-nut*, Teut. *aerdnoot*, *id.*
AROYNT thee. O. E. *Shakspeare*. V. **RUNT**, v.
ARON, s. The plant Wakerobin, or Cuckoo's-pint. *Arun. maculatum*, Linn., *Tevliod*; Sw. *arons-ocrt*, *id.*
ARORYS, s. pl. Errors. *Aberd. Reg.*
ABOUME, adv. At a distance, so as to make way. A. S. *rum*, *latè*, or rather *rum*, *locus*; *on rum*.
ARR, s. A scar, S. A. Bor. *Pock-arrs*, the marks left by the small-pox, S. *Lancash.*—Su. G. *aerr*, Isl. *aer*, *cicatrix*, a scar.
To ARRACE. V. **ARAS**.
ARRAYED, part. adj. A term applied to a mare when in season, *Fife*.
ARRAN-AKE, s. The speckled diver, *Mergus stellatus*, *Brunnich*. *P. Luss, Dumbartons. Statist. Acc.*, xvii. 251.
ARRANGE, s. Arrangement. *Acts Mary*.
ARRAS, ARRESS, s. The angular or sharp edge of a stone, log, or beam, *Loth.*
ARRED, part. adj. Scarred; having the marks of a wound or sore. Hence, *Pock-arred*, marked by the small-pox, S.—Dan. *arred*, *cicatrized*; Isl. *aerra*, *cicatrices facere*.

ASPYNE, s. From the connection, apparently meant to denote a boat. *Barbour*.—Swed. *espings*, a long boat, Teut. *Aspinghe*, *espick*, *cymba*, a small boat.

ASPOSIT, part. pa. Disposed. *Aberd. Reg.*

ASPRE, adj. Sharp. V. **ASPERT.** *Wallace.*

ASPESPER, s. Perhaps q. "sharp spear;" like *aspre* *bow*, also used by *Blind Harry*. *Wallace*.—Fr. *asper*, dur, rude, bâton noueux. Gl. Roquesfort.

ASPRANCE, s. V. **ASPERANS.**

TO ASK, v. a. To ask. *Henrysons*.—Germ. *sich-en*, *Ima. ciscen*, id.

ASH, s. Ashes. V. **AS.**

ASHAYIS, s. Assize; convention. *Wynston.*

TO ASSILYIE, v. a. To attack; to assail. *Wallace.* Fr. *assail-ir*; L. B. *adual-ire*, *assal-ire*, *invadere*, *agredi*.

ASHAL-TEETH, s. pl. The grinders. V. **ASIL.**

ASSASSINAT, s. An assassin; an improper use of the Fr. word denoting the act of murder. *Law's Memorials.*

ASSIDAT, pret. Gave in lease. *Aberd. Reg.*

ASSIDATION, s. 1. A lease; a term still commonly used in our legal deeds, S. *Balfour*. 2. The act of letting in lease.—L. B. *assidatio*. *Chalmerlan. Air.*

TO ASSEGE, v. a. To besiege. *Wynston*.—Fr. *assieg-er*, L. B. *assidiare*, *obsidere*; from Lat. *ad*, and *asies*.

ASSEGE, s. Siege. *Wynston.*

TO ASSEMBLE, v. n. To join in battle. *Wynston*.—Fr. *assembl-er*, from Su. G. *saml-a*, Germ. *saml-en*, Belg. *samal-en*, *congregare*; from Su. G. and Germ. *sam*, a prefix denoting association and conjunction.

ASSEMBLE, s. Engagement; battle. *Wynston.*

ASSENTH, s. The word of war. Corr. from *ESSENTH*, q. v. *Barbour*.

ASHOLE, s. 1. The place for receiving the ashes under the grate. 2. A round excavation in the ground, out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth, *Mearns*. S. Lancash, *ashole*, *ashole*, id. *Tim Bolton*. V. **AS.**

ASIE, adj. Abounding with ashes, Loth. V. **AS, Ass.**

ASIEPET, s. A dirty little creature; syn. with *shaggy*, *Roxb.*, q. one that is constantly soiled with ashes, or *as*; like a pet that lies about the fireside. V. **ASHYPET**, and **ASHIEPATILE**.

TO ASIEG, v. n. Probably an error for *Assign*. If not perhaps from O. Fr. *assegier*, *faire asseoir*, *poser*, *placer*.

ASILAG, s. The stormy petrel, a bird; *Procellaria pelagica*. Linn. *Martin*. Perhaps from Gael. *casal*, Ir. *casal*, a storm.

ASEILTRIE, s. An axle tree. *Douglas*.—Fr. *asseul*, *axe*, *axis*.

TO ASSING, v. a. To assign. *Aberd. Reg.*

TO ASFYTH, ASFYTH, SYTH, SITH, v. a. To make a compensation to another; to satisfy, O. E. *asceðh*, *aseth*, id. *Act Ja. I.*—Lat. *ad*, and A. S. *sithe*, vice. *Shinner*. Rather from Su. G. and Isl. *sætt-a*, *conciliare*; *reconciliare*. Ir. and Gael. *siotham*, to make atonement.

ASFYTH, ASFYTHMENT, SYTH, SITHMENT, s. Compensation; satisfaction; atonement for an offence. *Asfythment* is still used as a forensic term, S. O. E. *aseth*, *Wiclif*. *Wynston*. This word is still in use in our courts of law, as denoting satisfaction for an injury done to any party. Su. G. *sætt*, reconciliation, or the fine paid in order to procure it.

TO ASSULYIE, v. a. 1. To acquit; to free from a charge or prosecution; a forensic term much used in

our courts, S. *Reg. Maj.* 2. To absolve from an ecclesiastical censure; as from excommunication, *Bellenden*. O. E. *assoil*, *asoilen*, and *asoul*, denote the absolution by a priest. *P. Ploughman*. 3. To pronounce absolution from sin, in consequence of confession. *Abp. Hamilton*. 4. To absolve from guilt one departed, by saying masses for the soul; according to the faith of the Romish Church. *Barbour*. 5. Used improperly, in relation to the response of an oracle; apparently in the sense of resolving what is doubtful. *Douglas*. 6. Also used improperly, as signifying to unriddle. *Z. Boyd*.—O. Fr. *assoili*, *absolle*, *dechargé*, *absous*, *despensé*. Gl. Roquesfort. Corr. from Lat. *absolv-ere*.

TO ASSONYIE, ESSONYIE, v. a. 1. To offer an excuse for absence from a court of law. *Stat. K. Will.* 2. Actually to excuse; the excuse offered being sustained. *Quon. Attack*. 3. To decline the combat; to shrink from an adversary. *Wallace*.—O. E. *asoynd*, excused. R. Glouc. *Essoine*, a legal excuse. Chaucer. V. **ESSONYIE, s.**—Fr. *essoynier*, *exon-ier*, to excuse from appearing in court, or going to the wars. Su. G. *son-a*, Germ. *sun-en*, to reconcile, to explain; Moes. G. *sanj-an*, to justify.

ASSOPAT, part. pa. At an end; put to rest; laid aside. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *assopir*, to lay asleep, to quiet. *Cotgr.*

ASSURANCE, s. 1. To take assurance of an enemy; to submit; to do homage, under the condition of protection. *Complaynt S.* 2. This word, of old, was the same with *Lawborrows* now. *Spottiswoode*.—Fr. *donner assurance*, *fidem dare*; L. B. *assecur-are*, from Lat. *ad* and *secur-us*.

AST, pret. v. Asked. *Poems 16th Century*.

TO ASTABIL, v. a. To calm; to compose; to assuage. *Douglas*.—O. Fr. *establi*, to establish; to settle.

ASTALIT, part. pa. Decked, or set out. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *estail-er*, to display; to show.

TO ASTART, ASTERT, v. n. 1. To start; to fly hastily. 2. To start aside from; to avoid. *King's Quair*.—Teut. *steert-en*, to fly; Germ. *stars-en*, to start up.

ASTEER, adv. 1. In confusion; in a bustling state. S. q. *on stir*. *Ritson*. 2. Used as equivalent to abroad, out of doors; as, "Ye're air *asteer* the day." You are early abroad to-day, S.

TO ASTEIR, v. a. To rouse; to excite; to stir. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.*—A. S. *astyr-ian*, *excitare*.

ASTENT, s. Valuation. *Act. Audit.* Here we see the first stage from *Extent* to *Stent*. V. **STENT, s. 1.**

ASTERNE, adj. Austere; severe; having a harsh look, *Roxb.* *Doug. Virg.*

ASTIT, ASTET, ASTID, adv. 1. Rather; as, *astit better*, rather better; *astit was*, rather was; "I would *astit* rin the kintry," I would rather banish myself, *Lanarks.* *Ayrs.* *Dumfr.* 2. *Astid*, as well as, *Roxb.*

ASTRE, s. A star, Fr. *Chron. S. Poet.*

ASTREES, s. The beam of a plough, *Orkn.* Perhaps from Isl. *as*, and *tré*, lignum. V. **ASSEE.**

*** TO ASTRICIT, v. a.** To bind legally; a law term. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ASTRIKKIT, part. pa. Bound; engaged. *Bellenden*.—Lat. *astrict-us*, id.

ASWAIP, adv. Aslant, Ettr. For. Of the same kindred with A. S. *sweep-an*, *sweep-an*, *verrere*; Su. G. *sweep-a*, *vagari*.

A-SWIM, adv. Afloat. *Spalding*.

AT, conj. That; O. E. id. *Gower.* *Barbour.* *Dan.* and Swed. *at*, *quod*; Su. G. *att*, a conjunction corresponding to Lat. *ut*.

8. Dan. *au, eh*, expressive of pain. **2.** As eating the force of an affirmation or negation; *u* yes, *O* yes; *Au na*, *O* no, *Aberd.* In counties ds the south, *O* or *ou* is used instead of *au*.

adv. **1.** Of all; as denoting arrangement or, in connection with *first* or *last*, *S.* **2.** At all, *S.* *Corr.* from *af* or *of*, and *all*.

AVALE, *s.* **1.** Worth; value. *Acts Ja. VI.* *ans*; property. *Stewart's Abridgm. S. Acts.* **2.** Abasement; humiliation. *Dunbar.*—*Fr.* *er, avall-er*, to fall down; *aval*, *en descendant*, *s, en bas*; *ad vall-em.* *Gl. Roquefort.*

LOUR, *s.* Value. *Fr. valeur.* **V. VALOUR.**

s. The same with **AVIL**, *Dunbar.*

ALL, *v. n.* To descend. **V. AVAILL.** *Douglas.*

ALK, *v. n.* To watch. *Nicol Burne.*—*A. S.* *cc-an*, *vigilare.*

UR, *s.* Avail. *Acts Mary.*

ANCE, *v. a.* To advance. *Keith App.*—*Fr.* *er, id.*

EMENT, *s.* Advancement. *Fr. Acts Ja. VI.* **D.** *part. pr.* Owing; *v* being used for *w*, and *verra.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*

F. **AWANT**, *s.* Boast; vaunt; *Chaucer, id.* *as.*

PAGE, *s.* **V. EVANTAGE.**

CURRIER, *s.* One of the forerunners of an, the same, perhaps, that are now called picquetts. *Gedecroft.*—*Fr.* *avantcoureur*, from *avant*, *a*, and *courir*, to run.

AN, **ACHAN**, *s.* A species of pear of an excellent and which keeps well; of Scottish origin.

INDORAS, *s.* A large thorn-tree at the end of a, *Fife.*

LET, from *aucht* eight, and *lot* part, as *first*, fourth)—*lot* is the fourth part of a boll. At pecks to the stone, the *Auchlet* is merely the half *first*, or the *aucht lot* or portion of a boll.

LIT, *s.* Two stones weight, or a peck measure; half of the Kirkcudbright bushel, *Galloway. Dict.*

F. **AWCHT** (*gutt.*) *pret.* of *Aw.* **1.** Possessed. *id.* *R. Brunne. Wyltown.* **2.** Owed; was *had, id.* *R. Brunne. Wyltown.*

F (*gutt.*), *v. imp.* Ought; should. *Douglas.* *as* occurs in the same sense. *Douglas.*—*A. S.* *a*, the third pers. plur. *pret.* of *A. S.* *ag-an*, *pos.*

F. *s.* Possession; property; what is exclusively own. *In aw my aucht*, in all my possession; *ad* at its utmost extent, *S.* *Bannatyne Poems.*

S. *ait*, *Moss. G. aigiu, aith*, peculiaris ac in possessio. **V. BEST AUCHT.**

UCHT, *s.* A bad property; applied to an obstinately-conditioned child, *S.*

AUCHT, *s.* A phrase applied to one continuously, *S. B. Ross.*

CHT, *v. a.* **1.** To own; to be the owner of, *d.* **2.** To owe; to be indebted to; used in a *d* sense. This verb is evidently used in two different senses. **V. AICH and AIGHT.**

F. *part. pa.* Owed.

F. (*gutt.*) *adj.* Right, *S.*; *auht*, *O. E. id.* *R. me. Wyltown.*—*Moss. G. ahtau, A. S. aht-a*, *a. aht*, *Belg. aht*, *Isl. and Su. G. att-a*, *Gael. lat. act-o.*

FRAND, **AUCHT**, *adj.* The eighth. *Isl. aatunde*, *as.* *Douglas.*

AUCHTIGEN, **AUCHTIGEN**, *s.* The eight part of a barrel, or a half firkin, *Aberd.* From *aucht*, eight, and *ken* or *kia*, the Teut. termination used in the names of vessels.

AUCTARY, *s.* Increase; augmentation. *Crawford's Univ. Edin.*—*Lat. auctari-um*, advantage; overplus.

AUOTENTY, *adj.* Authentic. *Acts Ja. V.*

AUDIE, *s.* A careless or stupid fellow. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.* Probably allied to *Isl. aud*, *Su. G. od, oed*, Teut. *ood*, *facilis*, *inanis*; *q.* a man of an easy disposition, who may be turned any way.

To AVEY, *v. n.* Perhaps to see to; to attend to; to advocate. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AVENAND, *adj.* Elegant in person and manners. *Gowan and Gol.*—*Fr. avenant*, *avenant*, handsome; also, courteous.

ADVENTURE, *s.* **1.** Chance; accident. **2.** Mischance. **V. AUNTER.** *Inaventure*, *adv.* Lest; perchance. *Bellenden.*—*Fr. d l'aventure, d'aventure*, perchance.

VER, **AVIR**, **AIVER**, *s.* **1.** A horse used for labour; a cart-horse, *S. Bellenden.* **2.** An old horse; one that is worn out with labour, *S. Dunbar.* This, although now the common signification, is evidently improper, from the epithet *auld* being frequently conjoined. **3.** A gelded goat, *S. Stat. Acc. V. HERRUN.*—*L. B. affert, affri*, jumenta vel cavalli colonici; *averia, averit*, equi, boves, jumenta. *Du Cange. V. ARAGE.*

VERENE. Meaning doubtful. *Expl.* Perhaps money payable for the entry of oats; from *aver*, oats.

VERIE, *s.* Live stock, as including horses, cattle, &c. **V. AVER**, etymon, sense 2d.

VERIL, *s.* Apparently a diminutive from *aver*, a beast for labour. *Dunbar.*

VERILE, **AVRYLE**, *s.* April. *Wyltown.*

VERIN, **VEREN**, **AIVERIN**, *s.* Cloudberry or knout-berry, *S. Rubus chamaemorus*, *Linn.*; eaten as a dessert in the north of *S. Ross.* Perhaps from *Germ. aver*, wild, and *en*, a term now applied in *Su. G.* to the berry of the juniper; *Gael. oidh'rac, oirak.*

VERTIT, *part. pa.* Overturned. *Bellenden.*—*Fr. evert-ir*, *Lat. evert-ere*, to overthrow.

AUFALD *adj.* Honest. **V. AFALD.**

AUGHIMUTY, **AUCHIMUTY**, *adj.* Mean; paltry; as, *an aughimuty body*, *Loth.* Perhaps from *wac, waac*, *wacc*, weak, and *mod*, mind, *i. e.* weak-minded.

AUGHT, *s.* Of aught, of consequence; of importance, *Ayrs. Gall's Ann. of the Parish.*

AUGHT, *part. pa.* Owed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

AUGHTAND, *part. pr.* Owing. *Acts Cha. I.*

AVIL, *s.* The second crop after lea or grass, *Galloway. V. AWAT.*

AVILLOUS, *adj.* Contemptible; debased. *Chron. Scot. P.*—*Fr. avillé, ie*, in contempionem adductus. *Dict. Trev.*

AUISE, *s.* Advice; counsel. *Avis*, *Chaucer*; *avys*, *R. Brunne*; *Fr. avis.* *Douglas.*

AVYSE, **AWISE**, *s.* Manner; fashion. *Douglas.*—*A. S. wisa, wise*, *Alem. wais, wuisa*, *Belg. wijse*, *moder*, manner; with the common *A. S.* prefix *a*.

To AVISE, *v. n.* To deliberate; to advise. *Keith's Hist.*—*Fr. avis-er*, to consider, to advise of.

AUISION, *s.* Vision; *Chaucer, id.* *Douglas.*—*Fr. avision*, vision, fantaisie. *Gl. Roquefort.*

AUISMENT, *s.* Advice; counsel. *Parl. Ja. I.*—*Fr. avisement, id.*

AUKWART, **AWKWART**, *prep.* Athwart; across. *Wallace.*

BAIRN *Scott. a kind of fur* *Edin. Douglas.*
BAIRN *a. a small or feeble, S., personification of*
being from a ball. Shimmer
BAIRN *adj. Bay or large house. Burns.*
BAIRN *and Bairn; cheerfully Wallace.*
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. A boat. Barber—A. S. bay,*
with bay for bay, S. bay.
BAIRN *a. 1. A part of bay. A. S. bay. 2. This*
word has been explained, a sailor, a lampooner.
From 18th and 19th C. R. Scott, used in bay.
BAIRN *v. a. To disparage. V. Bay.*
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. A Scottish proverb. N. Winger's*
poet.
BAIRN *a. A. An affected, hobbling walk. Edin. For*
BAIRN *v. a. 1. To walk with a jerk, or spring*
forward. Edin. For. 2. To strut. Aberd. Perhaps
from bay, to wag up and down, or from bay, to
beck, to wag.
BAIRN *adj. Bay-legged. Aberd. Bay*
BAIRN *a. 1. A bankrupt, who gives up all his*
goods to his creditors, synon. with Dynner. Edin.
and Bay. 2. A man who has no property of
his own. A. S. bay. E. bay, nudans.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. 1. A child, not only denoting one*
in a state of childhood, but often one advanced in
life as implying relation to a parent, S. 2. Con-
joined with the adjective good it denotes one in a
state of the subject, of whatever age or rank.
The Lord's prayer refers to the covenant, and be-
cause a good bayn. Spelling—Moss G. bayn.
Abm. Germ. ul. from bayn-an, ferre, gignere, pro-
creare. A. S. bayn. V. Bay.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. 1. The state of child-*
hood. Edin. 2. Childhoodness. Dunbar.
BAIRN *a. A little child. Low's Memoir Prof.*
BAIRN *OF THE EYE* *The pupil of the eye. Mearns.*
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. The matrix. Similar phrases*
in various use are, as, as-bad, lamb's-bed. Gt.
Comp. S.
BAIRN *a. Childless, without progeny, S. A.*
S. bayn-an. ul.
BAIRN *adj. Childish, having the manners of a*
child, S. - Su. bayn-an, puerilis.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. Childhoodness, S.*
BAIRN *and BIRTH* *She has neither bayn nor*
birth to mind. S. e. She is quite free of the cares of
a young family S.
TO BAIT *or BAIT* *To miscarry S. Pitcaillie.*
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. A grandchild, Aberd.—Su. G.*
bayn-bayn, ul. A. S. bayn-an bayn.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *1. A bargain that may be easily*
broken, as, 'I mak use bayn's bargains,' I make
no pactions like those of children, S. 2. A mutual
engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as
to all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant
description. V. Bay. Synon. with Let. Aber. for Let.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. A small lined pan for dressing a*
child's waist, S.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *of GEAR, that part of a father's personal*
estate to which his children are entitled to succeed,
and of which he cannot deprive them by any testa-
ment, or other gratuitous deed, to take effect after his
death, S. Blair. Syn. Legitim.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. The sport of children, S. Ruther-*
for 1.
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. A dry nurse, S. The Entail.*
BAIRN *BAIRN* *a. 1. Brood of children,*
all the children of one mother, S. Howlate. 2. The
course of time during which a woman has born

children, Mearns.—A. S. bayn-an, liberorum
 bolus procreatio.
BAIS *adj. Having a deep or hoarse sound.—Fr.*
E. bay. Douglas.
BAIS *adj. In a state of stupefaction or con-*
sion. Burel. V. Bais.
BAISE *a. Haste, expedition, S. B.—Su. G. bay-*
citato graduire.
TO BAISE *v. a. To persuade, to coax, Strath-*
Perhaps from Fr. baisier, to kiss, or from Bay-
q. v.
BAISED *part. pa. Confused, at a loss what to*
V. Bais.
TO BAISE *v. a. To sew slightly, properly to*
two pieces of cloth together, that they may be
straight in the sewing, S. 2. To sew with
stitches, or in a coarse and careless manner,
synon. Scob. Loth.—Fr. baisier, E. baile, ul.
BAISE *a. The act of baising, as above, S.*
BAISING *THREADS, Baising Threads* *a. The thread*
used in baising, S.
BAIS *BAIS* *adj. 1. Bad, sorrowful. 2. Ashen-*
Edin. For.
TO BAISE *v. a. To beat, to drub, Loth.—Su. G. bay-*
cadere, ferire.
BAISSING *a. A drubbing, Selkirk.*
BAIST *part. pa. Apprehensive, afraid, Dumf.*
Bazed.
TO BAIST *v. a. To defeat, to overcome, pronoun-*
beast, S. B.—Isl. bayst-a, ferire.
BAIST *a. 1. One who is struck by others, especi-*
ally in the sports of children, S. B. 2. One who is
come, S.
BAISTIN *a. A drubbing, S., from E. and S. bay-*
beat.
BAIT *a. A boat. V. Bay.*
TO BAIT *v. a. To give food to. Barber—*
beat-a, to drive cattle to pasture beat, pasture
TO BAIT *v. a. To feed. Gt. S. bay.*
BAIT *BAIT* *The grain of wood or stone, Aber-*
Isl. bait, lamma explanata.
BAIT *a. The ley in which skins are put.—Su. G.*
fermento macerare, bay haddar, coria preparata
mentando, v. e. to bait hides, or to soften skins
steeping them in bait or ley.
TO BAIT *v. a. To steep skins in a ley made from*
dung of hens or pigeons, to reduce them to a pro-
softness, that they may be thoroughly cleansed by
being put into the bay or bark S. After being
they are scraped with a knife called a praiser.
TO BAIT *BAIT* *v. a. To beat soundly, Roxb. D.*
from A. S. bay-an, to beat.
BAITH *adj. Both. V. Bayn.*
BAITH *PATT* *a. A bathing vat. A. S. bath,*
mac and fuit, vat.
BAITTENIN *part. pr. Thriving "A fine bay-*
burn," a thriving child—Teut. bayen, bay-
prolesse. Isl. bayt-a, reparare, whence bay-
grow better.
BAITTE *adj. Denoting that sort of pasture*
where the grass is short, close, and rich, Selkirk.
also Bettle—Isl. baytinn fit for pasture.
BAIVKE *a. A species of whiting. Sibbald.*
BAIVENJAR *a. A tartaric-maltion, a rugged*
Upp. Clydes. C. B. bayya a dirty, mean tal-
from bay, dirty, mean. Bay, dirt, is given
root. Owen.
BAIVIE *a. A large collection, applied to a num-*
family, to a covey of partridges, &c., Edin. For.

BAKIN-BIRD, *s.* The bat or rear-mouse, *S. m. G. wattleback*, *id.*

bat; behind. *A. S. on bæc*: whence *B.*

s. This term rather applies to kneading
ing bread.—*A. S. bæcan*; *Su. G. bak-a*,
bake. When two persons are employed
; bread, he who kneads is called the *Bak-*

small cake; a biscuit, *S. Burns.*

s. The board for kneading.

s. A rear-guard, *S. Wallace.*

Perhaps, backer, supporter; or it may
is, backing here, *i. e.* support, assistance,

The black-headed gull, *Orkn.*

The name given to a kind of peat which is
baked from a prepared paste, *S. Ess.*

—*E. bake*, to knead.

s. stake. *V. BAKIN.*

SE, *s.* A kneading-trough.

JH, *s.* A species of bread, perhaps of an
ality. *Evergreen.*

s. A house or building lying back from

s. A house facing the street is called a

s. *V. LAND.*

A follower; a retainer. *V. BACKMAN.*

The back part of a house. *Aberd. Reg.*

s.

BAKTER, *s.* A baker, *S. Burrow Lawes.*

bestre, a woman baker.

be initial syllable of a great many names

Scotland.—*Ir. Gael. baile, ball*, a place

s. G. Isl. baí, id. domicilium, sedes, villa,

s. ba-a, to dwell, to inhabit.

s. A pot in a farm-house for the use of
during harvest; not the reapers' pot.

s.

A sort of precious stone, said to be brought
via in India. A precious stone, *Fr. balé*;

—*Fr. balais*, bastard ruby.

A hatchet, *Aberd.*—*Isl. bolyze*, *Su. G.*
large axe.

pl. Halfpence. *V. BABIE. Matland*

1. Bold; intrepid, *S. Wytown.* 2.

of a fiery temper, *S. Douglas.* 3. Pun-

e taste, or keenly affecting the organ of

as mustard, horse-radish, &c., *S.* 4. Keen;
pressive of the state of the atmosphere, *S.*

5. Certain; assured. *Henryson.* 6.

quely; bright; as, "a bald moon," quoth

k, &c. *Kelly.*—*A. S. bald, beald*, *Su. G.*

m. bald, andax.

s. To embolden. *Douglas.*

SH, *s.* Foolish and noisy talk, *S. Isl.*
altorum balbuties.

s. Female-handed orchis; a plant; orchis
Lightfoot.

D, *s.* Meaning not clear.

Name given by fishers to the whalebone
ce.

Made of skin. *V. PAUIS. Douglas.*—
baelg, *Germ. baig*, a skin.

IPPIN, *s.* A species of apple, somewhat
the golden pippin, but of larger size.
one in East Lothian.

A space on the outside of the ditch of a
s, commonly surrounded by strong pali-

sades. *Spotswood.*—*Fr. beyle*, a barricado, *L. B.*
ball-tum.

BALK and **BURRAL**, a ridge raised very high by the
plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent,
alternately, *S. B. Statist. Acc. V. BAUK, s.*

BALL, *s.* Bustle; disturbance, *Aberd.*—*Isl. baui, boel,*
noxa, dolor.

BALL, *s.* A parcel; used in the sense of *E. bale.*—
Teut. bal. fascia.

BALLANDIS, *s. pl.* A balance for weighing. *Aberd.*
Reg.

BALLANT, *s.* A ballad; the vulgar pronunciation
throughout Scotland.—*Guy Mannering.*

BALLANT-BODDICE, *s.* Boddice made of leather,
anciently worn by ladies in Scotland, *S. B. V. BALEN.*

BALLAT, **BALLINA**, *s.* *Ruby Ballat*, a species of pale
ruby. *Coll. of Inventories.*

BALL-CLAY, **PELL-CLAY**, *s.* Very adhesive clay, *S. O.*
V. PELL-CLAY.

BALLY-COG, *s.* A milk-pail, *Banffs. Syn. Leglin.*

BALLINGAR, **BALLINGER**, *s.* A kind of ship.—*Fr.*
Ballinjier. Wallace.

BALLION, *s.* 1. A knapsack. 2. A tinker's box, in
which his utensils are carried; or any box that may
be carried on one's back, *Selkirks. V. BALLOWNIS.*

BALLION, *s.* A supernumerary reaper, who assists
the reapers of any ridge that have fallen behind,
Linlithgow.

BALLOCH, **BELLOCH**, *s.* A narrow pass, *Stirlings.*
Gael. bealach, id.

BALLOP, *s.* The flap in the fore part of the breeches,
S. Allied to Lancash. ballocks, testicula.

BALLOWNIS, *s. Aberd. Reg. V. BALLION. Fr. bal-*
lon, a fardel, or small pack.

BALOW, *s.* 1. A lullaby, *S. Ritson.* 2. A term used
by a nurse, when lulling her child. *Old Song.*—*Fr.*
bas, id le loup, "be still, the wolf is coming."

To BALTER, *v. a.* To dance. *Colkelbie Sow.* Per-
haps corr. of *L. B. balator*, a dancer.

BAM, *s.* A sham; a quiz, *S. Bam*, a jocular imposi-
tion, the same as humbug. *Grose's Class. Dict.*

BAMLING, *adj.* A bambling chield; an awkwardly-
made, clumsy fellow, *Roxb.*

BAMULLO, **BOMULLOCH**, *To gar ene lauch, sing, or*
dance Bamullo; to make one change one's mirth into
sorrow, *Ang. Perth.*—*O. B. bw*, terror. *Gael.*
mulla, mullach, gloomy brows, *q.* "the spectre with
the dark eye-brows."

* **To BAN**, **BANN**, *v. n.* 1. Often improperly applied in
S. to those irreverent exclamations which many use
in conversation, as distinguished from cursing. 2.
Used to denote that kind of imprecation in which the
name of God is not introduced, *S.* 3. Applied to that
unhallowed mode of negation in which the devil's
name, or some equivalent term, is introduced as
giving greater force to the language; as, "The d—l
haid ails you! that I should ban." *A. Douglas.*
M'Crie's Life of Knox.

BANCHIS, *s. pl.* Deeds of settlement.—*Ital. banco*, a
bank. *Dunbar.*

BANCHE. *To beat a banche*; apparently to beat what
in Scotland is called a *ruff*, or roll, in military lan-
guage. *Monro's Exped.*—*Su. G. bank-a*, pulsare, a
frequentative from *ban-a*, *id.*

BANCOURIS, *s. pl.* Coverings for stools or benches.
Teut. bankwerc, tapestry; *Fr. banquier*, a bench-
cloth.

BAND, *s.* A hinge; as, "the bands of a door," its
hinges.

BACKINGS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool or flax, or what is left after dressing it, used for coarser stuffs. *S. Statist. Acc.* Swed. *bakla lin*, to dress flax.

BACKIN' TURF, *s.* A turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bed time, as a back, to keep it alive till morning, or one placed against the head, in putting on a new turf fire, to support the side turfs. *Terriol*.

BACK JAIL, *s.* 1 A silly ill-natured objection or opposition. 2 An artful evasion. *Aherd*.

BACKLINS, *adv.* Backwards, as, To *goe backlins* to go with the face turned opposite to the course one takes. *S. V.* the termination *lins* is.

BACK LOOK, *s.* 1 Retrospective view used literally. 2 A review, denoting the act of the mind. *Walker's Poets*.

BACKMAN *Backman*, *s.* A follower in war, sometimes equivalent to *E. henchman*. *S. A. Hogg*.

BACK-OWRE, *adv.* Behind, a considerable way back. *S.*

BACK RAPE, *s.* The band that goes over the back of a horse in the plough, to support the cheeks or traces. *Clydes*.

BACK RENT, *s.* A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant was always three terms in arrears. *Berr*.

BACKS, *s. pl.* The outer boards of a tree when sawed. *S. D.*

BACK-SEV, *s.* The strich of beef. *V. Berr*.

BACK SET, *s.* 1 A check anything that prevents growth or vegetation. *S.* 2 Whatever causes a relapse or throws one back in any course. *S.* *Wodrow* — *E. back and set*.

BACKSET, *s.* A sub-lease, restoring the possession on certain conditions, to some of those who were primarily interested in it. *Spalding*.

BACKSET *past part.* Wounded. *W. J. Buchanan*.

BACKSIDE, *s.* 1 The area, plot, or garden behind the house. 2 *Backside*, in *Meatm.* denotes all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea. 3 The more private entrances into a town by the back of it. *Ayr*.

BACKSPARK, *s.* A trick, or legal quirk, by which one takes the advantage of another, after everything seemed to have been settled in a bargain. *S.* — *Back and spring to spring*.

BACKSPARE, *s.* *Backspare* of breeches, the cleft. *S. V. Berr*.

BACK-SPALED, *s.* The hinder part of the shoulder. *The Pirate*.

To **BACK SPEIR**, *v. a.* 1. To trace a report as far back as possible. *S.* 2 To cross-question. *S.* *Back and spear to examine*. *V. Berr*.

BACK SPEIRER *Back Spearer*, *s.* A cross-examiner. *S. O'Connell*.

BACKSPRINT, *s.* 1. The back bone. *S.* from *back* and *S. print* a spring in allusion to the elastic power of the spine. 2. The spring of a reel for winding yarn to reckon how much is reeled. 3. The spring of a watch which falls down and enters the lock of a chest. 4. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife. *S.*

BACKTACK, **BACKTAK**, *s.* A deed by which a wadsetter instead of himself possessing the lands which he has in wadset gives a lease of them to the reverser to continue in force till they are redeemed, on condition of the payment of the interest of the wadset sum as rent. *II. S. Acts Ch. 1*.

BACK TREAD, *s.* Retrogression.

BACK TREES, *s.* The joists in a cot-house, &c. *Roxt.*

BACK-WATER, *s.* The water in a mill-race which is gorged up by ice, or from the swelling of the below and cannot get off. When it is run easily away it is called *Fullwater*.

BACKWIDDER, *Backwidder*, *s.* The band or cover over the cart-saddle which supports the shafts of a cart. *S. D.* 3 the waddy that crosses the Bynon. *Rignold*.

BAD BREAD, *To be on bad bread*. To be in a state of poverty or danger.

BADDERLOK, *Badderloks*, *s.* A species of water. *S.* *Lightfoot*.

BADDOCK, *s.* Apparently the coal-fish or Gadus bournas. *Aherd*. The fry of the coal-fish. *S. Ayr*.

BAUDORNS, *s. pl.* Low railery, vulgarly called *Roxt*. Core of bad words.

BADDE, *past of Bide* *q. v.*

BADDE, *Baid*, *s.* 1 Delay tarrying. *But bade*, *v.* *on delay*. *Walden*. 2 Place of residence. *S. Biddell*.

BADGER, *s.* A large, ill-shaped burden. *S. E. Roxt.* *bagge* *bagge* *odde*, *various*.

To **BADGER**, *v. a.* To beat, as. *Badger the* *beat the* *musical*, &c.

BADGER REE-HILL, *s.* A severe blow. *V. Roxt.* *a of* *drift* *the* *Bidder*.

BADGLE, *s.* Loguance, immaterial hearing. *V. Roxt.*

BADLYING, *s.* A low seconded. *Scot. Poet.* *printed*. *Franc. bandeling* a cottager.

BAD-MONEY, *Bad-Money*, *s.* The plant *Qu. Roxt.*

BADNYSTIE, *s.* Silly stuff. *Douglas* — *Fr. bad* *id.*

BADOCH, *s.* A marine bird of a black colour. *id.*

BADRANE **BATHRONS**, *s.* A designation for a *Henryson*. *Burns*.

BAL, *s.* The sound emitted in bleating, a bleat. *Ramsay*. *Baa*. *E.* — *Fr. bae* *id.*

To **BAL**, *v. a.* To bleat, to cry as a sheep. *S.* *Roxt.* Both these words are formed apparently from the sound.

BAFF BRY, *s.* 1 A blow a stroke. 2 A jog the elbow. *S. D.* *Jameson's Popular Ballad*. *buff*, a stroke. *So G. baf-sa-a* *id. baf-a*, to shake *bafan*, concussion.

To **BAFF**, *v. a.* To beat. *S. V. Berr*.

BAFF, *s.* A shell. *S. D.* *Ol. Antiquary*.

BAFFLE, *s.* 1 A trifle a thing of no value. *Buchan*. 2 Used in Angus to denote what is nonsensical or incredible as, "That's wae." Perhaps dimin. from Teut. *baffe*, nugae *id.*

BAFFLE, *s.* A portfolio. *Measur*. *Senon*. *Mac*. *BAG*, *past of* *bag* from *To Bie*, *bigg*, to *bag*. *Jayobite* *Relics*.

To **BAG**, *v. a.* To cram the belly, to distend much eating. Hence, *A* *bag* *bagging-time*, a time of *Gross*.

BAG, *s.* A quiver. *Christ's Kirk* — *Dan* *bag* *a* *a* *scabbard*.

BAG, *s.* 1 To give or give one the bag *i. e.* to one the slip to deceive one whose hopes had raised both. 2 To fill in large *Lanark*.

BAG **BAGGAGE**, *s.* Terms of disrespect or reproach applied to a child. *Tent*, *bag*, *poor* *and* *tempt* *R. bagg* *a* *wretched* *woman*.

BAG AND BAGGAGE, *One's* *whole* *movables* *pro*.

BAYNE, "Forte, a kind of fur" Rudd. Douglas.
BA'ING, *s.* A match at foot-ball, *S.*; pronunciation of *balling*, from *ba*, a ball. Skinner
BAINIE, *adj.* Having large bones. Burns.
BAYNLY *adv.* Readily, cheerfully Wallace.
BAIR, *Bair*, *Bair*, *s.* A boar Barbour—*A. S.* *bar*, Germ *baer*, Lat. *verrea*, *id*
BAIRD, *s.* 1 A poet or bard. Acts Ja. VI 2 This term has also been explained, a railer, a lampooner. Poems 16th Cent C B bardh, Gael. Ir bard.
To BAIRD, *v. a.* To carterison. V BAIRD.
BAIRDING, *s.* Scolding, invective. N. Winyet's Quest.
BAIRGE, *s.* An affected, bobbing walk, Ettr For
To BAIRGE, *v. n.* 1 To walk with a jerk, or spring upwards, Ettr For 2 To strut, Aberd. Perhaps Fr *berger*, to wag up and down, or from *bercer*, *berzer*, to rock, to swing.
BAIRLYG, *adj.* Bare-legged. Aberd. Reg
BAIRMAN, *s.* 1 A bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his creditors, synonym with *Dycour* Skene, Ind Reg May 2 A man who has no property of his own Acts Ja. VI. E bare nudatus
BAIRN, *Bairn*, *s.* 1 A child, not only denoting one in a state of childhood, but often one advanced in life, as implying relation to a parent, *S.* 2 Conjoined with the adjective good, it denotes one in a state of due subjection, of whatever age or rank "The Lord Gordon subscribed the covenant, and became a good bairn" Spalding. Moes. G. barn, Alem. Germ. *id* from *bair-on*, *ferre*, *gignere*, procreate, *A. S.* *beorn*, V BEEN.
BAIRNHEID, *Bairnheid*, *s.* 1. The state of childhood Inventories 2. Childishness. Dunbar.
BAIRNIE, *s.* A little child. Law's Memor Prof
BAIRNIE OF THE EYE. The pupil of the eye, Mearns
BAYRNIS-BED, *s.* "The matrix. Similar phrases in common use are, *calf's-bed*, *lamb's-bed*" Gil. Compl S
BAIRNLESS, *s.* Childless, without progeny, *S.* -*A. S.* *beornless*, *id*.
BAIRNLY *adj.* Childish, having the manners of a child, *S.* -*Sw* *barnslig*, *puerilis*.
BAIRNLINESS, *s.* Childishness, *S.*
BAIRN NOR BIRTH "She has neither bairn nor birth to mind," *i. e.* She is quite free of the cares of a young family, *S.*
To PART WI BAIEN To miscarry, *S.* Pitcockie.
BAIRN'S BAIEN, *s.* A grandchild, Aberd.—*Sw* G *bairn-bairn*, *id* *A. S.* *beorna beorn*.
BAIRN'S BARGAIN 1. A bargain that may be easily broken as, "I mak nae bairn's bargain." I make no pactions like those of children, *S.* 2 A mutual engagement to overlook, and exercise forbearance as to all that has passed, especially if of an unpleasant description File. Synon with *Let-Abee* for *Let-Abee*
BAIRN'S PAN, *s.* A small lined pan for dressing a child's meat, *S.*
BAIRN'S PART of GRIS, that part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed, and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament, or other gratuitous deed, to take effect after his death *S.* Stair Syn Legitim
BAIRN'S PLAY, *s.* The sport of children, *S.* Rutherford.
BAIRN'S WOMAN *s.* A dry nurse, *S.* The Entail.
BAIRN TIME, *Bairn Time*, *s.* 1 Brood of children, all the children of one mother, *S.* Howlate 2 The course of time during which a woman has born

children, Mearns.—*A. S.* *beorn-team*, *liberorum*, *bolis procreatio*.

BAIS, *adj.* Having a deep or hoarse sound.—Fr. E base Douglas

BAILEDIE, *adv.* In a state of stupefaction or confusion Harel V BAKED.

BAISE, *s.* Haste, expedition, *S. B.*—*Sw* G *baista* *graduire*.

To BAISE, *v. a.* To persuade, to coax, Scythian Perhaps from Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, or from *baire*, *q. v.*

BAISED, *part. pa.* Confused, at a loss what to do V BAKED.

To BAISE, *v. a.* To sew slightly, properly to put two pieces of cloth together, that they may be straight in the sewing, *S.* 2 To sew with stitches, or in a coarse and careless manner, synonym, *Scob*, *Loth*—Fr *baiser* E *baise*, *id*

BAISS, *s.* The act of *baising* as above, *S.*

BAISSING-THREADS, *Baising-Threads*, *s.* The threads used in *baising*, *S.*

BAIS, *BAISE*, *adj.* 1 Sad; sorrowful 2 Ashamed Ettr For

To BAISE, *v. a.* To beat, to drub, *Loth*—*Sw* G *ba*, *caedere ferire*.

BAISSING, *s.* A drubbing, Selkirk's.

BAIST, *part. pa.* Apprehensive, afraid, Dumfr. BAZED

To BAIST, *v. a.* To defeat, to overcome, pronounced *baist*, *S. B.* *Id* *begat-a ferire*

BAIST, *s.* 1. One who is struck by others, especially in the sports of children, *S. B.* 2. One who is comie, *S.*

BAISTIN, *s.* A drubbing, *S.*, from *B.* and *S.* *bais* beat.

BAIT, *s.* A boat. V BAT

To BAIT, *v. a.* To give food to. Barbour—*baist-a* to drive cattle to pasture, *baist*, pasture.

To BAIT *v. n.* To feed Gl Subb.

BAIT *Bed*, *s.* The grain of wood or stone, Aberd. *Id* *baist* *inimica explantata*.

BAIT, *s.* The ley in which skins are put. *Sw* G *fermento macerare*, *baia hudar*, *coria preparanda*, *mentando*, *i. e.* to bait hides, or to soften skins steeping them in bait or ley

To BAIT *v. a.* To steep skins in a ley made from dung of hens or pigeons, to reduce them to a softness, that they may be thoroughly dressed by being put into the tan or bark *S.* After being so they are scraped with a knife called a *grasser*

To BAITCHIL, *v. a.* To beat soundly, Boxb. *Id* from *A. S.* *baist-an*, to beat.

BAITH, *adj.* Both V BATH.

BAITH-PATT, *s.* A bathing-vat. *A. S.* *baeth*, *mar* and *faet*, *vat*.

BAITTENIN, *part. pr.* Thriving "A fine bairn," a thriving child—Tent *baist-an*, *baist* prodece *Id* *baist-a*, *reparare*, whence *baist* go w better

BAITTLE, *adj.* Denoting that sort of pasture where the grass is short, close, and rich, Selkirk's. *Id* also *Bottle*—*Id* *baist-an*, fit for pasture

BAIVER, *s.* A species of whiting *Sindhal*

BAIVENJAR, *s.* A latterdemation, a razzamatzupp Clydes *Id* *baiven*, a dirty man taken from *baiv*, dirty man. *Id* *Id* *Id*, is given as root Owen

BAIVIE, *s.* A large collection, applied to a covey family, to a covey of partridges, &c., Ettr. For.

BANKER, s. A bench-cloth or carpet. V. **BANKURN.**
BANKER, s. One who buys corn sold by auction, *Ettr. For.*
BANKERS, s. pl. Apparently the same with **BANKURN**, q. v.
BANKING-CROP, s. The corn bought or sold by auction, *Niths.*
BANKROUT, s. A bankrupt. *Skene.*—Fr. *banquerout*, Ital. *bancorotto*, Teut. *bankrote*, id.
BANSET, adj. Full of little eminences and acclivities. *Ag. Surv. Aberd.*
BANKURE, s. The covering of a seat, stool, or bench. Fr. *banquier*, a bench-cloth. Teut. *bank-werc*, tapes.
BANNA BANNO, s. V. **BANNOCK.**
BANNA-RACK, s. The wooden frame before which bannocks are put to be toasted, when taken from the fire, *Ettr. For.* From *Banna* and *Rack*, a wooden frame.
BANNAG, s. A white trout; a sea trout, *Argyles.* Gael. *ban*, white, *banag*, anything white.
BANNATE, BANNET, s. Double *Bannate*. Perhaps *bonnet* of steel, *bonnet de fer* or skull-cap. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
STIRIT BANNET. The square cap worn by the Romish clergy. *Pitcottie.* V. **BOXNET.**
BANNET-FIRE, s. A punishment similar to running the gantlop, inflicted by boys on those who break the rules of their game.—Two files are formed by the boys, standing face to face, the intervening space being merely sufficient to allow the culprit to pass. Through this narrow passage he is obliged to walk slowly, with his face bent down to his knees, while the boys beat him on the back with their bonnets, *Fife.*
BANNET-FLUKE, s. The turbot; so called from resembling a bonnet, *Fife.* V. **BANNOCK-FLUKE.**
BANNISTER, s. One of the rails of a stair; sometimes the hand rail. Probably a corr. of E. *Ballister.*
BANNOCK, s. One of the thirlage duties exacted at a mill. *Brak. Ind.*
BANNOCK, BANNOCK, BANNO, BANNA, s. A sort of cake. The bannock is, however, in S. more properly distinguished from the cake; as the dough, of which the former is made, is more wet when it is baked. It is also toasted on a girdle; whereas cakes are generally toasted before the fire, after having been laid for some time on a girdle, or on a gridiron, S. A. *Bor.* *Bannock*, as described by Ray, "is an oat cake loaded with water only, and baked in the embers." Bannocks are generally made of barley-meal, or peas-meal and cakes of oatmeal. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Ir. *banneog*, *banua*, Gael. *donnack*, a cake or bannock.
BAN-BANNOCK, s. A cake of this description, baked of barley-meal. S. *Ritson.*
BANNOCK-EVEN, s. Fastrens-even, or Shrove-Tuesday, *Aberd.*
BANNOCK-FLUKE, s. The name given to the genuine turbot, from its flat form as resembling a cake, S. *Act. Acc.* V. **RODDER-FLUKE.**
BANNOCK-HIVE, s. Corpulence; induced by eating plentifully, S. *Morism.* V. **HIVE.**
BANNOCK-STICK, s. A wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks. *Jacobite Relics.*
BANRENT, s. A banneret. *Acts Ja. I.*
BANSEL, s. What is given for good luck, *Perths.* *Synon.* *Hansel.* A. S. *ben*, precatio, and *sell-an*, dare; to give what is prayed for.
BASTICKLE, BASTICKLE, s. The three-spined sickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Linn. S. *Barry.*

BANWIN, s. As many reapers as may be served by one *bandster*, S., *Fife.* S. A.—A. S. *band*, vinculum, and *win*, labour.
BAP, s. 1. A thick cake baked in the oven, generally with yeast, whether made of oat-meal, barley-meal, flour of wheat, or a mixture, S. *Ritson.* 2. A roll; a small loaf of wheaten bread, of an oblong form, S.
BAPPER, s. A vulgar, ludicrous designation for a baker; from *Bap.*
BAPTEM, s. Baptism. Fr. *Baptême.*
BAR, s. An infant's flannel waistcoat, *Moray.* V. **BARRIS**, *synon.*
BAR, s. To play at bar; a species of game anciently used in Scotland. It is doubtful whether this game is similar to that of throwing the sledge-hammer, or to one called *Prisoners*, described in "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes."
BAR, s. The grain in E. called barley; *bar-meal*, *barley-meal*; *bar-bread*, *bar-bannock*, &c., S. B. In other parts of S. *beur*, *beur-meal*.—*Moos.* G. *bar*, hordeum.
BAR, s. A boar. V. **BAIR.**
To BAR, v. n. To bar from *bourdes*, apparently to avoid jesting. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Fr. *barr-er*, to keep at a distance.
BARBAR, s. A barbarian. *M'Ward's Contendings.*
BARBAR, BARBORA, adj. Barbarous; savage. *Kennedy.* Fr. *barbare*, id.
BARBER, s. What is excellent in its kind; the best; a low term, S. Su. G. *baer-a*, illustrate.
BARBLIN, s. pl. A species of disease. *Polwart.*—Fr. *barbes*, a white excrescence which grows under the tongue of a calf, and hinders it from sucking.
BARBLYT, part. pa. Barbed. *Barbour.* Fr. *barbele*, id.
BARBUR'S KNYFE. The ancient name of a razor. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
BARBULYIE, s. Perplexity; quandary, *Roxb.* *Hogg's Winter Evening Tales.*
To BARBULYIE, v. a. To disorder; to trouble, *Perths.* *Montgomery.* Fr. *barbouillé*, confusedly jumbled.
To BARD, BAIRD, v. a. To caparison, to adorn with trappings. *Lyndsay.* V. **BARDIS.**
BARDIT, BAIRDIT, pret. and part. pa.
BARDACH, BARDY, adj. 1. Stout; fearless; determined, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Irascible; contentious; and, at the same time, uncivil and pertinacious in managing a dispute, S. *R. Galloway.*—Isl. *barda*, pugna, *bardagi*; Su. G. *bardaga*, praelium.
BARDILY, adv. 1. Boldly, with intrepidity, S. 2. Pertly, S. V. **BARDACH.**
BARDIN, s. Trappings for horses; the same with *Bardynis*, only in singular. *Inventories.*
BARDIE, s. A gelded cat, *Ang.*
BARDINESS, s. Petulant forwardness; pertness and irascibility, as manifested in conversation, S.
BARDYNIS, s. pl. Trappings of horses. *Bellenden.*
BARDIS, s. pl. Trappings. *Douglas.* Goth. *bard*, a pole-ax.
BARDISH, adj. Rude; insolent in language. *Baillie.*—From *bard*, S. *baird*, a minstrel.
BARD'S CROFT. The piece of land on the property of a chief, hereditarily appropriated to the family *Bard*. *Waverley.*
BARE, adj. Lean; meagre, S.—A. S. *bare*, *baer*, nudus; q. having the bones naked.
BAREFIT, BAREFOOT, adj. Barefooted. *Burns.*
BAREFOOT-BROTH, BAREFIT-KAIL, s. Broth made

BEVER, *BEVER*, *s.* A beaver. *Bellenden.*

BEVERAGE, *s.* A salute given upon putting on a piece of new dress, generally by a male to a female. *ss.* "She got the beverage o' his brow new coat."

BEVEREN, *BEVERAND*, *part. pr.* *Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.* Perhaps from A. S. *befer-an*, circumdare, or as the same with *beverand*, which *Gibb* renders "shaking, nodding;" deriving it from Teut. *beven*, contremere. This is a provincial E. word. "Bevering trembling North." *Gl. Grose* V. *BEVER*, *v.*

BEUGLE-BACKED, *adj.* Crook backed. *Watson* - A. S. *bug-an*, to bow, Teut. *boechel*, gibbus, Germ. *bugel*, a dimin. from *bug* denoting anything curved or circular. It is undoubtedly the same word that is now pronounced *boobie-backed*, *s.*

BEVIE (of a fire), *s.* A term used to denote a great fire, sometimes, *bevor*, *s.* Perhaps from E. *bavin*, "a stick like those bound up in faggots." *Johnson.* It is thus used in O. E.

BEVIE, *s.* A jog, a push, *s.* from the same source with *betel*, *v.* *BAFF*, *s.*

BEVIL-EDGE, *s.* The edge of a sharp tool, sloping towards the point, a term used by masons, *s.* V. *BEVEL*, *v.* *B.*

BEVIS V. *BEVIE*.

BEVKE *pret. v.* Baked. *Douglas*. - A. S. *boc*, *pret.* of *bac-an*, pincere.

BEULD, *adj.* Bow-legged, *Ang.*, *q.* *beugeld* from the same origin with *beugle*, in *Beugle-backed*, *q.* *v.*

BEW, *adj.* Good, honourable. *Bra* *schyris*, or *schyris* good *Sira*. Fr. *beau*, good, *Douglas.*

To BEWAVER, *BEWARE*, *v.* *a.* To cause to wander or waver. *Palace of Honour* - A. S. *wa-fian*, vacillare, fluctuare.

To BEWAVER, *BEWAVER*, *v.* *a.* 1. To shield, to hide, to cloak. 2. To lay wait for, to overpower by means of some base stratagem, *Ayrs.* V. *BYWALK*.

BEWEST, *prep.* Towards the west, *s.* *Baillie's Lett.* V. *BE*, *prep.*

BEWIDDIED, *part. adj.* Deranged, *Ettr* *For Hogg*. - From *be*, and Teut. *wood-en*, insane.

To BEWILL, *v.* *a.* To cause to go astray, *Huchan*; syn. with E. *bewilder* *Tarras's Poems*. From *be*, and *will*, lost in error, *q.* *v.*

BEWIS, *BEWIS*, *s.* *pl.* Boughs. *Douglas*. V. *BACON*.

BEWIS, *s.* *pl.* Deceives. O. Fr. *beau*, beauty. *Maistland Poems*.

BEWITH, *s.* A place of residence, a domicile, *Perth*. - Perhaps allied to A. S. *by-an*, Su. G. *ba*, *ba-a*, *ba-a*, to build, to inhabit, *Isd* *by*, in *pret.* *baud*, inhabited, whence *bud*, Su. G. *boi*, mansion, E. *booth*, and S. *bothie*.

BEWITH, *s.* A thing which is employed as a substitute for another, although it should not answer the end so well. *Ramsey*. One who arrives when the regular dinner is eaten, is said to get "only a bewith for a dinner," *s.* From the subst. *v.* *be*, conjoined with the *prep.* *with*, *q.* what one must submit to for a time.

To BEWRY, *v.* *a.* To pervert, to distort. *Douglas* - Teut. *wroogh-en*, torquere, angere.

BEWTER, *s.* The bittern. *Sir R. Gordon's Auther's*.

BEYOND, *prep.* Beyond, *s.*

BACK o' BEYOND, *adv.* At a great distance, synon. *Fr.* *outby*, *s.* *The Antiquary*.

BUZWELL, *adj.* However, *Orkn.* Perhaps abbrev. for "It will be as well."

BHALIR, *s.* A hamlet or village, *Gael.* *Clan-Albin* *v.* *BAL*.

To BY, *v.* *a.* To purchase, to buy. A. S. *bygan*, emere.

BY, *prep.* 1. Beyond, *s.* *Pitcottie*. 2. *By* and above, *Pitcottie*. 3. Above, more preference to. *Davidson's Short Dictionary*. Way of distinction from, *s.* *Wallace*. *Pitcottie*. 6. Away from, without regard to *Wallace* *By*, as thus used, is directly contrasted with *be*, as signifying modern sense of the term. This may be an oblique sense of *by* as signifying beyond, in allusion to an arrow that flies wide mark.

BY, *adv.* 1. When, after, *q.* by the time *cottie*. This idiom is very ancient. *Monks the galathun that brotherus is, When his were gone up*. 2. As signifying although *carena by*, "I don't care though I agree to pass." 3. Denoting approximation, or from some distance, used in the compound various adverbs.

DOWN BY, *adv.* Downwards; implying the distance is not great.

IN BY, *adv.* Nearer to any object, *q.* *v.*

OVER BY, *adv.* This, as well as *Through-by*, neighbours in the phrase "Come over-by," *through-by*, when parks, woods, stream, thing that must be passed *through* or *over*, between their respective residences, *s.*

OUT BY, *adv.* *q.* *v.*

THROUGH-BY, *adv.* V. *OVER-BY*.

UP-BY, *adv.* Upwards, *s.*

BY-COMING, *s.* The act of passing by or a place. *s.* *Melville's Diary*.

BY-COMMON, *adv.* Out of the ordinary implying beyond. *Galt*.

BY-COMMON, *adj.* Singular, *Ayrs.* R. G.

BY-EAST, Towards the east, V. *BE*, *prep.*

BY-GAIN, *in thely-ga* 1. Literally, in going by, *Aberd.* 2. In idiom, *Aberd.*

BY-GATE, *BYGATE*, *s.* A by-way. *Moyness*.

BY-GOING, *s.* The act of passing. *Monks*. Teut. *bygan* signifies to approach, to come.

BY HAND, *adv.* Over, *s.* V. *HAND*.

BY HIMSELF or HERSELF, Denoting the exercise of reason, beside himself or herself.

BY ONE'S MIND, Deprived of reason. *Fr.*

BY-OURS, *s.* *pl.* Time not allotted to rest. *s.* *Apr* *Sure* *Irish*.

BY-LYAR, *s.* A neutral. *Knox*. - From *by* *v.* *lye*.

BYAR, *s.* A purchaser. *Aberd* *Reg* V.

BIAS, a word used as a mark of the superior bias bonny, very handsome, bias hungry *Aberd*. V. *Brows*, which is proper orthography.

BIB, *s.* A term used to denote the state borrowed perhaps from the use of that of *Boen* thus denominated, which covers or stomach of a chad.

BYBILL, *s.* A large writing, a scroll so called it may be compared to a book. *Defection*. The word occurs in a similar sense in O. E. by Chaucer. *Tyrwh* it justly renders it "book." In the dark ages, when books were those which would be most frequently used doubtless be the *Bible* and *Horace* use of the word may be immediately

BIGGAR, *s.* A builder, one who carries on a building, *Acts Mary*

BIGGLE, *Biggin*, *s.* A linen cap, *Ayr.*—Fr *beguin*. V *BOONER*.

BIGGING *Biggers*, *Biggs*, *s.* A building, a house, properly of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage, *S. Wallace*.—*Biggin*, a building, *Gl. Westmorel.* Isl *bigging* structure.

BIGGIT, *part pa.* Buil.—This word is used in various senses, *S.* *Biggit* land, land where there are houses or buildings, contrasted with one's situation in a solitude, or far from any shelter during a storm, *S. Barbour*. *Well biggit*, well-grown, lusty *Metzger's MS.* A well biggit body is one who has acquired a good deal of wealth, *S. B.*

BIGGIT WAS, *s. pl.* Buildings, houses, *S. Guy Monnering*. V. *To Big*, *Bro.*

BIGGIT *pret.* Perhaps, inclined. *King Hart*.—A. *S. byg-an*, Declere

BIGIT, *s.* 1 A loop upon a rope. 2 The inclination of a bay, *Loth.*—Teut. *digh-en*, pandar, incurvari, flecti; Isl. *bigt*, curvatura, sinus. V *BOGUT*

BIGHTSOM, *adj.* Implying an easy air, and, at the same time, activity, *S. B. Morison*.—Perhaps *q. buxom*, from A. *B. buxum*, flexibilia, *byg-an*, to bend.

BIGLY, *Bigly*, *adj.* 1 Commodious, or habitable *Blady Sock*. 2 Pleasant, delightful *Bord Monst*. From A. *B. big-an*, habitare, and *lic*, similit.

BIGLIE, *adj.* Rather large, *Ettr. For.* From *big*, large, *q. big-like*

BIGONET, *s.* A linen cap or coif. *Ramsay*.—From the same origin with *E. biggin*, "a kind of coif, or linen cap for a young child," *Phil. ps.*, or rather from *Fr. beguine* a nun of a certain order in Flanders.

BIGS, *Barbour* xix 392. *Pink ed. Leg. Lewis lodges.*

BYLYEIT, *part pa.* Boiled *Chalmers's Mary*

BYE Apparently, an errat, for *byt*, bite *Dunbar*

BYKAT, *Beikat*, *s.* A male salmon, so called, when come to a certain age, because of the beak which grows in his under jaw, *Ang.*

BIKE, *Byke*, *Byik*, *Beik*, *s.* 1 A building, a habitation, *S. Gaman and Gol.* 2 A nest or hive of bees, wasps, or ants, *S. Douglas*. 3 A building erected for the preservation of grain, *Caithn.* *Pennant* 4 Metaph. an association or cohesive body, *S. Lyndsay*. *To skail the byke*, metaph. to disperse an assembly of whatever kind, *S.* 5 A valuable collection of whatever kind, when acquired without labour or beyond expectation. 6 In the North of *S.* it is used in a similar sense, but only denoting triles.—Isl. *bisk-ar*, denotes a hive, alvear, and Teut. *bee-bock*, *bee-buyck*, apiarium, alvearium, *Kilian*. The Isl. word is probably from *Su. G. bygga*, to build, *part. pa. bygit*, *q.* something prepared or built. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the word, as used in sense 2, is the same with that denoting a habitation. For what is a *byke* or *bee-bike*, but a building or habitation of bees?

To BIKE, *v. n.* To live, to gather together like bees, *South of S.* A *Scott's Poems*.

BYKING, *s.* A hive, a swarm. *Syn. Byke, Myke, Ettr. For. Ifogo*

BYKNYFF, *Bykniff*, *s.* A knife. Perhaps a house-knife, from A. *S. bye*, habitatio, and *cnif*, a knife, or it may be a knife lying by one, or at hand *Aberd. Reg.*

BYKNYFF, *s.* *Boikins* *Aberd. Reg.* V *BOIKIN*

BILKIE, *s.* Shelter residence, *Ang.* This, I apprehend, is a very ancient word. It may be either from

Su. G. byle, habitaculum, and *by*, pagus, conjoined as denoting residence in a village, or more simply from *Halby*, villa primaria, from *hal*, praevidium, *by*, a village. Thus *bolby* would signify a village which has a praevidium, or territory of its own, annexed to it.

BILCH, *gull*, *s.* 1 A lusty person. 2 In *Belkie* a hule, crooked, insignificant person. V. *BALCH*. *To BILCH*, (*ch* soft) *v. n.* To limp, to halt. *Two Boob* *Syn. Bilch*. Perhaps from Teut. *bulch*, *clunare se*, or Isl. *bylla*, volutare, *bylla*, *clapans*.

BILCHER, *s.* One who halts, *ibid.*

BILDER, *s.* A scab, *Ang.*—A. *S. byle*, carbunculus. *Su. G. bolda* or *boldi*, ulcus.

BILEDANE, *s.* a great-grandmother *Colvilles* *S. Lake E. bedlam*, from *Fr. biele-dame*. It seems probable that this was an honourable title of consanguinity, and that as *E. grandm* denotes a grandmother, in *O. Fr. grande-dame* had the same in common with *grandmere*, and that the 2 degree backwards was *biele-dame*, a great-grandmother. *Heklam* seems to have fallen into disrepute with *Luckie*, which, as well as *Luckie*, still signifies a grandmother, transferred to an old woman, and often used disrespectfully.

BILEFT, *pret.* Remained, abode. *Sir Tristram*. A. *S. beif-an*, superesse, to remain, *Alem. biele*, *Franc. bieu en*, manere, *Schiller*

To BYLEPE, *v. n.* To cover, as a stallion does a mare. *Douglas*.—A. *S. bekkepan*, ludere, *Su. G. bil*, Teut. *loop-en*, catulare.

BILES, *Byles*, *s.* A game for four persons, a billiards. *Chal. Life of Mary*.—*Vi. biele*, a bowl or billiard ball.

BILE, *s.* A monster. *St. Patrick*. V. *BILION*

BILF, *s.* A blunt stroke, *Ayr. Janarka*. *Gall. Oulhaise*. *Brff*, *Baff*, *syn.*

BILDET, *s.* A projection for the support of a beam, *Aberd.*—Teut. *bulget*, *bulga*, *O. Goth. bul*, to swell out.

BILGAT, *adj.* Bulged, jutting out. *Douglas*. *S. bulg-ia*, to swell, whence Isl. *bylgia*, a hollow.

Isl. by belge, *carvo*, *belgus* *hrupta*, *inflare* *bulga*.

To BILL, *v. a.* 1 To register to record. *Sp. M.* 2 To give a legal information against, to indict, *synon. with Delate, Delate.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

BILL, *s.* Corr. of *E. Bull*. *Davidson's Poems*.—*Su. doel-a*, Isl. *dau-a*, to bellow, Isl. *baua*, a bawl, a bull.

To BILLY, *v. n.* To low, Corr. of bellow, *Gall. Davidson's Seasons*.

BILLY BENTIE. A smart, roguish boy, used in a good or in a bad sense, as, "Weel well, bentie, I'll mind you for that!" *S.* From *bilgy*, *s.* sense 2, and perhaps A. *S. bentie*, "that he obtained his desire," from *bene*, a request or boon, *Isl. bitt-an*, *ge bitt-an*, to grant.

BILLY BLYNDER, *Billy Blay*, *s.* 1 The design given to *Brownie*, or the lubber band, in some southern counties of *S.* *Rem. of Nith Song*. *Blind man-a-buff*. As the sign of an autumn generally worn by him who sustained the part character in *Blind-man-a-buff* or *Blind Hard*, sport may be so denominated from his supposed resemblance to *Brownie*, who is always represented having a rough appearance, and as being of with hair. V. *Burns* *Maxia*.

BILLYBLINDER, *s.* 1 The person who bore

quickness and carelessness, *Aberd. Hearty*.—Probably from *C. B. buanator*, swift, fleet, *buanred*, rapid, from *buan*, id.

BINNER, *Binnear*, *s*. A bickering noise, *S. B. Christmas Bo'ing At the dinner, boiling briskly.*

BINWEEK *V* *Buxwade*

BYOUS, *adj*. Extraordinary *Byous* weather, remarkable weather, *Clydes. Loth. Aberd. V. Bias.*

BYOUS, *adv.* Very, in a great degree *Byous* hungry, very hungry, *ibid.*

BYOUSLIE, *adv.* Extraordinarily; uncommonly, *Loth. Clydes.*

BYOUTOUR, *Boortea*, *s*. A gourmandiser, a glutton, *Renfrew Bootyert, Stirlings.* Perhaps a metaph. use of *Boytour*, the *S.* name of the bittern, from its supposed voracity.

BYPASSING, *s* *lapse. Act. Ja. VI.*

BYPAST, *adj*. Past; reckoned by Dr Johnson "a term of the Scotch dialect."

BYPTICIT, *part. pa.* Dipped or dyed. *Houlste. — Lat. baptizo.*

BIR, *Bira*, *s*. Force I find that *Isl. byr*, expl. ventis ferens, is deduced from *ber-a*, ferre, *Gl. Eld. Saem*. Perhaps *bir* is derived rather from *Isl. fior*, life, vigour, to which *vir*, *viry*, the term denoting force *Aberd.* seems to have affinity. *V. Bira.*

BIRD, *Baird, Bairn, Baird*, *s*. 1 A lady, a damsel *Gowan and Gol*—As *bride* is the word used by Chaucer for bird, it is merely the *A. S.* term for pullus, pullula. *Bird* as applied to a damsel, appears to be the common term used in a metaph. sense. 2 Used also metaph. to denote the young of quadrupeds, particularly of the fox. *V. Tod's Bairs*. Perhaps this definition should rather belong to *Bird*, *Baird*, offspring.

BIRD, *Baird*, *s*. Offspring This term seems to be generally used in a bad sense, as, *witch-bird*, the supposed brood of a witch, *whore's-bird*, &c. *Loth. Isl. byrd, nativitas, genus, familia.*

BYRD, *s* *imp*. It behaved, it became *Barbour*—A *S. byrth*, petulant. This *imp. v* may have been formed from *byr-an*, *ber-an*, to carry, or may be viewed as nearly allied to it. Hence *byrth*, gestavit, *German berd, ge-berd*, id., *sich berd-en*, gestum facere *Su. G. boer-a*, debere, pret. *berda*, anciently *boerjad*.

BIRD AND JOE. A phrase used to denote intimacy or familiarity *Sitting bird and joe, sitting cheek by jowl. like Darby and Joan S.*

BIRDIE, *s*. A diminutive from *E. Bird*, *S.*

BIRD-MOUTH, *adj*. Mealy mouthed, *S. Ramsay*

***BIRDS**, *s* *pl.* 'A' the birds in the air," a play among children, *S.*

BIRD-NEST, *s*. Wild carrot. *Daucus carota*, *Linn.*

BIRDING, *s*. Burden, load *Douglas*—A *S. byrthen*, *Dan. byrde* id. *V. Baira, Pyura*

BYRE, *s*. Cowhouse, *S. Byre* id. *Cumb. Gowan and Gol*. Perhaps allied to *Franc. buer*, a cottage, *byre*, *Su. G. byr*, a village, *German buer*, habitaculum, cavea from *Su. G. bo, bu-a*, to dwell. Or from *Isl. bu*, a cow *Gael bo*, id.—Rather from *O. Fr. bouerie*, a stall for oxen, from *bov* an ox.

DYREMAN, *s*. A male servant who cleans the byre or cowhouse on a farm. *Derwick.*

BIRGET THREAD, *Birgus Thread*. Perhaps *Bruges* thread *Rates*

BIRK, *s*. Birch, a tree, *S. Betula alba*, *Linn. Douglas*.—A *S. bir*; *Isl. birki*, *Teut. berck*, id.

BIRKIE, *adj*. Abounding with birches, *S.*

BIRK-KNOWE, *s*. A knoll covered with *Lights and Shadows*.

BIRKIN, *Birka*, *adj*. Of, or belonging to *Mayne's Siller Gun. Gowan and Gol* *barren*, id.

To BIRK, *v. n*. To give a tart answer to a sharp and cutting way, *S. —A. S. bir-ca*, to bark, *q* of a snarling humour *Hence*.

BIRKIE, *adj*. 1 Tart in speech, *S.* spirited, mettlesome *Gall*

BIRKY, *s*. 1 A lively young fellow, a mettle, *S. Poems Buchan Dial. 2* *Av*. In conversation, analogous to *old Roy*, *Ramsay*—Allied perhaps, to *Isl. berk-a*, boast, or *biarg-a*, epistulari, *q*. one able to taunt.

BIRKIE, *Birky*, *s*. A trifling game at cards, only two play throwing down a card after who follows suit wins the trick, if he wins before his opponent can cover his card with his own *E. Meggar-my-neighbour* From *to boast*

To BIRL, *Bira*, *v. a*. 1 This word primarily the act of pouring out or fording up drink or of parting it among them. *Douglas*, with drink *Minst. Border* 3. To drink *S. Douglas*. 4 To club money for the of procuring drink. "I'll *birle* my tawb contribute my share of the expense, *S.* In *Isl.* it is used in the first sense *Byrdere* in *scere* poem In *A. S.* it occurs third, *bird-an* *bird-an*, laurice *Hem* butler *Isl. byrlar*, id. *Sirle*, *O. E.* has signification.

To BIRL, *v. n*. To drink in society, *S. Old*

To BIRL, *v. n*. 3 To "make a noise like ing over stones, or mill-stones at work" a constant driling sound *S. Biquat* Used improperly to denote quick motion *Loth.* 2. Sometimes it denotes velocity of whatever way *Davidson's Legends* 4. *Loth. Roxb*—*Birl* seems to be a *d* in *Birr*, used in the same sense, formed by the letter *l* a common note of *drilling* Johnson has observed, that "If there be a jingle, tingle, tinkle, &c., there is implied a repetition of small acts." *Grammar of T.* add, that this term action is frequently used which denote a sharp or ringing sound, *drail*, *S. birl skiel*, *dril*

BIRLAW, *COLLKT* also *BIRLEY COCK* *V*

BIRLEY OATS, *Bairley Oats*, *s* *pl.* A oats, *S. Statist. Acc.* It seems to have name from its supposed resemblance to *bir*

BIRLIE, *s*. A loaf of bread *S. B.*

BIRLIE-MAN, *s*. One who assesses damages arbitrator, a referee, *South of S. Loth.* Aut query, "the petty officer of a lurch"

BIRLIN, *s*. A long-eared boat of the target with six, sometimes with eight oars propelled by the chestnuts in the Western Isles. had sails *Martin's St. Kilda*. Probably navian origin as *Sw. lars* a kind of dory, a boat-staff, *Seren* I am informed that in *Gael* the word is written *bairlin*.

BIRLIN, *s*. A small cake, made of oatmeal *syn. Tod, Etr. For Tweed*—signifies a loaf and *houghran* a cake

BIRLING, *s*. A drilling noise, *S.*

i, s. A drinking match, in which, generally, it is clubbed by the company. *Bride of Lam-r.*

The high part of a farm where the young sheep are reared; or dry, heathy pasture, reserved for use after they have been weaned, Roxb. Loth. *brya*, a hill; Su. G. *brua*, vertex montis; *brua* and *brua*, a height in a general sense.

Lambs. To put them on a poor dry pasture. *rev. Peab.*

adj. 1. Covered with the scorched stems of that has been set on fire, S. 2. Having a stunted stem; applied to plants, i. e. like stems of burnt heath, furze, &c., Loth. V.

The matrix, or rather the *labia pudenda* of—Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *brund-ur*, pecudum; actus, et appetitus inire; G. Andr. C. B. *strix*, vulva.

v. a. To burn. V. *BYRN.*

BRN, s. 1. A burnt mark, S. *Acts Cha. II.* mark burnt on the noses of sheep, S. 3. *Skin-ru*, a common phrase, denoting the whole of a, or of any number of persons or things, S.; S. *byrn*, burning. *Acts Mary.*

A burden, S. B. *Ross.* To give one's *birn* to assist him in a strait, S. B. *Poems Buchan.*—An abbreviation of A. S. *byrthen*, burden; from C. B. *burra*, onus, *byrn-ia*, onerare.

BYRNIZ, s. A corset; a brigandine. *Douglas.* *brua*, *byrna*; Isl. *brya*, *brynia*; Sw. *bringa*, lorica, munimentum pectoris; probably from *aga*, pectus.

pl. Roots; the stronger stems of burnt which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed. *Pennycuik.*—A. S. *byrn*, incendium.

Force. V. *BEIR.*

v. n. 1. To make a whirring noise, especially in; the same with *bird*, S. *Douglas.* It is used to denote the sound made by a spinning-wheel. *The Entail.* 2. To be in a state of confusion, it seems to signify the confusion in the head by violent exercise. *Skinner.* V. *BEIR*, S.

BRIL, s. The whizzing sound of a spinning-wheel or of any other machine, in rapid gyration. *v. Nairn.*

i, s. The noise made by partridges when they are flushed.

BRIS, s. The gad-fly, Roxb.—E. *breeze*, *brise*; *brise*; A. S. *brisa*.

BRIS, BYRS, BRISIS, s. 1. A bristle; "a sow's bristle of a sow, S. *Evergreen.* 2. Meant the beard. *Knox.* 3. Metaph. for the onset of rage or displeasure. "To set up one's bris to put one in a rage. The *brise* is also said to mean one's temper becomes warm, in allusion to a fence with bristles, that defend themselves, as their rage in this way, S. *Course of Conscience.*—A. S. *byrst*; Germ. *borst*, *burst*; Su. G. *d.* *thre* derives it from *burr*, a thistle. Sw. *up borsta*, to put one in a rage; *borsta sig*, one's self airs, E. to bristle up. Hence the word *E. brush*; for Sw. *borst*, is a brush, *borsta*, *br*, from *borst*, seta; a brush being made of bristles.

BR, s. A dye stuff. Perhaps for *Brasell*, or the buckwood. *Aberd. Reg.*

BR, BRISA, BRISA, v. a. 1. To bruise, S.

Watson. Palace of Honour. *Brise* is common in O. E. 2. To push or drive; to *brise in*, to push in, S. *Shirrefs.* 3. To press, to squeeze. To *brise up*.—A. S. *brys-an*; Belg. *brys-en*; Ir. *bris-im*; Fr. *bris-er*, id.

BIRSSY, adj. 1. Having bristles; rough, S. *Douglas.* 2. Hot-tempered; easily irritated, S. 3. Keen; sharp; applied to the weather. "A *birssy* day," a cold, bleak day, S. B. 4. Metaph. used in regard to severe censure or criticism.

BIRSE, BRIZ, s. 1. A bruise, S. *Galt.* 3. The act of pressing; the pressure made by a crowd; as, "We had an awfu' *birse*," S.

To BIRSL, BIRSL, BRISLE, v. a. 1. To burn slightly; to broil; to parch by means of fire; as, to *birsl* peas, S. *Douglas.* 2. To scorch; referring to the heat of the sun, S. *Douglas.* 3. To warm at a lively fire, S. A. Bor. *brusle*, id. To dry; as, "The sun *brusles* the hay," i. e. dries it.—Su. G. *brasa*, a lively fire; whence Isl. *brys*, ardent heat, and *bryss-a*, to act with fervour, *ec breiske*, torreo, aduro; A. S. *brastl*, glowing, *brastlian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise.

BIRSL, BRISLE, s. 1. A hasty toasting or scorching, S. Apparently that which is toasted.

BIRST, s. Brunt. To *dree* or *stand the birst*; to bear the brunt, Roxb.—From A. S. *byrst*, *berst*, malum, damnum, q. sustain the loss; or *byrst*, aculeum.

To BIRST, v. n. To weep convulsively; to *birst* and *greet*, *Aberd.* This appears to be a provincial pronunciation of E. *burst*; as, "She *burst* into tears."

* **BIRTH, s.** An establishment; an office; a situation, good or bad, S. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

BIRTH, BYRTH, s. Size; bulk; burden. *Douglas.* V. *BURDING.*—Isl. *byrd*, *byrth-ur*, *byrth-i*; Dan. *byrde*; Su. G. *boerd*, burden; whence *byrding*, navis oneraria. The origin is Isl. *ber-a*; Su. G. *baer-a*; A. S. *ber-an*, *byr-an*, portare.

BIRTH, s. A current in the sea, caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it, Orkn. *Caithn. Stat. Acc.*—Isl. *byrd-ia*, currere, festinare, Verel.; apparently signifying a strong current.

BIRTHIE, adj. Productive; prolific; from E. *birth*. *Law's Memorials.*

BYRUN, BIRUN, part. pa. Past; "Byrun rent." *Aberd. Reg.*

BY-RUNIS, BYRUNNIA, s. pl. Arrears. *Skene.* This is formed like *BY-GANES*, q. v.

BYRUNNING, part. pr. Waved. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *birinn-an*, percurrere.

BYSENFU, adj. Disgusting, Roxb.—Isl. *bysn*, a prodigy. V. *BYSN.*

BYSENLESS, s. Extremely worthless; without shame in wickedness; without parallel.—A. S. *bysen*, *bysn*, exemplum.

BYSET, s. A substitute, Ayrs. q. what sets one by. V. *SET by*, v.

BISHOP, s. 1. A peevish, ill-natured boy; as, "A canker'd *bishop*," *Lanarks.* This seems to have originated among the common people in the West, from the ideas they entertained of the Episcopal clergy during the period of the persecution. 2. A rammer, or weighty piece of wood used by paviors to level their work, *Aberd.*

BISHOPRY, s. Episcopacy; government by diocesan bishops. *Apologet. Relation.*—A. S. *biscoprice*, episcopatus.

BISHOP'S FOOT. It is said, *The Bishop's foot* has been in the broth, when they are singed, S. *Tyndale*

This phrase seems to have had its origin in times of Popery, when the clergy had such extensive influence, that hardly anything could be done without their interference. A similar phrase is used A. Bor. "The Bishop has set his foot on it," a saying to the North, used for milk that is burnt-to in boiling.

BY-SHOT, *s*. One who is set aside for an old maid, Buchanan *Terra's Poems*.

BYSYNT, *adv*. Monstrous. *Wynlown*. V. *Bysynig*, &c.

BISKET, *s*. Breast. V. *Biskett*.

BISM, *Bysynig*, *Bisne*, *Bisne*, *s*. Abyss; gulf. *Douglas*. Fr. *abyssus*, Gr. *αβυσσος*.

BISMARE, *Bysmak*, *s*. A steelyard, or instrument for weighing resembling it, sometimes *bismar*, S. B. Orkn. *Barry*. V. *Fuxhlan*. Isl. *bismare*, *bismar*, libra, trutina minor. *Leg West Goth bismare*, Su. G. *bismar*, Teut. *bismar*, Isl. *stalar*, Kilian. G. Andr. derives this word from Isl. *bis*, a part of a pound weight.

BISMAKE, *Bismare*, *s*. 1. A bawd. 2. A lewd woman, in general. *Douglas* — "V. ab A. S. *bismar*, contumelia, aut *bismarica*, illudere, dehonorare, polluere," Rudd.

BISMER, *s*. The name given to a species of stickle-back Orkn. *Barry*.

BISMING, *Bysynig*, *Bysynig*, *Bysynig*, *Bysynig*, *Bysynig*, *adv*. Horrible, monstrous. *Douglas*. V. *Bysynig*.

BISON, *s*. The wild ox, anciently common in S. Pennant.

BYSPILL, *Byspall*, *s*. A person or thing of rare or wonderful qualities, frequently used ironically, as, "He's just a *byspell*" he is an uncommon character, Roxb. Teut. *by spell*, Germ. *beyspies* an example, a pattern, a model — A. S. *by spell*, *by spell*, an example, &c., also, a byword, a proverb, from *be*, big, do of, concerning, and *spell*, a story, a speech, &c.

BYSPILL, *adv*. Very, extraordinarily. *Byspell* *woel*, very well, exceedingly well, Roxb.

BY SPILL, *s*. An illegitimate child, Roxb. North of E. Id. Low E. *bye-blow*.

BYSURENT, *part* *pa*. Besprinkled, overspread. *Douglas*. Belg. *bespreng-en*, to sprinkle.

BISARTE, *Bisart*, *s*. A buzzard, a kind of hawk. *Arts Ja II*. Germ. *bisart*, Fr. *bisart*, Id.

To **BYSSE** *Bizz*, *v* *n*. To make a hissing noise, as hot iron plunged into water, S. *Douglas* — Belg. *bis-en*, to hiss like serpents.

BISSE, *Bizz*, *s*. 1. A hissing noise, S. 2. A buzz, a bustle, *Ferguson*.

BISSET, *s*. Apparently plate of gold, silver, or copper with which some stuffs were striped. *Chambers's Mary*. Fr. *bisette*, *bisette*, Id.

BYSSIM, *Bysim*, *Bysim*, *Bysim*, *Bysim*, *Bysim*, *s*. 1. A monster. *Houlst*. 2. A prodigy, something portentous of calamity. *Alex*. 3. *Bysim* is still used as a term highly expressive of contempt for a woman of an unworthy character. S. V. *Bysim* — Mr. Macpherson, *vo* *Bysim*, monstrous. A. S. *byssim* full horrendus. Isl. *bysim* full has the same sense. *Bysim*, to portend, *bysim*, a prodigy, grande quod no. *Bysim*, G. Andr.

BISTAYD, *Bistayd*, *part*. Perhaps, surrounded. *Sir Tristram*. A. S. *bistad*, circumcinct, from *bistad-an*, Teut. *bistad*, circumscindere, circumdare.

BISTER, *s*. Eapt. a town of land in Orkney, as, *Holbister*, is a town or district of high land, *Swambuster*, *vo* *Swambuster*, supposed to signify the town

of Sweno." "A considerable number of places in Orkney and Shetland] end in *aster*, *Swambuster*, *Kirkbaster*, &c. It is, however, that the names at present supposed to be abbreviations from *aster* — both in meaning or dwelling." *Kilmoriston's Zetland*, *seals*, a seat, so *baster*, from *id*, page 19 "the seat of a village."

BYSTOUR, *Borstur*, *s*. A term of no precise meaning of which seems to be lost. Several similar terms occur, as Fr. *bistour*, *bistour*, to limp, *bisturin*, a great lubber.

BIT, *s*. A vulgar term used for food, S. B. meat and clothing, S. B. *Ross*. Although understood of clothing I suspect that it is, originally signified food, from A. S. *bit*.

BYT, *s*. A blow or stroke, *Aberl Baill*. A. S. *byt*, morsus, metaph. used.

* **BIT**, *s*. 1. Denoting a place, or particular. "He cannot stand a bit" he cannot endure his situation. *Guy Mannering*. 2. *App*. "Stay a wee bit" stay a short while. 3. The nick of time. the crisis, S. O. "time" *Burns*. 4. Often used in conjunction with substantive instead of a diminutive, as, a little child, S. *Antiquary*. 5. Used as an adjective expressive of contempt. "Ye greet the drowning of a bit calf or dark than ever the tyranny and defections of Scotland." *Peden*.

BITTLE, *s*. A little bit, S. B. Synon. S. A. *Prob*. *bottle* or *bottle*, *Aberl*. *pauillus*, *pauillus*.

BIT AND BHAT, V. *Bat*, *s*.

BIT AND BIFFET WIT. One's misdeeds, paired with severe or unhandsome usage.

BITE, *s*. 1. A mouthful of food, the same. S. 2. A very small portion of edible food barely necessary for sustenance, S. *Old*. 3. A small portion used in a general sense, *bite* in S. is still used for *bit* in E.

BITE AND SOUP. Meat and drink, the basis of life, S. *Heart of Mid Loth*.

BYTESCHIEP, *s*. A contemptuous term play on the title of *Bishop*. *Bite*, or *sheep*. *Simple*.

BITTLE, *Bittla*, *s*. A bottle, a heavy bottle, usually used for beating clothes. *H. Peden*.

To **BITTLE**, *Bittla*, *v* *n*. To beat with a bottle, to beat flax. *Loth*.

BITTLIN, *s*. The battlements of any castle. *Ayr*. *q* *battleling*.

BITTRIES, *s* *pl*. Battresses. *Aberl*. *R*.

BITTOCK, *s*. 1. A little bit, S. *Glenferrie*. part of applied to space, as, "A mile of *Glenferrie*" *Glenferrie*. V. the letter K.

To **BYWATE**, *v* *n*. To cover, to bid. *Douglas*. A. S. *bywate* an *Meas* O. *by*.

BYWENT, *part* *adv*. Past, in reference, synon. *Bysynig*. *Bistendin* — *Moss*. G. A. S. *bywatin*, *re*.

BIZZ, *s*. To take the *biss* applied to from being stung with the gadfly, the about.

To **BIZZ**, *v* *n*. To hiss. V. *Bysynig*.

To **BIZZ**, *Bizz*, *adv* *n*. To be in company with, S. *Bu*. G. *bis-a*, a term applied which, when beset with swarms, drive

immediate bleeding." *Prize Essays, Highl Soc S* II 207.

BLACK STANE, BLACKSTONE, s. 1 The designation given to a dark coloured stone, used in some of the Scottish universities, as the seat on which a student sits at a public examination, meant to test the progress he has made in his studies. This examination is called his *Profession*. "In King's College, Aberdeen, and in Glasgow, the custom of causing the students to sit on the grave-stone of the founder at certain examinations is still literally retained" *Bower's Hist Univ*. 2. The term has been used metaphorically to denote the examination itself. *Melville's Diary*.

BLACK SCOTAR, s. Spanish licentiate, S.

BLACK TANG, s. *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.

BLACK VICTUAL, s. Pulse, peas and beans, either by themselves, or mixed as a crop, S.

BLACK WARD, s. A state of servitude to a servant, S. *M Kennedy's Inst*.

BLACK WATCH, s. The designation given, from the dark colour of their tartan, to the companies of loyal Highlanders, raised after the rebellion in 1715, for preserving peace in the Highland districts. They formed the nucleus of what was afterwards embodied as the brave 42d Regiment. *Waterley*.

BLACK WEATHER, s. Rainy weather, Setkirk.

BLACK WINTER, s. The last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest-field, Dumfr.

To BLAD, v n. To walk in a clumsy manner, taking long steps, and treading heavily. Dumfr. *Lamp*. Loth Clydes. *Tent be-lad-en*, degenerate, onerous. Or, perhaps, to pass over great blades of the road in a short time.

BLAD, s. 1. A long and heavy step in walking. Dumfr. syn. *Lamp*, Clydes. 2. A person walking with long and heavy steps, Dumfr.; syn. a *Lamper*, Clydes.

BLAD, BLARD, s. A large piece of anything a considerable portion, S. expl. "a flat piece of anything." Gl Burns. *Polwart*. "A blad of bread," is a large flat piece. "I gat a great blad of Virgil by heart," I committed to memory a great many verses from Virgil.

To DRIV IN BLAD. To drive or break in pieces. *Melville's MS*. This word, as perhaps originally applied to fruit may be from A S *blæd*, fruit of any kind. *blæd*, *blæd* also denoted pot-herbs, fr. *bladh*, a part. *bladh am*, I break.

BLATH AND DAWNS, is still the designation given to large leaves of greens boiled whole, in a sort of broth, Aberd Loth.

BLAD, s. A person who is of a soft constitution whose strength is not in proportion to his size or looks, often applied to a young person, who has become suddenly tall, but is of a relaxed habit, S. B. — Allied perhaps to A S *blæd* as denoting, either the boughs or leaves of trees, or growing corn — as both often about out so rapidly as to give the idea of weakness or, to Germ *blode*, the original source of which a weak feeble.

BLAD, s. A portfolio, S. B. *Purton*. — As the E word is comp. of *fr* *portar* to carry, and *folia*, a leaf the S term has a similar origin, being evidently from S *bl* *blad*, A S *blæd* folium.

To BLAD, v. 1 To beat impera. "The blades can't over the rain is doing on" a phrase that denotes intermitting showers accompanied with squalls. S. 2 To slap, to strike, to drive by striking, or with violence,

S. *Dad*, synon. *Evergreen*. 3. To abuse or treat in whatever way, Aberd. Corn *blad*, when overthrown by wind abusive language, Aberd. S. A S *blad* fatigue with wet and mire, (71 *Sure No* *blodern* is used in the first sense. *Blad* storms and snows, also, *blæd*, to *blæd* is indeed significant, to be moved by motion, aura, O *fr* *plauder*, to bang, to *BLAD, BLAD, BLAD, s.* A severe blow. *Jacobite Helics*.

BLAD, s. A squall, always including the S. A heavy fall of rain is called "a *blad* S. B.

BLADDY, adj. Inconstant, unsettled, app weather, "A *bladdy* day," is one alternately foul.

BLAD, s. A dirty spot on the cheek S the effect of a blow. Gael *blad*, however.

BLADARIE, s. Perhaps vain glory, S. B. *bladerie*, jactantia, vaniloquentia.

BLADDERHAND BLADDERAND V BLATHER,

BLADDERSKATE, s. Expl. "An indolent creel talker" South of S. *Song, Magpie*. Perhaps from Su. G *bladdra*, to babble, a *Magpie*.

To BLADE v a. To nip the blades off *Edin Mag*.

BLADE, s. The leaf of a tree, S. — A S *blad*, Su. G *lsl* Belg *blad*, Germ *blat*, Ale perhaps the part of a S *blæd-an*, *blæd* to bud, to burgeon, *blæd*, q what is shot forth, just as *Franc, bluet*, *blou*, *la florere*.

BLAD HAET. Nothing, not a whit — "A she say," she said nothing. Somewhat of *Fient haet*, I e fient a whit so *Blad haet*, confound the bit! V *Haet*, *Haet*, a

BLADIE, BLADIE, adj. Applied to plant number of large broad leaves growing on main stem, and not on branches, as, "A *bladie* beans. Ac S V *Blad Blad*, S

BLADOCK, BLEDOCH BLADDA, s. *Battle Bannatyne Poems* — *lr* *bladh-ach*, Gael id C B *blith*, milk in general.

BLADRY, s. Expl. "trumpet" *Kelley*, either the same with *Bladerie*, or *Blad*.

BLADROCK, s. A talkative, mly fellow, *Blatara*.

BLAE, adj. *Livid* V *Blæ*.

To LOOK BLAE. To look blank, having the of ill-humour. Hence a *blæ face*, S.

BLAENESS, s. *Jaundice*, (pp Clydes.

To BLAE, v n. 1 To bleat as lambs do; to *Mac Rorb*. 2 Used in the language of a child, in regard to children, generally, *grat*. — *Fr* *blæ*, signifies to bleat, and cry.

BLAE, s. A loud bleat, *Rorb*.

BLAK, s. A kind of blue coloured clay, found as a subaltern, S. O.

BLAE, BLAY, s. The rough parts of wood, sequence of boring or sawing, S. B. *blæ* leaves or plates, lamina, bractea. *Wad* *blæ* what is hacked small in wood, S.

BLAK, s. *Laminate* of isolated *lv*, S.

BLAE BERRY, s. The Blueberry, *Vaccinium*, Linn. *Kewey* — *Sw* *blæ-bær*, *vac* *blæ* *berry*, *myrtus*, G, Andr.

BLAFFEN, *s.* The loose flakes or laminae of a stone. *Fishers*, syn. *Fife*.—*Teut. blasf, planus*. V. **BLAS** and **BLAZE**.

To **BLAFLUM**, *v. a.* To beguile, *S. Ramsay*. V. **BLUFLUM**.

BLADIT, *part. pa.* Apparently the same with **BLAD**. *a. to slap, to abuse, &c.* *Pittscottie*.

BLADRY, **BLADDRIE**, *s.* 1. Nonsense; foolish talk. *Ramsay*. 2. Sometimes it would seem equivalent to *R. jammy* or *syllabub*, as if it denoted unsubstantial food. *M. Bruce's Lect.* 3. The phlegm that is forced up in coughing, especially when in a great quantity. The Crier beadle viewed this as the primary sense, when he said to an old minister, after preaching, "Ye'll be better now, Sir, ye hae gotten a handle *blathrie* aff your stammock the day." 4. Empty praise; or perhaps vain commendation, unmerited applause. V. **BLADRY**, and **BLATHER**, *v.*

BLADES, *s. pl.* A disease. *Watson's Coll.*—A. S. *blad*, *Su. G. blaedot*, and Germ. *blater*, denote a pimple, or swelling with many reddish pimples that out and spread. A. S. *bleacth*, leprosy.

BLAIN, *s.* A mark left by a wound, the discolouring of the skin after a sore, *S. Rutherford*.—A. S. *blæne*, Belg. *bleyne*, pustula. But our term is more closely allied to Isl. *blina*, which is not only rendered pustula, but also, *caesio ex verbera*; G. Andr. Germ. *blas-en*, to swell.

BLAIN, *s.* 1. A blank, a vacancy. *A blain in a field*, a place where the grain has not sprung, *Loth.* 2. In *pl. blains*, empty grain, *Banffs*.—Probably a metaph. use of the preceding word; or from A. S. *blinne*, cessatio, intermissio.

BLAINY, *adj.* Applied to a field with frequent blanks in the crop, from the grain not having sprung up, *Loth.*

To **BLAINCH**, *v. a.* To cleanse.—From E. *blanch*, Fr. *blanch-ir*, to whiten.

To **BLAIR**, **BLARE**, *v. a.* 1. To make a noise; to cry loud, *Ang. Roxb.* 2. To bleat as a sheep or goat, *S. A. T. Scott*. V. **BLAIRAND**.

BLAIR, **BLARE**, *s.* 1. A loud sound; a cry, *S. A. Jacobite Relics*. 2. The bleat of a sheep, *Roxb.*—*Yuk. blaer-en*, boare, mugire, Gael. *blaer-am*, to cry, *blarr*, a cry.

BLAIRAND *part. pr.* Roaring; crying.—*Teut. blaer-en* mugire. *Gl. Sibb.*

BLAIR, *s.* That part of flax which is afterwards used in manufacture, properly after it has been steeped, and laid out for being dried; for, after being dried, it is called *linst*, *S.* This in E. is denominated *harle*.—*Sw. blaer*, hards of flax; but rather from Isl. *blaer*, *ara*, because it is thus exposed to the drought.

To **BLAIR**, *v. a.* To become dry by exposure to the drought, *Ang.*

BLAIRIN, *s.* The ground appropriated for drying flax, *Ang.* This term also denotes the ground on which peats are laid out to be dried, *Ang.*

BLAIND, *part. pa.* Soured, *Ang. Fife*. V. **BLEEZE**.

BLAINE, **BLEEZE**, *s.* The *Blaise* of wood; those particles which the wimble scoops out in boring. *Clydes*. V. **BLAS**, **BLAY**.

To **BLAISTER**, *v. a.* To blow with violence. A. S. *blastan*, inflare. E. *blaster* seems to be originally the same word.

BLAIT, *adj.* Naked; bare. *Pr. of Peltis*.

BLAIT, **BLATE**, **BLEAT**, *adj.* 1. Bashful; sheepish, *S.*

V. **BLORT**, *adj.* 2. Modest; unassuming; not forward; diffident. *Old Mortality*. 3. Curt; rough;

uncivil, *Ang. Aberd. Spalding*. 4. Stupid; easily deceived. *Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray*. 5. Blunt; unfeeling; a secondary sense. *Douglas*. 6. Dull; in relation to a market; as, "a *blate* fair." *Ross*. 7. Metaph. used as expressive of the appearance of grass or corn, especially in the blade. We say, "That grass is looking unco *blate*," when the season is backward, and there is no discernible growth, *S.* "A *blait* braird," *Clydes*.—O. E. *blade*, silly, frivolous; or in the same sense in which we now speak of a blunt reason or excuse. Isl. *blaad-ur*, *blauth-ur*, *blaud*, soft. The word seems to be primarily applied to things which are softened by moisture. *Mollis*, *limosus*, *maceratus*. Hence used to signify what is feminine; as opposed to *huatar*, masculine. It also signifies, timid. *Bleyde*, softness, fear, shame; *hug-bleith*, softness of mind; Germ. *Su. G. blode*, Belg. *blood*, *mollis*, *timidus*.

BLAITLIE, *adv.* Bashfully, *S.*

BLAIT-MOUIT, *adj.* Bashful; sheepish; q. ashamed to open one's mouth.

BLAITIE-BUM, *s.* Simpleton; stupid fellow. *Lyn-l-say*.—If this be the genuine orthography, perhaps from *Teut. blait*, vaniloquus; or rather, *blait*, sheepish, and *bomme*, tympanum. But it is generally written *Batie-bum*, q. v.

BLAIZE, *s.* A blow, *Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing*.—*Su. G. blaasa*; *Teut. blaese*, a wheal, a pustule; the effect being put for the cause. *S. B. black*, syn.

BLAK of the EIE, the apple of the eye, *S. R. Bruce*.

BLAKWAK, *s.* The bittern. V. **BWTER**.

BLAMAKING, *s.* The act of discolouring or making livid by a stroke. *Aberd. Reg.*

BLAN, *pret.* Caused to cease. *Gawan and Gol*. It is, undoubtedly, the *pret.* of *blin*.—A. S. *blan*, *blann*, cessavit.

BLANCH, *s.* A flash, or sudden blaze; as, a *blanch* o' lightning, *Fife*. This seems radically the same with **BLINK**, **BLINK**.

BLANCHART, *adj.* White. *Gawan and Gol*.—Fr. *blanc*, *blanche*, *id.* The name *blanchards* is given to a kind of linen cloth, the yarn of which has been twice bleached before it was put into the loom. Perhaps immediately from *Teut. blanke*, *id.* and *aerd*, Belg. *aardt*, nature. V. **ART**.

BLANCHE, *s.* A certain mode of tenure. "*Blanch holding* is generally defined to be, that in which the vassal pays a small duty to the superior, in full of all services, as an acknowledgement of his right, either in money, or in some other subject, as a penny money, a pair of gilt spurs," &c. *Ersk. Inst.* The term may have originated from the substitution of payment in white, or silver money, instead of a duty in the produce of the land. Hence the phrase *Fre Blanche*.

BLANCIN, *s. pl.* Ornaments worn by those who represented Moors in the Pageant exhibited at Edinburgh, 1590. *Watson's Coll.*—If not allied to Fr. *blanc*, white, it may be a cognate of Germ. *Su. G. blaess*, Isl. *bles*, signum album in fronte equi; whence E. *blason*, *S. Bawsand*, q. v.

BLAND, *s.* Some honourable piece of dress worn by knights and men of rank. *Maitland Poems*.—*Blanda*, according to Bullet, is a robe adorned with purple, a robe worn by grandees. *Su. G. blyant*, *bliant*, a kind of precious garment among the ancients, which seems to have been of silk.

To **BLAND**, *v. a.* To mix; to blend. *Douglas*.—*Su. G. Isl. bland-a*, to mix.

and to *bleeze*, or to be *bleezed*, when it is turned, but not congealed, *S.* *blisk*, synonym — From Germ *bliesen*, to blow, or *blizen*, fulgurare heat, especially when accompanied by lightning, more generally producing this effect. 2 The past *bleezed*, signifies the state of one on whom intoxicating liquor begins to operate. 3. It especially denotes the change produced in the expression of the countenance, as, *He looked bleezed-like*. Perhaps *bleezed* in sense 2 is allied to Fr *bluer*, gâter altérer. Il a tant bu qu'il s'est *blisé* [aqua vitæ] qu'il s'est *blisé*. Dict. Trev.

To *BLEEZE*, *v. n.* 1 To blase. 2 To make a great show, or an ostentatious outcry, on any subject, *S.* Synon *Blaze* Rob Roy

BLEEZE, *s.* A lively fire made by means of furze, straw, &c. *S.* *Ross* *V. Blaze*.

To *BLEEZE*, *v. a.* To *bleeze* away, to make to fly off in flame suddenly, *S.* *Pluff* away, synonym *Old Mortality*

BLEEZE, *s.* *Bleeze* of wind, a sudden blast, applied only to a dry wind, *Fife* *Tent* *blaze*, status.

To *BLEEZE* *awa'*, or *away*, *v. n.* To gasconade, to brag, to talk ostentatiously, *S.* To *Pluff* away, synonym *S.* A *The Pirate* *Alon blase-an*, *Su. G.* *blase-a*, *Tent* *blase-en*, flare, splure

BLEEZE MONEY *Blaze-Silver*, *s.* The gratuity given to schoolmasters by their pup is at *Candlemas* when he or she who gives most is proclaimed king or queen, and is considered as under obligation to invite the whole school, that is, all the subjects for the time being. From *S.* *blaze*, *blaze*, a torch, bon fire, or anything that makes a blaze apparently because contributed at *Candlemas*, a season when fires and lights are anciently kindled.

BLEEZY, *Blaze*, *s.* A small flame or blaze. *Silver Gun*

BLEEZE, *s.* A smart stroke with the fist, *Ross* *Fr* *bleser*, to hurt or wound

BLEEZED, *adj.* Ruffled or made rough fretted — *Fr* *bleser*

BLEEFFERT, *Blasphemy*, *s.* 1 A sudden and violent fall of snow, but not of long continuance, *Mearns*. 2 A squall generally conveying the idea of wind and rain, a storm, a hurricane, *Mearns* *Abert*. 3 Metaph transferred to the attack of calamity *Tartarus Poems*. A *S.* *blaze-an*, to blow, seems the radical term. Perhaps inverted from A *S.* *forth-blaze-an* to belch, or break out. *Somner*

BLEFLUM, *Blasphem*, *s.* A shan so dandon, what has no real ty in it, *S.* *Rutherford* *Id* *flim*, *flimio*, carmen famosum. Hence *flim-a*, *disfamo*, *flim*, pugna infames, *St Ande* p 74 *Su. G.* *flim-a*, il ludere. Or, perhaps from *S.* *blow* and *flume*, *q.* to blow *phlegm* to raise air-bubbles. *V.* *Blasphem*, *v.*

BLEFLUMMERY, *s.* Van imaginations, *S.*

BLEHAND, *Blasphem*, *adj.* *Sir Trist* *Blas* from *blegh*, *Sax.* *caruleus* *Blas* hand brown A bluish brown "et. The word is merely A *S.* *blaz-hoven* a little transformed. The idea seems, a brownish colour, inclining to purple or violet."

BLEIB, *s.* 1 A pustule, a blister. 'A burnt *bleib*,' a blister caused by burning. *S.* *Blieb*, a blister, A *Bar* *Ch* *Gross*. 2 *Blies*, *pl* An eruption to which children are subject, in which the spots appear larger than in the measles, *Loth* *Border*. *V.* *Blies*

BLEIVIS-SYLVYER *V. Blaze* *Money*

To *BLEIB*, *v. a.* To asperse, to calumniate. To *bleib* our's character, *Fife*. Probably a metaph sense of

the *E.* *v.* *blear*, *q.* to defile the character, as when the eyes or face are *bleeged*, or fouled with rheum by weeping. *Id.* *blora*, however, signifies love, *impudatio delicta*. *V.* *Blasphemy*

BLEIRIE, *s.* A lie a fabrication. *Arts* *q.* something meant to *blear* or blind the eye

BLEIRIE, *adj.* A term applied to weak liquor, which has little or no strength, as *bleirische Fife*

BLEIRIK, *Blasphemy*, *s.* 1 Oatmeal and butter, boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than porridge, with a piece of butter put into the mess, *Lamar* *syn* *Lewan* *Id.* 2 Also a name given to water-glass. Probably allied to *Id.* *bleer* *aura*, as usually applied to liquids so affected by the air as to lose their natural taste. *V.* *Blasphemy*

BLEIRING, *part* *ja* *Blasphemy* *Bats* *Polem* This seems to be the *blis*, a disease in horses. *Blasphemy* may express the effect of pain in making the patient cry out. — *Te* it *blaze-en*, lower *and*

BLEIRIS, *s. pl* Something that prevents distinctness of vision. *Philotus* This is the same with *blis*, only used in the *pl*. Three mentions *E.* *blaze*, as allied to *Su. G.* *blis-a*, *plis-a*, oculis emulgentibus

BLIS, *Blis*, *Blaze*, *Blis*, *s.* 1 *Blis* in flame, *S.* *B* *Barbour*. 2 A torch, *S.* *Douglas*. A *S.* *blaze* *far*, *taeda*, a torch, anything that is a blaze, *Su. G.* *blis*, *id* *Somn*. 3. A signal given by fire. *S.* It is still used in this sense at *ferries*, where it is customary to kindle a *blaze* if a boat is wanted from the opposite side.

BLEIS, *s.* The name given to a river fish. *Siddell* This seems to be what in *E.* is called *Blas*. *Cyp* *alburnus*, *Linn*.

BLEKE, *s.* Stain or imperfection. *Ross* *Far* the same with *E.* *black* *s.* as denoting any speck, mark, or from A *S.* *blaze*, *Id.* *blek*, liquor thinnus

BLEKIT *Legend* *Ry. St. Ande* p 307 *exp* *Gl* "blackened," but it seems to signify *decolorated*. *blek* *id* *fallere* *deceptere*

BLELLUM, *s.* An idle talking fellow, *Arts* *Id.* To *BLEME*, *v. n.* To bloom, to blossom. *Blasphemy* *Poems*

BLEMIS, *s. pl* Blossoms flowers. *Hould* *Id.* *blom*. *Id.* *bloma*; *Alam* *blum*, *flor*, *flor*. *Tent* *blom-en*, *florere*

BLEND CANE, *Cane* or duty paid to a man, whether in money or in kind, in lieu of all other apparently equivalent to *E.* *Quittrent*. *Arts* *Id.* *V.* *Cane*

BLEND MILK *S.* mixed milk, a little of each. *V.* *Blis*, *v.* in the same sense

BLEND LIPED, *part* *adj.* White mouthed. *blaze* *blan* *as* white

BLENDIT BEAR, *Bear* or big mixed with *blaze*. *Arts* *Surv* *Preb*

To *BLENK*, *Blaze*, *v. n.* 1 To open the eyes. *S.* *blaze* from a slumber, *S.* *Barbour*. 2 To glance or hasty view with the prop in addition, signifying into *as*. 'Blaze on this in *recess*, and *inced*'. 3 To throw a glance on one, *exp* as expressive of regard, *S.* *blaze*. 4 To look a favourable eye used metaph. in allusion to shining of the sun, after it has been obscured by a cloud. *Blasphemy* *blaze* *blaze-en* *blaze-en* *blaze-a*, to shine, to glance, to flash as light. *V.* *Blaze* *v.*

BLENK, *Blaze*, *s.* 1. A beam, a ray. *Douglas*

"A glimpse of light," S. *Sir J. Sinclair's Observ.* p 113. *Minst. Bord.* 3. Hence transferred to the transient influence of the rays of the sun, especially in a cold or cloudy day. Thus it is common to speak of "a warm blink," "a clear blink," S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 4. Applied to the momentary use of borrowed light; as, "Gie me a blink o' a candle," give me the use of a candle for a moment, S. 5. A wink, the act of winking; at times denoting contempt or derision. *Antiquary.* Sw. *blinka*; Belg. *blick-en*, to wink. 6. A gleam of prosperity, during adversity. *Godscroft.* 7. Also transferred to a glance, a stroke of the eye, or transient view of any object; the idea being borrowed, either from the quick transmission of the rays of light, or from the short-lived influence of the sun when the sky is much obscured with clouds, S. *Douglas.* 8. A kindly glance; a transient glance expressive of regard, S. *Burns.* 9. The consolations of the Spirit, accompanying the dispensation of the gospel. *Walker's Remark. Passages.* 10. A moment. "I'll not stay a blink," I will return immediately. *In a blink*, in a moment, S. *Ramsay.* 11. Improperly, a little way, a short distance; as, "A blink beyond Balweary," &c. *Jacobite Relics.*—Su. G. *blink*, *oegenblink*, is a glance, a cast of the eye, oculi nictus; Germ. *blick*, Belg. *blik*, *oegenblik*, id.; the twinkling of the eye, a moment.

BLENSHAW, s. A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c., Strathmore. Fr. *blanche eau*, q. whitish water.

To BLENT up, v. n. The sun is said to *blent up*, that is, to shine after the sky has been overcast, Loth.

To BLENT Fire, v. a. To flash, Fife. These are both formed from *Blent*, the old pret. of the v. to *Blink*.

BLENT, pret. Glanced, expressing the quick motion of the eye. *Gawan and Gol.*—Perhaps allied to Su. G. *bliga*, *blia*, *intentis oculis aspicere*, q. *bligent*.

BLENT, s. A glance. *Douglas.*

BLENT, pret. Lost, as applied to sight, *King's Quair.*—Perhaps from A. S. *blent*, the part. of A. S. *blendan*, *cessare*, used in a neuter sense; or from A. S. *blinn-an*, *cessare*, whence *blind*, *deficiens*.

BLENTER, s. 1. A boisterous, intermitting wind. *A. Douglas's Poems.* 2. A flat stroke, Fife.—A. S. *blawend*, *bleowend*, the part. pr. of *blaw-an*, *bleow an*, *flare*, to blow; *blawung*, *flatus*.

BLET, s. A piece or *Blad*; perhaps errat. for a belt. *Jaculatories.*

To BLETHER, **BLATHER**, v. n. 1. To speak indistinctly; to stammer, S.; pron. like *fair*. 2. To talk nonsense. 3. To prattle. S.—Su. G. *bladdr-a*; Germ. *plauder-n*, to prattle, to chatter, to jabber; Teut. *blater-en*, *stille loqui*; Lat. *blater-are*, to babble; Sw. *pladr-a*, id.

BLETHER, **BLATHER**, s. Nonsense; foolish talk, S.; often used in pl. *Burns. Hamilton.*

To BLETHER, **BLATHER**, **BLADDER**, v. a. To talk nonsensically, S. *Ramsay.*

BLETHERAND, part. *Fordun.*—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *blater-en*, *blacter-en*, *proflare fastum*, *gloriar*.

BLETHERER, s. A babbler, S. Gl. Herd.

BLETHERING, s. 1. Nonsense; foolish language. 2. Stammering, S. "Stammering is called *blethering*," Gl. Herd.

BLEW. To look *blew*, to seem disconcerted. It conveys both the idea of astonishment and of gloominess, S. *Public to the Play.*—*Blew*, S. is often synonym. with *Mac*, *livid*.

To BLEZZIN, v. a. To publish; to propagate, Ayr.; the same as *B. Mason*.

To BLYAUVE, v. n. To blow, Buchan.

BLIBE, s. The mark of a stroke. *Taylor's S. Poems.* V. *BLOB*, *BLAB*, sense 2, also *BLYPE*.

BLICHAM, (*gutt.*) s. A contemptuous designation for a person, Perth.

BLICHEN, **BLIGHAN** (*gutt.*), s. 1. A term often applied to a person of diminutive size; as, "He's a pair *blichan*," Loth. 2. Applied also to a lean, worn-out animal; as, "That's an auld *blichan* o' a beast," a sorry horse, one nearly unfit for work of any kind, Dumfr. 3. A spark; a lively, showy youth, Loth. 4. A harum-scarum fellow; synonym. *Rattleskull*, Lanarks. 5. A worthless person, Dumfr. Perhaps derived from E. *To blight*, which is probably from A. S. *blig-an*, *fulgere*, as denoting the effect of lightning in blasting vegetable substances.—C. B. *bychan*, signifies puny, diminutive; Teut. *blick*, is *umbra*, &c.

BLICHER, s. A spare portion, Ettr. For.

BLICHT, adj. An epithet expressive of the coruscation of armour in the time of action. *Houlate.*—A. S. *blig-an*, *coruscare*; *bleet*, *coruscatus*; Alem. *blechet*; Germ. *blicket*, *splendet*.

BLYDE, **BLYID**, adj. The pronunciation of *blithe*, cheerful, in Fife and Angus.—Su. G. *blid*; Isl. *blid-ar*; Alem. *blid*; Belg. *byde*, *hilaris*. The E. word retains the A. S. form.

BLIERS, s. pl. The eye-lashes, Aberd.; also *Briers*.

BLIFFART, s. A squall, &c. V. *BLEFFERT*.

To BLIGHTEN, v. a. To blight. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

To BLIN, **BLYN**, **BLYNE**, v. n. To cease; to desist, S.; also *blind*. *Wallace.*—A. S. *blinn-an*, *cessare*, contr. from *blinn-an*, id. In Isl. and Su. G. it occurs in its simple form, *linn-a*, also, *lind-a*, id.

To BLIN, v. a. To cause to cease. *Chron. S. Poet.*

BLIND-BELL, s. A game formerly common in Berwicks, in which all the players were hoodwinked, except the person who was called *the Bell*. He carried a bell, which he rung, still endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hoodwinked partners in the game. When he was taken, the person who seized him was released from the bandage, and got possession of the bell; the bandage being transferred to him who was laid hold of.

BLIND-BITCH. A bag formerly used by millers, Ettr. For. The same with *Black Bitch*, q. v. *Hogg.*

BLIND BROSE. Brose without butter; said to be so denominated from there being none of those small orifices in it that are called eyes, and which appear on the surface of brose which has butter in its composition, Roxb.

BLIND-COAL, s. A species of coal producing no flame, Lanarks. *Aggr. Surv. Ayr.* In different languages, the term *blind* denotes the want of a property which an object seems to possess; as, Germ. *blind fenster*, Su. G. *blindfuenster*, E. a blind window, Su. G. *blinddoer*, a blind door, &c. *Bald's Coal Trade.*

BLIND HARIE. Blindman's-buff, S. *Herd. Belly-blind*, synonym.—In the Scandinavian *Julbock*, from which this sport seems to have originated, the principal actor was disguised in the skin of a buck or goat. The name *Blind Harie* might therefore arise from his rough attire; as he was called *blind*, in consequence of being blindfolded. Or it may signify, *Blind Master*, or *Lord*, in ironical language. V. *HERIE*.

BLIND MAN'S BALL, or *Devil's Snuff-box*. Common puff-ball, S. V. *Flor. Succ. Lightfoot.*—It is also called *Blind man's een*, i.e. eyes, S. B. An idea.

according to Linn., prevails throughout the whole of Sweden that the dust of this plant causes blindness.
BLIND-MAN'S-BELLOWS, *s*. The puff-ball, or Devil's Snuff-box, Roxb.

BLIND PALMIE or **PAWMIE**, *s*. One of the names given to Blindman's-buff, Roxb.

BLIND TAM. A bundle of rags made up by female mendicants to pass for a child, and excite compassion. *Aberd.* Synon. *Dumb Tam*.

BLINDIT, *pret.* Blinded. *Gauon and Gol.*

BLINDLINS, *BLYNDRINGS*, *adv.* Having the eyes closed, hoodwinked. It denotes the state of one who does anything as if he were blind, *S. Douglas*—*Germ.* *Dan.* *blindlings*, *id.* *V. Lingis*.

BLINDS, *s. pl.* The Pogge, or Miller's Thumb, a fish, *Centus Cataphractus*, Linn. West of *S.* *Statist. Aer.*—Perhaps it receives this name because its eyes are very small.

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* To glance, &c. *V. BLINK*

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* 1. To become a little sour, a term used with respect to milk or beer, *S. Blectz*, synon. *Ch. Kirk*. 2. Metaph. applied to what is viewed as the effect of Papal influence, *Walker's Remark Passages*. 3. To be blinkit, to be half-drunk, *Fife*. 4. To be blinkit to be bewitched. *Su. G. Macnak-a*. *Germ.* *blink-en*, to scare, to shine, to flash, to lighten, *q* struck with lightning, which, we know, has the effect of making liquids sour, or as denoting that of sunshine, or of the heat of the weather.

To **BLINK**, *v. a.* 1. To blink a lass, to play the male jilt with her, *Fife*. *Glink*, synon. *Border*. 2. To trick, to deceive, to nick, *Aberd.* *Tarras's Poems*.

BLINK, *s.* To give the blink, to give the slip, *Aberd.* *Tarras*.

BLINKER, *s*. A lively, engaging girl, *Roxb.* In *Gl.* to *Burns* it is said to be a term of contempt.

BLINKER, *s*. A person who is blind of one eye, *S. Minkert*, *id.* *Lancash. Gl.*

BLINNYNG, *part. pr.* Leg. *Blumyng*. *Maidland Poems*.

To **BLINT**, *v. n.* To shed a feeble, glimmering light, *Aberd.*

BLINTER, *s*. Bright shining, *Aberd.* *Tarras*.

To **BLINTER**, *v. n.* To rush, to make haste, *Aberd.* *V. BLINTER*.

To **BLINTER**, *v. n.* 1. To shine feebly, or with an unsteady flame, like a candle going out, *Moray, Aberd.* 2. To bring the eyelids close to the pupil of the eye, from a defect of vision, *ibid.* 3. To see obscurely, to blink. *ibid.* Perhaps from *Blent*, glanced or from *Dan.* *blind-er*, to twinkle, to wink at.

BLYPE, *s*. A coat, a shred, applied to the skin, which is said to come off in *blypes*, when it peels in coats, or is rubbed off, in shreds, *S. Burns*—Perhaps radically the same with *Flype*, *q. v.* or a different pron. of *Blash*.

BLYPE, *s*. A stroke or blow. *St. Patrick*.

To **BLIRT**, *v. n.* To make a noise in weeping, to cry. It is generally joined with *Greed*. To *blirt and greed*, i. e. to burst out a-crying. *S. Kelly*. 2. It is also used actively to express the visible effects of violent weeping, in the appearance of the eyes and face, *aa.* "She's a' blirted wi' greeting." *Fife*. *Germ.* *blactren*, *plact-en*, *magire*, *zugire*. Perhaps *E.* *blurt* is also radically allied.

BLIRT, *s*. The action expressed by the *v.* "A blurt of greeting," a violent burst of tears, accompanied with crying, *S. B.*

BLIRT, *s*. 1. A gust of wind, accompanied with rain,

a smart, cold shower, with wind, *Loth.* 2. An intermittent drizzle, *Roxb.*

BLIRTIE, *adv.* 1. As applied to the weather, *ibid.* *stant.* A blirtie day, one that has occasional severe blasts of wind and rain, *Loth.* West of *S.* The idea is transferred to poverty, "Cheerful blirtie, cauld, and blae" *Tannahill*—in *blae*, a blast of wind. *E. blurt*, seems to be originally the same.

BLYTE, *s*. A blast of bad weather, a flying shoe. *Loth.* Synon. *Blout*.

To **BLYTE**, *v. a.* To become, *Aberd.* *Part.* *dyter't*. *Tarras*. *V. BLUDDER*, *BLUTTER*.

To **BLITIE**, *BLYTE*, *v. a.* To make glad. *Wallo.* *A. S.* *blith-tan*, *laetari*. *Alam.* *blith-en*, *gaude*. But perhaps our *v.* is immediately formed from *blith*.

BLITHEMEAT, *s*. The meat distributed among those who are present at the birth of a child, or among the rest of the family. *S.* pronounced *blidmeat*, *Ang.* the *adj.* itself, *blid*, *blid*. I need not say, that the word has its origin from the happiness occasioned by a safe delivery. *Taylor's S. Poems*.

To **BLITHEN**, *v. a.* To make glad, *Ayr.* *R.* *haize*. *V. BLITH*.

BLITTER BLATTER. A rattling irregular noise. *Dumfri.* *Su. G.*

BLIVARE. Perhaps for *Blyther* more choiced. *Houlst.* A literary friend suggests that this meant for *believer*.

BLYWEST, *adv.* in the superl. *Houlst.* "Blythe most merry." *Gl.* Perhaps it rather refers to cold, *q. the palest*.

To **BLIZZEN**, *v. a.* Drought is said to be *blizzed* when the wind parches and withers the fruits of earth. *S. B.*—*Su. G.* *blas-a*, *Germ.* *blas-en*, *A.* *blas-an*, to blow.

BLAB, *BLAU*, *s*. Anything round or circular, *K.* A small globe or bubble of any liquid. *Beilend.* 2. A blister, or that swelling of the skin which is the effect of a blister or of a stroke. *S. Gl.* *Complay*. 3. A large gooseberry, so called from its globe form, or from the softness of its skin. *S.* 4. A spot, as "a blab of ink," *S.* denominated perhaps from its circular form. Radically the same word with *Blash*, *q. v.*

BLOBBIT, *part. pa.* Blotted, blurred. *V. B.* *Acts Ja. I*.

To **BLOCHER**, (*gutt*) *v. n.* To make a gurgling noise in coughing, from catarrh in the throat, *Ang.* *Part.* It is often conjoined with another term, *aa.* (*cough* and *Blocker*) *Block* and *Crochle* denote a hard cough. Perhaps from *Gael.* *blaghar* a blind.

To **BLACK**, *v. a.* 1. To plan, to devise. *Bardie.* To bargain. 3. To exchange, *aa.* 'to black a bag, to exchange it by accepting copper money of it—*Tout black-en* would mean even in this idiom, in exchange, a sense evidently borrowed from a workman who *blocks* out his work rough before he begins to give it a proper form.

BLOCKE, *s*. A scheme &c. *V. Blore*.

BLOCKER, *s*. A term formerly used in *S.* to denote a broker, *q.* one who plans and accomplishes a gain. *Maidland*.

BLOCHIN ALE, *s*. The drink taken at the conclusion of a bargain, *Buchan.*

BLACHTIE, *s*. A term usually applied to one who has got a cough, *Ayr.* Evidently allied to *Blash*, *q. v.*

BLUFFERT, *s.* 1 The blast sustained in encountering a rough wind, *Aberd.* 2 A blow, a stroke, *Alg.* *Mearns.* *Bluffert* is the term used in this sense, *Buchan.* which may be allied to *Bleent*.

BLUFFLEHEADED *adj.* Having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dulness of intellect, *S.* perhaps from *E. bluff*.

BLUID, *BLIDE* *s.* Blood, *S.* *Rob Roy.*

BLUID RUN, *adj.* Bloodshot, *S.* *Bleed-run*, *Aberd.*

BLUIDY FINGERS, *s.* The name given to the Fox-glove, *Linnean* *Davidson's Seasons* - As this plant has received the designation of *Digitalis* from its resemblance to the fingers of a glove, the name *bloody-fingers* would almost seem a Latin version of *Digitalis purpurea*. In *German* it is called *fingerhut*, *q* the covering of the finger, *Bw. fingerhatsgras*.

BLUIDVEIT, *BLUIDWITE* *s.* A fine pad for effusion of blood. *Stene. Reg. May* - A *S. blodwite*, pro effuso sanguine multa, from *blod*, sanguis, and *wite*, poena, multa.

BLUITER, *BLUTTER*, *s.* A coarse, clumsy, blundering fellow, *Loth.*

To **BLUITER**, *v. n.* 1. To make a rumbling noise - to blurt. *S.* 2. To bluster up with water, to dilute too much, *S.* 3. To blatter, to pour forth lame, harsh, and unmanly rhymes. *Poetical* - *German* *plaudern*, nugari et incedere, *plauderes*, mixta nugis mendacia. In sense 2 it seems to be merely a dimin from *Blout* *q. v.*

BLUITER, *BLUTTER*, *s.* 1 A rumbling noise, as that sometimes made by the intestines, *S.* 2 Apparently used to denote filth in a liquid state. *Cleland.*

To **BLUITER**, *v. a.* To obliterate, applied not only to writings, but to any piece of work that is rendered useless in the making of it, *S. B.* pron *Bleeter*. *V. Blitden.*

BLI MAMMER, *s.* Prunes, apparently corr. of *Plumdammes*, *q. v.*

To **BLI MR**, *v. n.* To blossom, *S. bloom*, *E.*

BLUNYIERD, *s.* An old gun, or any old rusty weapon. *Kitt. For.*

To **BLUNK**, *v. a.* To spoil a thing, to mismanage any business, *S.* Hence,

BLUNKIT, *BLUNKIT*, *part. pa.* "Injured by mismanagement, or by some mischievous contrivance." *Gl. Sibb.*

BLUNK, *s.* "A dull, lifeless person," *Gl. Tarns*, *Aberd.* Perhaps from *Isl. blunda*, dormio, a sleepy-headed fellow.

BLUNKS, *s. pl.* Cotton or linen cloths which are wrought for being printed - *calicoes*, *S.*

BLUNKER, *s.* One who prints cloth. *S. Gay. Mannering.*

BLUNKET *s.* Expl. "Pale blue, perhaps any faint or faded colour, *q. blanchet*." *Sibb. Sir Gawain and Sir Gai.*

BLUNT *s.* A stupid fellow, *Roeb.*

BLUNT *adj.* Stripped bare, naked. *Douglas* - This seems to be rad cally the same with *Blout* *q. v.*

BLUNTIE, *BLUNTIE* *s.* A sniveller a stupid fellow, *S. Burns*. Teut. *blutten*, homo stolidus, obtusus, incautus, ovis.

BLUP *s.* One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance, *Loth.* It is apparently the same with *Blup*, *q. v.*

BLUP *s.* A misfortune brought on, or mislake into which one falls, in consequence of want of foresight. *Tweed. Belg. Beloupen*, to reach by running, to overtake. *Van deren storm* beloupen to be caught with a storm.

BLUR, *s.* Expl. "Good." *Poems 1681* *Clar.* should be *flur*. *V. Flors and Flors.*

To **BLUSH** *v. a.* To chafe the skin so as to form a tumour or low blister, *aa. Fve & M.* *Derwicks.*

BLUSH, *s.* 1 A kind of low blister. 2 A bluish, a blister. Teut. *bluyster* of the *ma.*

BLUSHIN *s.* A pustule, such as those of the pox full of matter. *Dunfer.*

To **BLUSTER**, *v. a.* To disfigure in writing. *V. Bludder*.

BLUTE, *s.* An action, used in a bad sense - blute a foolish action, *S. B.* perhaps the *Blout*, *q. v.*

BLUTE BLUT, *s.* A sudden burst of sound. *V. Blout*.

To **BLUTHER**, *v. a.* To blot to die. *Blutbaa*, *v. a.*

To **BLUTHER**, *v. n.* 1 To make a noise - ing. 2 To make an inarticulate sound - raise wind-bells in water, *S. V. Bludde*.

BLUTHIE, *s.* Thin porridge, or water. *For.*

BLUTHIE, *s.* Phlegm, *aa.* "O what a culst aff his stomach!" what a quantity of threw off, *S.* 2 Figuratively, frothy, discursive, *q.* of a fatulent description. *Blatraz.*

BLUTTER (*Pr. u.*) *s.* A term of reproach. Perhaps one who has not the power of *Herd's Coll.*

BO *s.* Used as synonym with *Bu*, *Boo*, *Aberd.* * **BO**, *interj.* "A word of terror," *John* application of this word will be seen in the 'He dare not say *Bo* to your blazer.' "He dare not offer you the least *q. ory.*" *Kelley* rather, No one can lay any imputation on you, or bring forward anything against your character. This word appears to be the *S. bu* or *boo*, used to excite terror, to Teut. *bauw*, larva, spectrum, as well as a hobgoblin.

BOAKIE, *s.* A sprite, a hobgoblin. *Aberd.* *Norw. bokje* *Isl. bokke bokke*, *var. grandiflora*. In *Saxonic* *buka* is the name of a ghost. Teut. *bokene*, phantasma, spectrum.

BOAL, *BOLE* *s.* 1 A square aperture in a house for holding small articles, a small rilly without a door, *S.* This is most cottages. *Hamany.* 2 A perforation in a wall of a house for occasionally giving light usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass, to be opened and shut at pleasure, nominated *Window-hole*, *S. C.* *B. bole* gap or notch, an aperture.

BANKOLE, *s.* A perforation in the wall - synonym *Cat-hole*, *S. V. B. wall.*

BOARDTRYEN, *s. pl.* A term used for the which a corpse is stretched, *S. B.*

* **BOARD WAGES**, *s.* The money paid for his board, *Aberd.*

To **BOAST** *Boist* *v. a.* To threaten. *V. To BOAT* *q. n.* To take boat, to enter into. "That boat wins a boat." *S.*

BOAT, *s.* A barrow, a tub, *S.*

DEER BOAT, *s.* A barrel or tub in which deer and preserved, *S. Hogg*. *Dan. lood* bucket.

DUTCH-BOAT, *s.* A small vessel for the

table, *S.* ; called in *E.* a *sauce-tureen* *St.*

1. *S.* An ale-barrel, *S. A.*

2. A yawl, or small boat, *S.* ; evidently a *live*.

Ban, *v. n.* 1. To dance, *S. Herd.* 2. To *;* *S.* "When she cam ben she bobbil." *Auld*

Bunt, *blast.* *V. Bun.*

1. A bunch ; used as *synon.* with *ow*, *S.* of *Poblis*. 2. The same word, pronounced used for a bundle of flowers, a nosegay, *S.* in *Bard.*—*Fr.* *bube*, a bunch ; *Isl.* *bobbe*, a

A mark, a butt, *S.* ; either *q.* a small bunch as a mark, or, from the sense of the *E.* *v.* ng to strike at.

A taunt, a scoff, *S. B. Ross.*—*Teut.* *babb-en*, ; *Isl.* *homens i bobbe*, os correptum, at *boben*, (to bark) canum vox est ; *Su. G.* *baba*, sermo *tes*.

BABBER, *s.* In fly-fishing, the hook which loosely on the surface of the water, as distinct from the *trailer*, at the extremity of the line, *TAILER*.

1. A grandfather, *S. B. Ross.* Perhaps a *Gael.* *baban*, which *Shaw* renders "Papa." *m paps* seems, indeed, the root ; *b* and *p* instantly interchanged, especially in the Celtic. Hence,

BAIR. A familiar or ludicrous designation of the Devil, *S.*

2. A weaver's quill, *Ettr. For.* *Synon.* *Pirn*, *bobine*, a quill for a spinning-wheel.

3. 1. The seed-pod of birch, *Loth.* *Ever-* 2. *Bobbyna*, *pl.* The bunch of edible ligat-tached to the stalk of *Badderlocks*, a species weed, eaten by both men and cattle ; *Fucus* *tes*, *Linn.* *Mearns.*—*Fr.* *buben*, a great bunch.

4. *S.* The water-lily, *S. B.* *Bobbins* are pre-s seed-vessels. *V. CAMBIE-LEAF.*

5. A slovenly fellow, *Ayrs.* *Picken.* *O. B.* *id.*, *bawlyd*, slovenly.

A barrel or cask. *Act. Dom Conc.* *V.*

urel, *Watson's Coll.* *ii.* 26. *V. Boss.*

6. *S. A.* To vomit. *V. Bok.*

OOD, *s.* A spitting, or throwing up of blood, *t.*

A person of small size, a term generally ap-omewhat contemptuously, to one who is *;*, although of full age, *S.* *Picken.*

A personal invitation ; distinguished from *rd*, which denotes an invitation by means of or a messenger, *Upp. Clyde.* *A. S.* *bod-ian*, *lver a message.* *Somner.*

ed as a common proverbial phrase, in regard hing in which one has not succeeded on a attempt ; "I'll begin," or "I'll set about it, *l, new shod,*" *S.* It is doubtful whether *bod* be viewed in the sense of *boden*, prepared ; it dily rather the *s. bode*, and may mean, I will a new proffer, as being set out to the best ad-*l.* Perhaps a kind of horse-market jockey

Meaning doubtful ; perhaps flesh-colour, *q.* —*ion* of the body. *Depred. on the Clan*

Douglas. 2. A hollow, a

valley. *Douglas.* 3. The seat in the human body ; the hips ; *as*, "Sit still on your *boddum* there."—*Alem.* *bodem*, *Germ.* *Belg.* *boden*, *solum*, *fundus*.

BODDUM-LYER. A designation given to a large trout because it keeps at the bottom, *Dumfr.* ; *synon.* *Gull.*

BODE, *s.* A portent ; that which forebodes, *Ayrs.* *Galt.*—*Isl.* *bod*, *mandatum*, *bod-a*, *nuntiare*, and so on in the cognate dialects. Hence the compound terms, *A. S.* *forebod-an*, *praenuntiare* ; *Su. G.* *fore-bod-a*, to foretoken, *E.* *forebode* ; *Isl.* *fyríbodan*, omen ; *Teut.* *vear-bode*, *praenuncius* et *praesagium* ; such omens being viewed as communicated by a messenger from the world of spirits to give previous warning of some important event.

BODE, *Bod*, *s.* 1. An offer made in order to a bargain, a proffer, *S. Ramsay.* 2. It is sometimes used to denote the price asked by a vender, or the offer of goods at a certain rate. *Antiquary.*—*Germ.* *bot*, *id.* from *biet-en*, to offer. *Isl.* *bud*, a proffer, from *biotk-a*, *offerre*, *exhibere*, *praebere*.

BODE, *s.* Delay. *Sir Egair.*

To *BODE*, *v. a.* To proffer, often as implying the idea of some degree of constraint. "He did na merely offer, but he *boded* it on me," *S.*

BODEABLE, *adj.* Marketable ; anything for which a *bode* or proffer may be expected, *Ettr. For.*

BODEN, *part. ps.* Preferred.

BODEN, *part. ps.* Proffered. *V. Boda*, *v.*

BODEN, *BODIN*, *BODYN*, *part. ps.* 1. Prepared, pro-vided, furnished, in whatever way, *S. Acts Ja. I.* *Well-boden* or *ill-boden*, well or ill provided, in whatever respect, *S.* 2. It seems to be used in one instance, in an oblique sense, as signifying matched. *V. Boun.* *Barbour.*—*Su. G.* *bo*, *Isl.* *bo-a*, to pre-pare, to provide ; *waal bodd*, well provided against the cold.

BODGEL, *s.* A little man, *Loth.* ; perhaps, properly, *bodael.* *V. Bod.*

BODY, *a.* Strength, bodily ability. *Barbour.* *A. S.* *bodig* not only signifies the body in general, but stature.

BODIE, *BODY*, *s.* 1. A little or puny person ; *as*, He's but a *bodie*, *S.* 2. Also used in a contemptuous sense ; especially when preceded by an *adj.* conveying a similar idea. *Spalding.*

BODIES, *s. pl.* A common designation for a number of children in a family or school ; *as*, "Ane o' the *bodies* is no weel," one of the children is ailing.

* *BODILY*, *adv.* Entirely ; *as*, "It's taen away *bodily*," not a vestige of it remains ; *q.* the whole *body* is re-moved.

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* In the whole extent of the cor-poreal frame, *Angus.* *Spalding.*

BODY-SERVANT, *s.* A valet ; one who immediately waits on his master. *Guy Mannering.*

BODLE, *BODDLE*, *s.* A copper coin, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the third part of an English half-penny. *Rudd.*—These pieces are said to have been denominated from a mint-master of the name of *Bothwell*.

BODWORD, *BODWART*, *BODWORDE*, *s.* 1. A message, *S. B. Wallace.* 2. A prediction, or some old saying, expressing the fate of a person or family. *Marriage.*—*A. S.* *boda*, a messenger, and *word*. *Su. G.* *Isl.* *bod-word* is *edictum*, *mandatum*. *V. Boda*, a portent.

BOETINGS, *BUITINGS*, *s. pl.* Half-boots, or leathern spatterdashies. *Dunbar.*—*Teut.* *böten schoen*, *calceus rusticus e crudo corio* ; *Kilian.*

To **BOG**, v. n. To be bemired, to stick in marshy ground, *S.* *Laër*, synon. From the E. noun.

To **BOG**, v. a. Metaph. to entangle one's self inextricably in a dispute, *S.*

BOGAN, *Bogdan*, *Bogdan*, *s.* A boil, a large pimple filled with white matter, chiefly appearing between the fingers of children in spring, *Berwick*. *Ayr*. — *Isl.* *bolga*, tumour, *bolgan*, tumidus, *bolg-a*, *bolg-a*, tumescere; *Gael.* *bolg-am*, to swell or blister, *bolg*, a pimple, *bolgach*, a boil, the small-pox, *C. B.* *dog*, a swelling.

BOG BLUTER, *s.* The Bittern, denominated from its thrusting its bill into marshy places, and making a noise by bubbling through the water, *Roxb.* *Ayr*. For the same reason it is called *Mire-bumper*.

BOG BUMPER, *s.* Another name for the bittern, *Roxb.* *Perils of Man*. V *MIREBUMPER*, *id.* *S. B.*

BOGGARDE, *s.* A bugbear, *Rollock*. A *Bor dog* part a spectre. *C. B.* *bug*, larva, *terriculamentum*.

BOGGIN, *s.* V. *BOGAN*.

BOG GLED, *s.* The moor-buzzard, *Falco aeruginosus*, *To BOGG-SILENT*, v. n. Apparently to avoid action to abscond in the day of battle. *Coleridge* — Perhaps in allusion to him who *skilts* or strikes off obliquely from the highway, into a *dog*, to avoid being taken prisoner.

BOGILL, or, *Boala* about the *Stacks*, or simply, *Bogle*, a play of children or young people, in which one hunts several others around the stacks of corn in a barn-yard, *S.* *Bogle* about the *bush*, synon. *Rutson*. — It seems the same game with that called *Barley-bracks*, *q. v.* The name has probably originated from the idea of the huntsman employed being a scarecrow to the rest.

BOGILL, *Bogles*, *Heist*, *s.* 1. A spectre, a hobgoblin. *S.* A *Bor Douglas*. 2. A scarecrow, a bugbear, *S.* Synon. *double cow* being used in both senses. — *C. B.* *bugil* fear, *bugily*, to frighten.

POTATO-BOGGS, *s.* A scarecrow erected among growing potatoes, *S.* *Potatodouble*, synon. *S. B.* *Guy Man-nering*.

BOGILL-BO, *s.* A hobgoblin or spectre, *S.* *Ramsay*. 2. A pettish humour. *Phœnix*. — In *Lincolnshire* this word is used for a scarecrow, from *bogill*, or *C. B.* *bogel-u* to frighten, and *bo*, a hobgoblin, *q. v.* "the affrighting goblin."

To **BOGLE**, v. a. To terrify, to enchant, to bewitch or blind. *M. War's Content*.

BOGLE about the *Bush*. Synon. with *Bogill* about the stacks. *S.* used figuratively to denote circumvention. *Waverley*.

BOGLE-RAD, *adj.* Afraid of apparitions or hobgoblins, *Roxb.* V *Bogle*, and *Rad*, *adj.* afraid.

BOGLIE, *Boghty*, *Boghty*, *adj.* Haunted by hobgoblins. *S.* *Black Phœnix*.

BOG NUT, *s.* The Marsh Trefol, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, *Jonn S.* *Bogdan*, *E.*

BOGOGGER, *s.* Perhaps coarse stockings, *dog-hogers* *Montgomery*. V *HOGERS*.

BODSTALKER, *s.* An idle, wandering, and stupid fellow, one who seems to have little to do, and no understanding, *S.* V *STALKER*. *Ramsay* — Borrowed, perhaps, from outlaws, who were seen at a distance hunting in marshy places, where pursuit was more difficult, or from people going into bogs or moor places in quest of the eggs of wild fowls. In doing so they carried a long pole with a flat piece of wood at the end of it to prevent it from sinking and enable them to step from one place to another, in

doing which they necessarily looked wistfully doubtfully around them, like people who did not know what to do.

BOYART *Boyart*, *s.* A boy, a kind of ship. *Abd. Rep.* *Belg.* *boeyer*, *id.*

To **BOICH** (*cult*), *v. n.* To cough with difficulty. *Lanark*. *Flander* *poogh-en*, *nim*, *adlaborare*. *Barenta*.

BOICH, *s.* A short, difficult cough. *ibid.*

BOICHER, *s.* One having a short, difficult cough. *ibid.*

BOICHIN, *s.* A continuation of coughing with difficulty, *ibid.*

BOICHE, *s.* A kind of penitence. Perhaps *bouché*, poverty. *Aberd. Rep.*

BOID, *s.* *Howland Poems* — *Isl.* *bode*, a term used to denote a wave agitated by the wind, unda *maris* *viduata scopulis luctans*.

BOYDS, *s. pl.* Blackberries. V *BLACKBERRY*.

BOYIS, *s.* *In* *boyis*, in fetters. *Harbinger* — *baey*, *compes*, *pedica*, *vinculum* *boy-en*, *compes*.

BOIKIN, *s.* The piece of beef called the *Heish-J*.

BOIKIN, *s.* A bolkin, *S.* Apparently a corrupt word, to avoid the harshness of two consonants coming together.

BOIL, *s.* The state of boiling. *At the boil*, *at boiling*, *S.*

BOIL, *s.* The trunk of a tree, *Lanark*. The *bole* with *E.* *bole*, *Sn.* *G.* *bol*, *Isl.* *bol-r*, *truncus arboris* *vel corporis*.

BOIN, *Boys*, *Boys*, *Boys*, *s.* 1. A washing. *S. B.* 2. A flat broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail, a *boyne*, *Loch* — less from *Isl.* *boynan*, *curvus*, or than *boyn* bend, as respecting its form. I can offer no conjecture as to the origin.

BOYNED, *s.* The fill of a tub or milk vessel. *S.*

BOING, *s.* The act of lowing or bellowing, *S.* *claymon* under *Bo*, *Bo*.

BOIS, *adj.* Hollow. V *Boes*.

BOISERT, *s.* A house, *Ettr. For.* *Germ.* *baisert*, bite, or beise, a bite, and *ert*, *q.* of a biting snake.

BOISSES, V *Boes*. *Knox's Hist.*

* To **BOIST**, *Boast*, *v. a.* To threaten to enslave or terrify. *S.* *Douglas* — *C. B.* *boist* to, to vaunt self, *boist* vaunting, *boist* *bois*, elevation.

BOIST, *Boist*, *s.* Threatening. *S.* *Waverley*.

BOIST, *s.* Box or chest. *Aberd. Rep.* V *Boist*.

BOIT, *s.* 1. A cask or tub used for the purpose of curing butter-meat, or for holding a salted cured sometimes called a *beef-boal*, *S.* 2. Un- equivalent to *E.* *butt*. *Riddiman* term *bo* *Ital.* *bottle* of whence *E.* *butt*. *Sn.* *G.* *bytus*, *cupa*, *Teut.* *butle*, *id.* *dolium*, *urna*, *cupa*.

BOIT, *Bois*, *Boist*, *s.* A boat. *Aberd. Rep.*

BOITSCHIPPING, *s.* Apparently a company belonging to a boat. *Aberd. Rep.*

To **BOITT**, v. n. To enter into a boat, to take *S.* *to boat*. *Acts Ja. VI* — *Teut.* *boel*, *scapha*, *Ulysses*.

BOYTODR, *Boetra*, *s.* The bittern. *Acts Ja.* *O.* *E.* *buttor*, *Belg.* *buttor* a bird.

To **BOK**, *Bock*, v. a. 1. To catch, *S.* *Un- Gled*. 2. To catch, to incline to pick, *S.* *belch* (eructare), *S.* — A *Bor* *boke*, *luna*, a man to be ready to vomit. *boke*, to catch, to catch. Perhaps from *A.* *S.* *boke-an* structure. It has greater resemblance of *poke*, in which no name has been assigned.

BOCKING, *s.* The act of retching, *S. Galt.*

Bopeep, a game. The word is now in-
booked, *q. v.* *Lyndsay.*

"Corner teeth," *Gl. Sibb. Maitland*

BOLDYK, *v. n.* 1. To swell in a literal
sugar. 2. Transferred to the mind, as
ide, courage, wrath, &c. *Pitcottie.*

BOLDEN, *part. pa.* swelled.—This is softened
to *boorden*, *S.* Often in the *pref.* and *part.*
in *bolays*, swells, (*Doug. V.*) and *bolnyt*.
Whether these are contr. from *boldinys*.
or the *v.* in another form, more nearly
Su. G. bol-n-a, Dan. *bol-ner*. *Su. G.*
bol-gia, *id.* *bolginn*, swollen. Hence *Isl.*
bolgia, a billow; because it is raised
up; and *bolda*, a boil, a tumour. *Gael.*
to swell, *bulg*, a blister.

square aperture, &c. *V. BOAL.*

ball; corresponding to *taurus*. *Fordun.*

i. taurus, from *bail-a*; *Su. G. boel-a*,
hence also, *bail*, mugitus.

A swelling that becomes a pimple; the
Began, *Roxb.*

BAVES, Nipplewort, an herb, *S. B. Lap-*
mundis, *Linn.*—Perhaps from *Isl. bolg-a*,

Su. G. bolginn, swollen, *q.* "swelling"
being supposed by the vulgar in *S.* to be
in removing swellings.

v. n. To lay tack aboard. *Maitland*
Fr. bolin-er, to sail by a wind, or close
id.

Isord Boll. *V. Bow.*

t. Perhaps, knocked on the head.—*Belg.*
; *Teut. bentje*, supplicium, tormentum.

s. A cottager. *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*—*Per-*
Su. G. Isl. bol, villa, and *man*, *q.* the in-
f. a village. It is always pronounced *bow-*

A boom, a waterman's pole. *Douglas.*—
ma, *Belg. boom*, a tree.

s. Swelling. *Henryson.* *V. BOLDIN.*

V. BOLDIN.

That part of a mill in which the axletree

s. Perhaps, thunder; thunderstorm, *Ayrs.*

BOLE, *s.* An herb, the roots of which taste
like licorice; perhaps the *Astragalus gly-*
cyphus *Linn.* *Upp. Clydes.*

s. Bombasin; a stuff. *Acts Ja. VI.*

s. Buzzing noise; metaph. used for boast-
wart.—*Teut. bommele*, a drone.

t. s. A spar of a larger kind. *Su. G. bom-*
bex, vectis, a bar or spar for a gate, or for
n; *Teut. boom*, *Germ. baum*, *id.*

Perhaps a cooper's instrument, *q. wimble.*
v.

BOLE, *v. n.* To work confusedly, *Ayrs.*
V. BUNNIL.

rowed, begged; "He that trusts to *bon*
will have his land lye lazy," *S. Prov.*—*Isl.*
is *acceptio*, *mendicatio*; *Su. G. boen*, *preces.*
et *hapa*, *B. boom*.

apparently, bane, injury. *Wallace.*

BOND, *s.* 1. Agreement, amity. 2. A term
— to have been formerly used by way of
of amity and kindness. *Spald-*
! the town's arms, by which

term Aberdeen is fondly named by her sons.—*Fr.*
bon, good, and *accord*, agreement.

BONALAIS, **BONAILIE**, **BONNAILLIE**, *s.* A drink taken
with a friend, when one is about to part with him;
as expressive of one's wishing him a prosperous
journey, *S. Wallace*—It is now generally pron.
bonaillie, *S.* *Bonalais* might seem to be the plur.
But perhaps it merely retains the form of *Fr. Bon-*
alles.

BONDAGE, **BONNAGE**, *s.* The designation given to the
services due by a tenant to the proprietor, or by a
cottager to the farmer, *Angus. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

BONDAY WARKIS. The time a tenant or vassal is
bound to work for the proprietor. *V. BONNAGE, s.*

BONE, *s.* A petition, a prayer *Douglas. O. E. id.*

Isl. baen, *precatio*, *oratio*; *boon*, *petitio*, *gratis ac-*
ceptio, *mendicatio*, *G. Andr.* A *S. ben*, *bene*, *id.*

BONNETT, *s.* "A small sail, fixed to the bottom or
sides of the great sails, to accelerate the ship's way
in calm weather." *Gl. Compl. Douglas.*—*Fr. bon-*
nette, *Sw. bonet*, *id.*

BON-GRACE, *s.* 1. A large bonnet worn by females.

2. A coarse straw-hat, of their own manufacture,
worn by the female peasantry, *Roxb. Guy Manner-*
ing.

BONIE, **BONYE**, **BONNY**, *adj.* 1. Beautiful, pretty, *S.*
Maitland Poems. Boniest, most beautiful. *Mont-*
gomerie. 2. It is occasionally used ironically, in the

same way with *E. pretty*, *S. Priests of Peblis.* 3.

Precious, valuable. *Minstrelsy Border. Bonny* is

used in the same sense by Shakspeare, and since his

time by some other *E.* writers. But I suspect that it

is properly *S.* Johnson derives it from *Fr. bon*, *bonne*,
good. This is by no means satisfactory; but we must

confess that we cannot substitute a better etymon.

BONYNES, **BONNYNESS**, *s.* Beauty, handsomeness.

Philotus. Herd's Coll.

BONK, *s.* A bank. *Douglas.*—Probably corr. from *A.*
S. banc. *Isl. bunga*, however, signifies tumor terrae.

BONKER, *s.* A bench, &c. *V. BUNKER.*

BONNACK O' KNAESHIP. A certain duty paid at a
mill, *Ayrs.* This is the *bonnack* due to the servant,
(*knave*). *V. KNAWSHIP.*

BONNAGE, *s.* An obligation, on the part of the tenant,
to cut down the proprietor's corn. *Statist. Acc.*—

Evidently a corr. of *Bondage*, *q. v.*

BONNAGE-HEUK, *s.* A tenant bound by the terms of
his lease to reap, or use his hook, for the proprietor

in harvest, *Aberd.*

BONNAGE-PEATS, *s. pl.* Peats which, by his lease, a
tenant is bound to furnish to the proprietor, *ib.*

BONNAR, *s.* "A bond," *Gl. Popular Ball.*

BONNET. *V. WHITE BONNET.*

BONNET. *Blue Bonnet.* This, in former times, in

Teviotdale at least, was used as a charm, especially

for warding off the evil influence of the fairies. "An

unchristened child was considered as in the most
imminent danger, should the mother, while on the
straw, neglect the precaution of having the *blue*
bonnet worn by her husband constantly beside her.

When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden
disease (the cause of which was usually ascribed to
the malignant influence of the fairies), she was said
to be elf-shot; and it was reckoned as much as her
life was worth not to 'dad her wi' the *blue bonnet*.
'It's no wordie a dad of a *bonnet*,' was a common
phrase when expressing contempt, or alluding to any-
thing not worth the trouble of repairing."—*Edin.*
Mag., April, 1820.

bow window *Pitcottie*. 6. Poor; destitute of worldly substance, *S. H. Boss*. — *Tout basse*, umbo
DOSKIR *adj.* Tpsy Loth — *Tout, buys*, ebrus, buys
 en peculis indulgere

BOSKILL, *s.* An opening in the middle of a stack of corn, made by pieces of wood fastened at the top.
Roxb. Syn. Fauzanos. Perhaps from its resemblance to a kiln, or kiln in form, and having nothing within it, *q. a box* or empty kiln

BOSS, *dock*, *s.* Anything hollow *Bursl.*

BOSS of the Side. The hollow between the ribs and the haunch, *S.*

BOSS of the Body. The forepart, from the chest downwards to the loins, a phrase now almost obsolete, *S.*

BOSS, *Doiss*, *s.* 1. A small cask *Pitcottie*. 2. It seems to denote a bottle, perhaps one of earthen ware, such as is now vulgarly called a *gray-beard*. *Dunbar*. 3. In pl. *bosses*, *bousses* a term of contempt, conjoined with *auld*, and applied to persons of a deplorable or worthless character. *Knox*. From *Fr. boire*, to drink, whence *boisson*, drink, or *boisse*, a cask for holding wines.

BOSSING, *s.* Vacancies in corn stacks, for the admission of air to preserve the grain from being heated, *Lanark*. From *Boss*, hollow. *V. Fauch-House*

BOSSNESS, *s.* 1. Hollowness, *S.* 2. Emptiness, often applied to the stomach *S.*

BOT, *conj.* But, often confounded with *but*, prep. signifying without. *Douglas*. — *A. S. butan*, *butan*, are used precisely as *S. but*, without

BOTAND *But-and* prep. Besides *Percy*

BOTAND *adv.* 1. But if except *Barbour*. 2. Moreover, besides. *Manland Poems*. — In the latter sense, it is from *A. S. butan* in prater.

BOTANO *s.* A piece of linen dyed blue *Fr. boutant*, a stuff which is made at Montpellier

BOTCARD, *s.* A sort of artillery used in *S.* in the reign of *J. V.* *Pitcottie*. The same instruments seem to be afterwards called *battars*, *ib.* *Fr. batard*, a term of reproach or demer-culverin, a smaller piece of any kind, *Court*

BOTE, *Book* *s.* 1. Help, advantage, *S. boot*, *Doug*. 2. Compensation, satisfaction. *Acts Parl. pass.* *A. S. bote id.*, from *betan*, emendare, restaurare, *Belg. boete* a fine a penalty

KINNOTE, compensation or 'assitment for the slaughter of a kinsman, *Skene Verb. Sign.* *A. S. tyn. coen. id.* *S. kin note*

MANNOTE the compensation fixed by the law for killing a man, according to the rank of the person *ib.* — *A. S. man-note id.*

TAKENNOTE, compensation made to the king for theft *Reg. Ma.*

To BOTHEL, *v. n.* To make many words *Burns*

BOTHEL, *s.* The act of teasing or rallying, by dwelling on the same subject, *S.*

To BOTHER, *Barth* *v. a.* To tease one by dwelling on the same subject, or by continued solicitation *S.* Perhaps *fr. sam* *w. b. E. Pother*

BOTHIE *Booth* *booth* *s.* A shop made of boards either fixed or portable *S.* *Douglas*. — Hence the *Luckenbooths* of Edinburgh, wicker hops, made for being taken up. *Tout buk le, boite* *domuncula*, *cash*, *Kiln* *fr. S. G. bod* *tabernaculum*, *mercatorum*, *apotheca*, *ib. h. n. V. Lucken*

BOTHIE *Booth* *s.* 1. A cottage often used to denote a place where labouring servants are lodged, *S. Neill*. 2. It sometimes denotes a wooden hut *J. J.*

cobite Relias — *S. G. bod*, a house, a cottage, *bothie*, *bothan*, a cot

BOTHIE-MAN *s.* Equivalent to *K. head* rowed from the circumstance of him being *bothie*, *Pertha*

BOTHIE, *Bothie*, *s.* 1. A park in which fed and enclosed *Skene*. 2. A barony or sheriffdom. *Acts Reg. Doe* — *L. S. baronia*, aut *territorium*

BOTINYS, *s. pl.* *Buskins*, *Ol. Babb.* — *coluthus*. *V. Douing*

BOTION *s.* Botching *Dunfr.* *Mayne* *S.*

To BOTTLE or **BATTLE STRAE**. To make into small parcels, bottles or windings, *S.* the pron of *Loth.* *Fr. bottler*, to make into

BOTTLE-NOSE, *s.* A species of whale, *S. Statist. Acc.*

*** BOTTOM**, *s.* The breech the seat in the body *S.* *V. Boddum*

BOTTOM ROOM *s.* The name vulgarly given to the space occupied by one altar in a church, one's right to a single seat is expressed. *ib.* one 'has a bottom-room in this or that *Provost*

BOTTREL *adj.* Thick and dwarfish, *Aberd.*

BOTTREL, *s.* A thickset, dwarfish person, *bouterole*, the shape of a wheelbarrow, the strengthens the end of it, *ib.* *but-r*, trunk, truncate

BOTWAND *s.* Perhaps a rod of authority from *Germ. bot*, power, and *wand*, a rod. *S.* may be the rod of a messenger, from *A. S. bod*, a message, *A. S. bot-man*, *S. G. S. Gure*. In ancient times, among the Scots, when the men capable to bear arms were to attend their general, a messenger went with the greatest expedition to call through a certain district, and to deliver it, and so on till all quarters of the country were reached. This rod had certain marks cut on it, often unknown to the messenger, but which the principal persons to whom he was sent, marks indicated the time and place of meeting. The rod was sent to the district, and had a rod to the other, as indicating the time of the should obey the summons: that the rod be burnt, and that they should themselves. This was called, *S. G. botwande* from *bot*, and *wande*, [*S. Gure*, a rod. The fire-rose which only could be found through lands, was a signal of the same kind

BOLCHIT, *Bobur*, *s.* A curvature or bending kind *S.* 'The bought of the arm' the the arm at the elbow *Journ. Ind.* *W.* forms a sort of bow. It is said to have a right *S.* *A. S. boghit*, arcuatus, crooked, *ib.* *Germ. bog*, *anus*, *bucht*, *curv.* *Wester*

To BOLCHIT, *Bobur*, *v. a.* To fold down *but* *a.* *Tout bucken*, *ductere*, *curvare*

BOUCHTING BLANKET, *s.* A small blanket across a feather-bed, and tucked up on the sides to prevent it from spreading out, as well as to secure the occupant of the bed from the cold, or any dampness of the frame *S.* called also a *bowing* *ib.*

BOLCHIT KNOT, *s.* A running knot or easily to be loosed, in consequence of the doubled, *S.*

BOUCHT, Boucht, Bucht, Bucht. *s.* 1. A small pen, usually put up in the corner of the fold, into which it is customary to drive the ewes when they were to be milked; also called *ewe-bucht*, *S. Douglas*. 2. A house in which sheep are enclosed, Lanarks.; an improper sense. *Stat. Acc.* 3. A square seat in a church, a table-seat, *S. Bucht-seat*, *id.*, *Aberd.*—*Teut. bucht, bucht*, septum, septa, interseptum, septimanum clausum.

BOUCHT, Boucht, v. a. 1. To enclose in a fold; properly ewes for milking, *S.*; formed from the *s.* *Enc.* 2. To enclose by means of a fence, or for shelter. *Refr. Trenchard*.

BOUCHT-UCK. The droppings of the sheep that frequently fall into the milk-pail, but are taken out by the ewe-milkers, *Boxb.*

BOUCHTING-TIME, Bouchting-time, s. That time in the evening when the ewes are milked. *Herds G.*

BOUFF, v. a. To beat. *Fife.* It seems merely a variety of *Buff*, *v. a.* *V. Boof.*

BOUFF, Boof, v. n. 1. To bark, *Loth., Aberd.* Applied to the hollow sound made by a large dog, *Feo. syn. Wuff* and *Yuff*. This is opposed to *Yagag*, which denotes the barking of a small dog. 2. To cough loud, *Aberd.* It is often conjoined with the *v.* to *Huff*.

BOUFF, Boof, s. 1. The act of barking. 2. A loud cough. *Aberd.*

BOUGARS, s. pl. Cross spars, forming part of the roof of a cottage, used instead of laths, on which wattling or twigs are placed, and above these dirols, and then the straw or thatch, *S. Chr. Kirk.*—*Lincoln. bulkar*, a beam; *Dan. bialke*, *pl. bielcker*, *beam*. *Su. G. bialke*, a small rafter, *ligillum*, in *Westro-Goth.* is written *bulkar*.

BOUGAR-STAKES, s. pl. The lower part of *couples*, or rafters, that were set on the ground in old houses, *Terriol. V. BOUGARS.*

BOUGAR-STICKS, s. pl. Strong pieces of wood fixed to the *couples*, or rafters, of a house by wooden pins.

BOUGE, Bougis, pl. Perhaps some kind of coffers or boxes, like *Fr. bougette*, from *bouge*, a budget, or great pouch.—*Teut. bogie*, bulga.

BOUGER, s. A sea-fowl and bird of passage of the size of a pigeon, found in *St. Kilda* and the other Western Isles, where it is called *Coullterneb*. *Martin's Is. Kilda.*—Perhaps from *Isl. bugr*, *curvatum*, as the upper jaw is crooked at the point.

BOUGHT, s. The name given to a fishing-line in *Shetland* of about fifty fathoms.—*Dan. bugt*, a winding, the line being so termed from its forming a coil or being wound up. *V. BOUGHT*, a curvature.

BOUGHTIE, Boughie, s. A twig; *dim. of E. Bough*, *Ayr. Picken.*

BOUGIE, s. A bag made of sheep-skin, *Shetl.*—*Moes. G. bag*, *Su. G. bagg*, *uter*.

BOUGIE, s. A posy; a nosegay, *Ayrs.*—*Fr. bouquet*, *id.*

BUCK, s. A lie made of cows' dung and stale urine or mazy water, in which foul linen is steeped, in order to be being cleansed or whitened, *S.* Perhaps originally from *A. S. buce*; *Isl. buk-ur*, *venter*, *alvus*, from the lie being composed of animal excrements; from *Teut. buyck-en*, *lintes lixivio purgare*, retains the precise form of *buyck*, *venter*. As, however, *laens* are frequently beat with a wooden mallet to be cleaned, others have derived this word from *Su. G. buk-a*; *Belg. beuck-en*, to beat or strike.

BOUCKING-WASHING, Bockit-washing, s. The great annual purification of the family linen by means of this lie, *S. Heart Mid-Loth.*

BOUCKING, s. The quantity of clothes bucked at one time. *Hogg's Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

To BOUK, v. a. To steep foul linen in lie of this kind. *To bouk claise*, *S. Glenfergus.*

BOUK, Buik, s. 1. The trunk of the body, as distinguished from the head or extremity, *S.* *A bouk of tawh*, all the tallow taken out of an ox or cow, *S.* *Germ. bauch con talge*, *id.* *A bouk louse*, one that has been bred about the body.—*Teut. beuck*, *truncus corporis*. 2. The whole body of a man, or carcase of a beast, *S. Douglas*. "I likena a bane in his bouk," a strong expression of dislike. 3. The body, as contralistinguished from the soul. *R. Bruce*. 4. Size, stature, *S. bulk*; *Boukth*, *bulk*, *Gl. Lancash.* *J. Nicol*. 5. The greatest share, the principal part, *S. Cleland*. 6. The whole of any bale, cask, or assortment of goods.

To lIBEAK Buik. To open goods and use a portion of them. *Aberd. Reg.*

To BOUK, v. n. To bulk, *S.* Hence,

BOUKIT, Bowkit, Bowked, part. pa. 1. Large, bulky; *S. Douglas*. 2. *Boukit* and *muckle-boukit* are used in a peculiar sense; as denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, after her shape begins to alter.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, part. adj. 1. Small in size; puny, *S.* 2. Thin; meagre, *S.* 3. Of little consideration, regard, or consequence; applied to persons only, *Aberd.*

MUCKLE-BOUKIT, part. adj. 1. Large in size, *S.* 2. Denoting the appearance which a pregnant woman makes, &c.—*Bouky*, may be originally the same with *Su. G. bukig*, *obesus*, *qui magnum abdomen habet*.

BOUKSEM, Buxsem, Bouky, adj. 1. Of the same sense with *Boukit*, *S. Poems Buchan Dialect*. 2. Honourable; possessing magnitude in a moral sense. *R. Bruce*.

BOUKE, s. A solitude. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.*—*A. S. buce*, *secessus*, "a solitary and secret place," *Somer.*

BOUL, Bool, Bule, s. 1. Any thing that is of a curved form; as, "the *bool* of the arm," when it is bent, *i. e.* the curvature; *synon. bought*, *S.* 2. The round holes in scissors in which the thumb and finger are put, &c. *V. BOOLS*. 3. A semicircular handle; as that of a bucket or pot, &c., *S.*

BOUL o' a Pint-stoup, Bool o' a Tea-kettle; the handle of either of these vessels. *To come to the hand like the boul o' a pint-stoup*, a proverbial expression, indicating any thing that takes place as easily and agreeably as the handle of a drinking vessel comes to the hand of a tippler. *Gl. Antiquary*.

BOULDEN, part. pa. Swelled; inflated. *V. BOLDIN*. **BOULE, "Round,"** *Rudd. Douglas.*—*Teut. bol*, *tumidus*, *turgidus*; or *bogh-el*, *beughel*, *curvatura semicircularis*, from *bock-en*, *arcuare*.

BOULE, s. A clear opening in the clouds in a dark, rainy day, prognosticating fair weather; a gap; a break.—*C. B. bolch* and *bolch*, a break, a breach; or perhaps a peculiar use of *BOAL*, *BOLE*, a perforation.

BOULENA. A sea cheer, signifying, *Hale up the bowlings.* *Complaynt S.*

BOULENE, s. The same with *E. bowline*. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Complaynt S.*—*Sw. bog-lina*, *id.* from *bog flexus*.

BOULTELL RAINES. Bridle-reins of some kind.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *boulletie*, combat, joute; q. such reins as were used in tournaments.

BOUN, BOUNE, BOWN, adj. Ready, prepared, S. *Barbour*.—*Bone* is used in the same sense, O. E.—Su. G. *bo*, *bo-a*, to prepare, to make ready; Isl. *bu-a*, id. *Boen* or *boin* is the part pa.

To **BOUN, BOWN, v. a.** 1. To make ready, to prepare. *Wallace*. 2. To go, to direct one's course to a certain place. *Sir Egeir*.

BOUND, BUND, part. pa. Pregnant, *Douglas*.—Germ. *entbund-en*, to deliver, *entbunden*, brought to bed; literally unbound.

BOUNDE, s. Meaning doubtful. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To **BOUNDER, v. a.** To limit; to set boundaries to, *Roxb.*—L. B. *bon-are*, *bund-are*, metas figere.

To **BOUNT, v. a.** To spring, to bound.—Fr. *bond-ir*, id. *Burel*.

BOUNTE, s. Worth, goodness. *Barbour*.—Fr. *bonté*, id.

BOUNTETH, BOUNTITH, s. 1. Something given as a reward for service or good offices. *Watson's Coll.* 2. It now generally signifies what is given to servants, in addition to their wages, S.; *bounties*, S. B. *Ramsay*.—Gael. *buantais*, seems merely a corr. of this word.

BOUNTREE, s. Common elder. V. **BOURTREE**.

BOUNTREE-BERRIES, s. pl. The fruit of the elder, from which elderberry wine is made, S. A.

BOUR, BURE, s. A chamber; sometimes a retired apartment, such as ladies were wont to possess in ancient times. *Douglas*.—A. S. *bur*, *bure*, conclave, an inner chamber, a parlour, a bower.—Teut. *buer*, id. Dan. *bur*, conclave, Su. G. Isl. *bur*, habitaculum.—Isl. *jungfrubur*, gynaeceum, ubi olim filiae familias habitabant; literally, the young lady's bower. Hence *bour-bourding*, jesting in a lady's chamber, *Pink. Burrock*.

BUL'RACH, BOWROCK, BOORICK, s. 1. An enclosure; applied to the little houses that children build for play, especially those made in the sand, S. *Kelly*. "We'll never big sandy bowrocks together." *S. Prov. Kelly*. 2. A small knoll, as distinguished from a *brue*, *Selkirk's Hivy*. 3. A shepherd's hut, *Galloway*. 4. A small heap of stones, *Clydes*. V. **BOBBA**. A confused heap of any kind, S. B. Such a quantity of bulky clothes as is burdensome to the wearer, is called a *bourach* of *cloies*. *Ang. Statist. Acc.* 6. A crowd, a ring, a circle of people, S. B. *Forms Buchan Shinty*. 7. A cluster, as of trees, S. *Frymoun*.—A. S. *burh*, *burg*, an enclosure, a heap; Su. G. *borg*.

BUL'RACH, BUREACH, part. pa. Enclosed, enclosed, S. B. *Awe*.

To **BUL'RACH, v. a.** To crowd together confusedly, or in a mass, S. *syn. (Clydes)*.

BUL'RACH, BUREACH, s. A band put round a cow's hinder legs at milking, S. *Gael. burach*.

BUL'RREE, s. The spotted Whistle fish, S. *Sibbald*.

To **BUL'RRI, v. a.** To join, to meet, S. *Ramsay*.—Fr. *bourder*, id. But this seems to be merely an alluvy of *bourder*, *bourder*, to join together with lambs. *Bourder*, *bourder* is originally a Gothic word, as being used by old Northern writers.

BUL'RRI, BURE, s. 1. A feat, a deed, S. *Kelly's Noddy*. 2. In "Gordon's History of the Earls of Sutherland" it is used to denote a fatal encounter, called the *bour* of *Strichen*.

BUL'RRI, s. A hole made in the earth by rabbits, or other animals that hide themselves there; E. a

burrow. *Monroe*.—From the same.

BOURACH.

BOURTREE, BORETREE, BOUNTREE, s. *Common* a tree; *Sambucus nigra*, Linn.; A. B. *Lightfoot*.—It seems to have received its name from its being hollow within, and thence easily thrusting out the pulp.

BOURTREE-BUSH, s. A shrub of elder. *Shadows*.

BOURTREE, BOUNTRY-GUN, s. A small stick of a twig of elder with the pith taken out; wet paper being forced up the tube, and then in and pushed up towards it, the contact between the two drives out the first with a *Blackw. Mag.*

BOUSCHE, s. The sheathing of a wheel.

BOUSHTY, s. Expl. "bed." *Aberd. Shave* same with *Buisty*, q. v.

BOUSTER, s. The bolster of a bed, S. V. B.

BOUSTOUR, BOWSTOWRE, s. A military lance, anciently used for battering walls. *Wyndes G. byssa*, *bossa*, signifies a mortar, an engine for throwing bombs; *Bombarda*, *Ihre*; formed from *byssa*, *theca*, a box, or case; because tubes, as in cases, bullets are lodged.

BOUSUM, BOWSOM, adj. 1. Pliant, tractable of Honour.—A. S. *bocsum*, *buhsum*, *obediabilis*, from *bug-an*, Belg. *buyg-en*, *fiat* "Blythe, merry," *Rudd*.

To **BOUT, BOWT, v. a.** To spring, to leap, S. *up*, *Rudd*. vo. *upboltit*. *Ross*. *Lyndes botten*, *op-bott-en*, to rebound, resillire.

BOUT, s. A sudden jerk in entering or leaving an apartment; a hasty entrance or departure of coming upon one by surprise; S.

BOUT, s. 1. The extent of ground mowed, a labourer moves straight forward; the rest included in the length of the field to be mowed sweep of the scythe, S. 2. Corn or hay, cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be in the *bout*, *Mearns*. 3. The act of going round in ploughing, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Im*. As much thread, or anything similar, as is on a clew, while the clew is held in one person.—Fr. *bout*, a term denoting extent, or the end of anything.

BOUT-CLAITH, s. Cloth of a thin texture. The name is probably borrowed from the primeval cloth in *bolting* or *boulting* flour.—*Blut-er*, contraction from *belut-er*, to bolt.

BOUTEFEU, s. An incendiary. *Guthrie's* not from *bout-er*, to push forward, perhaps G. *bet-a*, reparable; A. S. *bet-an*, whence a similar formation with *Boute-feu*, *Fyrbela*, who has charge of the fire.

BOUTGATE, s. 1. A circuitous road, a way not direct, S. from *about*, and *gait* way. 2. A circumvention, a deceitful course, S. B. 3. An ambiguity, or an equivocation, in d. *Bp. Forbes*.

BOUTOCK, s. A square piece of coarse cloth lying one's shoulders, Orkn.—Dan. *bous*, Su. denotes the shoulder of an animal, and Isl. coarser part of a fleece. Or Norw. *boets*, fragment of cloth.

BOUVREGE, s. Drink; beverage.—Fr. *bouze*.

BOUZY, BOWZE, BOOZY, adj. 1. Covered with weeds, *Roxb*. 2. Having a bushy appearance, commonly applied to animals that are cov

- BRANNOCK, s.** The Samlet, or small fish generally known in S. by the name of *Par. Branlin*, Yorks.
- BRASAND, part. pr.** Embracing. *Douglas*.—Fr. *bras*, the arm.
- To BRASE, BRASS, v. a.** To bind, to tie. *Wallace*.—Fr. *embrasser*, to bind.
- BRASERIS, BRASARIS, s. pl.** Vambraces, armour for the arms. *Wallace*.—Fr. *brassar*, *brassard*, *bras-armé*, id.; *brachiale ferreum*; from *bras*, the arm, Lat. *brachium*.
- To BRASH, BRASCH, v. a.** 1. To assault; to attack. *Sir W. More* 2. Equivalent to the military phrase, "to make a breach in." *Pitcottie*. 3. To bruise and break the bones; often used by angry persons in threatening children, *Dumfr.* V. *BRESCH*.—Fr. *brèche*, a breach. Teut. *broes-en*, tempestuosum et furientem ventum spirare; or from A. S. *bercas-an*, impetuose protrudere, irruere.
- BRASH, BRASHE, BRASCHE, s.** An effort, an attack, an assault; as E. *brush* is used. The same as *Bresche*, q. v. *Muses Thren.*
- BRASH, s.** A short turn of work; as much as one can do without resting, as in churning. E. *Brush*.
- BRASH, s.** A transient attack of sickness; a bodily indisposition of whatever kind, S. *Quithier*, *synon.* A. B. *Burns*. The disorder to which children are often subject after being weaned, is called the *weaning-brash*. We also speak of "a *brash* of the teeth." This, perhaps, is merely a different sense of the s. as explained above. Isl. *breisk*, however, signifies infirm, *breiskleike*, weakness, G. Andr.
- BRASHY, adj.** Delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailment, as horses, S.
- BRASHY, BRASHE, adj.** Stormy, S. *J. Nicol*.
- BRASHLOCH, s.** A crop of oats and rye mixed, or of barley and rye, Galloway. *Synon.* *Mashlin*, *Meslin*.—Teut. *brass-en*, miscere, commiscere, *bras*, mixtus, commixtio. Hence,
- BRASH-BREAD, s.** Bread made of such a mixture, Galloway.
- BRASSY, s.** The ancient Wrasse or Old Wife, a fish, Firth of Forth. *Neill's List of Fishes.* V. *BRASSIE*.
- BRASSIN, adj.** Brazen. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *braesen*, *seruus*, *aeneus*.
- To BRAST, v. n.** To burst. *Douglas*.—*Brast* is used in the same sense by R. Glouc.
- BRAT, s.** 1. Clothing in general. *The bit and the brat*, A. food and raiment. *Scotch Presb. Elog.* 2. A coarse kind of apron for keeping the clothes clean, S. "*Brat*, a coarse apron, a rag, *Lincolns.*" Gl. *Grose*. 3. Coarse clothing, S.; *dudds*, *synon.* A. S. *bratt* signifies both pallium and panniculus; "a cloak, a rag." *Somner*. C. B. *brathay*, rags. 4. A bib or pinafore, S. B. a contemptuous name for a troublesome child. *Mearns*. 5. Scum, S. It does not necessarily signify refuse; but is also applied to cream which rises from milk, especially of what is called a *sour cagur*, or the *floatings* of boiled whey. *Statist. Ac.* 6. The clotted cover of porridge or flummery. C. B. *brat*, a clout, piece, or rag. *Owen*.
- BRATCHART, s.** A contemptuous term equivalent to E. *whelp*. *Montgomerie*.—From Fr. *bratchet*, a kind of small hound; or immediately formed from E. *Brack*, a bitch-hound. V. *BRACHELL*.
- BRACHELL, s.** A heap of the husks of flax set on fire, *Higl. of S. Clan-Albin*. Apparently q. *bracksel*, from Teut. *bracken*, to scutch flax, S. *brack*, *brack*, the implement for scutching.
- BRATCHET, s.** 1. A little mischievous boy or girl, *Teviotd.* An untoward child, North, *Grose*. 2. A silly person, *Ettr. For.*; and viewed as a dimin. from *Brat*. 3. A true lover; as, "She has seven wooers and a bratchet," *Ettr. For.* In this sense it seems to refer to the fidelity of a dog that constantly follows its master.
- To BRATH, v. a.** To plait straw-ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals, S. B.—A. S. *brad-an*, to weave together; Isl. *bregd-a*, nectere fila in funem.
- BRATHINS, s. pl.** The cross ropes of the roof of a thatched house or stack; also called *etherins*, Ang.—Isl. *bragd*, nexus.
- BRATHLY, adj.** Noisy. V. *BRAITHLIE*.
- To BRATTYL, BRATTLE, v. n.** 1. To make a clashing or clattering noise, S. *Douglas*. 2. To advance rapidly, making a noise with the feet, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To run tumultuously. *Skinner*. 4. To make a confused and harsh noise, *Dumfr.* *Siller Gun*.—Isl. *briot-a*, *bryt-a*, exagitare, huc illucque movere, ut luctantes; Teut. *bortel-en*, tumultuari.
- BRATTYL, BRATTLE, s.** 1. A clattering noise, as that made by the feet of horses when prancing, or moving rapidly, S. *Burns*. *Ross*. 2. Hurry, rapid motion of any kind, S. *Ramsay*. 3. A short race, S. *Burns*. 4. Fury, violent attack, S. *Burns*.
- BRAVE, adj.** Handsome; BRAVEST, most handsome; now pron. *brawest*, S. *Dickson's Serm.* V. *BRAW*.
- BRAVERY, s.** A bravado, a gasconade. *Spotswood*.—Fr. *braverie*, id. from *braver*, to brave, to play the gallant.
- BRAVERIE, s.** 1. Show; appearance of splendour, S. *Bride of Lammermoor*. 2. Fine clothes; showy dress, S.—Fr. *braverie*, gorgeousness, or costliness in apparel. 3. Metaph. applied to fine diction, or ornate language. *M'Ward's Contend.*
- BRAVITY, s.** Used as denoting courage; bravery.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *braveté*, from L. B. *bravium*, *præstantia*, *excellētia*.
- BRAUTIE, s.** 1. A show, a pageant. *Burel*. 2. Finery in dress, S. V. *BRAW*. *Burel*.—Fr. *braveté*, pour avoir de beaux habits; Gl. *Roquefort*.
- BRAUL, BRAWL, s.** The same as *Brangle*. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *bransle*, *branle*.
- BRAVOORA, s.** Such a degree of irritation or fury, in man or beast, as to assume the appearance of madness, *Ayra*.—Span. *Bravura* as explained, "Ferocity of an animal."
- BRAUSHIE, adj.** Stormy. V. *BRASH, v.*
- BRAW, BRA', adj.** 1. Fine, gaily dressed, S. *Morison*.—Teut. *brawwe*, ornatus, bellus; Fr. *brave*, id. Isl. *braer*, nitet, splendet. 2. Handsome, S. *Burns*. 3. Pleasant, agreeable, S. A. *Nicol*. 4. Worthy, excellent, S. A *braw man*, a worthy man, S. 5. Very good; surpassing in whatever respect, S. 6. Stout; able-bodied; fit for warfare, S.; *synon.* with S. pretty: *Waverley*. V. *Pretty*, sense 4. 7. Often used intensively, sometimes as a superlative when joined by *and* to another word, whether *adj.* or *adv.*; as, *braw and able*, abundantly able; *braw and weel*, in good health; *braw and soon*, in full time. *Braw and canty*, very cheerful. *Braw* is here stronger than *gay*, *gay*; for *gay and canty* signifies only "moderately" or "indifferently cheerful."—Su. G. *brat*, bonus, præstans. *En brat man*, the very phrase still used by the vulgar in S. Germ. *brav*, id.
- BRAW-WARLD, adj.** Showy; gaudy. Q. *Durward*.
- BRAWEN, part. pa.** Perhaps, boiled. *Polwart*.—A. S. *browen*, coctus.

BREAST-PEAT, s. A peat formed by the spade being pushed into the moss horizontally.

BREAST-WOODIE, s. That part of the harness of a carriage-horse which goes round the breast, S. B. *Journal Lond.* V. **RIG-WIDDIE.**

BREATH, s. 1. Opinion; sentiments; tendency of thought; "I wad fain hear his *breath* about this business." As A. S. *brætha*, signifies spiritus, the E. word is here used like Fr. *esprit*, for mind, thought, opinion, disposition, inclination. 2. *In a breath*; in a moment S.

BRECHAME, BRECHAM, s. The collar of a working-horse S. *Bannatyne Poems.* V. **HAIMS.**—*Buirgh-* is used in the same sense, A. Bor. Gael. Ir. *brígh*, the neck; whence *bríghaidain*, a collar. The last syllable has more resemblance of Teut. *brimma*, a collar.

BRECKAN, s. Brake; fern. *Burns.*

BRECKSHAW, BREAKSHAW, s. The dysentery in sheep. Loth. Roxb. "Dysentery, or Braxy, *Breckshaw*, &c. Mr. Beattie. *Breakshuach*, or Cling, Mr. J. Hogg." *Essays Highl. Soc.*

BRED, s. 1. A board; a plank, Dumfr. 2. The lid or covering of a pot or pan, Roxb.—A. S. *bræd*, tabula; Germ. *bræt*, a board, a plank.

BRÉ-BRÉ, s. The wooden lid of a pot, Roxb.

BRÉ-BRÉ, s. A wooden box, with handles, for carrying charcoal, Roxb.

BREDDIT, part. pa. Apparently, wreathed. *Palice of Hra.*—A. S. *brædan*, Teut. *bræyd-en*, to wreath.

BREDE, WYSTER-BREDE, s. Provisions for winter. *Douglas.* V. **BEE-BREDE.** This may be merely *bread*. *Br. Isl.* *bræd* is rendered, *præda*, *esca*, carnivorous animals; which seems to indicate that A. S. *bræd* is but a restricted use of the radical word.

BREDIR, s. pl. Brethren. V. **BRODIE.**

BREDIS, IS BREDIS. *Houlate.*—*In brede*, as used by Chaucer, is rendered *abroad*. V. **ABREID.**

BREE, BRE, S. B. BREW, BRUO, S. s. 1. Broth, soup. *Ear.* "Bree, broth without meal," Gl. Yorks. 2. *J. Hogg.* S. "Bream, is supping meat, or gravy not fit for br-wis," Gl. Yorks. 3. Water; moisture of any kind. S. *Burns.* Thus *snow-brue* is melted snow; *herring-brue*, the brine of a herring-barrel, S.—A. S. *brim*. Germ. *brue*, *bruke*, id. liquor; q. denotation according to Wachter, from *brauen*, to boil; *Isl. brugg*, calida erectio, from *brugg-a*, conquer.

BREE, s. Hurry, bustle. *Skirreys.*—Su. G. *brý*, turbar, vexare.

BREE, s. The eyebrow. V. **BRE.**

BREED, v. to resemble. V. **BRADÉ.**

BREECHLE, v. n. 1. A term expressive of the bustling and bustling motion of a person of small stature, as, *He's breechlin awa'*, Fife. 2. Applied to the mode in which a person of this description does any kind of work: to fiddle, to make little progress notwithstanding much bustling; *ibid.*

BRECHLIN, BRECHLIN, s. Motion conveying the idea of considerable exertion, with but little progress, Fife.

BRECK, BRECK, s. One leg of a pair of breeches, S. pl. *ibid.* *brecks*, breeches. *Godscroft.*—Anc. Goth. *bræc*, *brak*; A. S. *bracc*, *brec*; Su. G. *bræckor*; G. B. *brýgan*; Gael. *brígis*; Ir. *broages*; Lat. *bræca*. From this dress, the Romans gave the name of *Gallia Braccata* to one part of Gaul.

BREEK, v. n. A term used by females in shearing on a rainy day, when they tuck up their petticoats to their knees, in form of breeches. The question is then asked, "Are ye gaun to *breek* the day?" Loth.

BREEK-BROTHER, s. A rival in love.

BREEKLAN, part. adj. Shabby in appearance, whether in person or in dress. *Mearns.* Apparently the same with *Breeghle*, q. v.

BREEKS, BREIKS, BREIKS, s. pl. 1. Breeches. 2. Two centuries ago the term occurs in what seems to have been a cant phrase used to denote the apprehension or fettering of a prisoner. *Moyse's Mem.* 3. Used in low proverbial language, in relation to ability, but always in a negative form, as addressed to one who boasts that he can do this or that; *It's no in your breiks, man*, S. In this case it refers, perhaps not very delicately, to physical strength. "It is not in your *breiks*," an allusion to money in our pockets, signifies our inability to effect or procure such a thing. *Kelly.*

BREEKUMTRULLIE, s. 1. One whose breeches do not fit him, Ayr. 2. Also applied to a very little boy who is considered too young to wear breeches. *Trullie* is often used in S. as expressing contemptuous or derisive admiration; q. *Breck him trullie!*

To BREELE, v. n. To move with rapidity, Border; as, *to brael down the brae*; always, or at least generally, applied to the motion of a carriage, and implying the idea of the noise made by it.—*Isl. broillte*, is expl. *bovinus*, vel *aprinus*—more ferri; G. Andr. to be hurried on like an ox or boar; *bríal-az*, extra mentem rapi. Su. G. *brýll-a*, perturbare, a frequentative from *brýd-a*, id.

BREELIS, s. pl. Spectacles in general; but more strictly double-jointed spectacles, Clydes.—Germ. *brill*, Su. G. *briller*, id. oculi vitrei, L. B. *berill-us*.

BREEM, adj. Keen; fierce; violent, Lanarks. V. **BRIM.**

To BREAM, v. n. A term applied to the female of a swine when she desires the male. E. *to brim*, id.—O. Teut. *brēm-en*, to burn with desire; Ital. *bram-are*, id. V. **BRUMMIN.**

BREEMIN, A-BREEMIN, part. adj. Applied to a sow in season, when desirous of the boar, Roxb.

BREER, s. A briar, S. *Hogg.*

BREER, BREER, BRAIRD, BREARD, s. 1. The first appearance of grain above-ground, after it is sown, S.—*A fine breer*, an abundant germination. *Ramsay.* 2. Metaph. transferred to the first appearance of the seed of the word, after it has been sown in the ministry of the gospel.—A. S. *brord*, frumentum spicæ, "corn new come up, or the spires of corn," *Sancti.* "Bruart, the blades of corn just sprung up;" Gl. Lancash.

To BREER, BRFRE, BREARD, v. n. To germinate, to shoot forth from the earth; applied especially to grain, S. *Brede*, part. pa. Loth. *brairdol*. *Douglas.*

BREIRDING, s. Germination; used metaph. in relation to divine truth. *Rutherford.*

BREERIE, adj. Sharp; clever, Loth. A figurative use of E. *briery*, full of briars. V. **BRYRIE.**

BREESE, BREEZE, s. 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife. 2. A quarrel, a broil, Loth. Apparently a figurative use of E. *breeze*.

BREESE, BREIS, s. Pottage made in a peculiar manner, Aberd. *Mearns.* V. **BROSE**, of which this is the northern pronunciation.—A. S. *bricis*, pottage.

To BREESSIL, v. n. To come on in a hurry, making a rustling noise, Lanarks. V. the noun.

BREESSIL, BREISSIL, s. 1. The act of coming on in a hurry, Fife. 2. A violent attack in whatever way. Hence the phrase *to bide a breeasil*, to endure a severe onset, Fife.—A. S. *brastl*, crepitus, strepitus,

brasil-ian, crepitare, strepere. Isl. *brya*, ardens calor, *brysa-a*, fervido aggredd.

BREGER, *s*. One given to broils and bloodshed. *Burel* — Fr *briguer*, a quarrelsome, contentious, or litigious person. The origin is most probably *Sa. G. brygd-a*, litigare.

BREHON, *s*. The name given to hereditary judges appointed by authority to determine, on stated times, all the controversies which happened within their respective districts. By the *Brehon* law, even the most atrocious offenders were not punished with death, imprisonment, or exile, but were obliged to pay a fine called *Eric*. Dr. *Macpherson* — Ir *breathar*, *breithear*, still signifies a judge. Baillet supposes that *Breth* has been used in this sense by the ancient Gauls, whence *Fergobret*, the name of the supreme magistrate among them. Ir *Fear go fearth* literally signifies the man who judges.

To **BREY** *v. a.* To terrify. *Wyntown* — A *S. breg-an* id. probably allied to *Sw. bry* to vex.

To **BREID**, *Braxr. v. a.* To resemble. V *Braxr. v.* sense 5.

BREID, *s*. Breadth. On *breid*, broad or in breadth. *Lyndsay* — A *S. braed*, *Su. G. breidd*, id. *Brade* occurs in O. E. R. *Brunne*.

BREID, *Braxr. s*. 1 Bread. 2 A loaf or mass of bread by itself, whether large or small, still vulgarly used in this sense, *S. Keith's Hut*.

BREID, *Braxr. s*. A breadth of cloth, woollen or linen. *S.*

To **BREIF**, *Braxr. Braxr. Braxr. v. a.* 1 To write, to commit to writing. *Falce of Hon.* 2 To compose. *Dunbar* — Alem *gebrif-an*, scribere. *Su. G. bebrif-ua*, littera confirmare. L. H. *breiare*, in breves redigere.

BREIF, *Braxr. Braxr. s*. A spell. *Burns* — O Fr *brief*, *brief*, legende, talisman, de *brevis*. L. D. *breca*.

BRYFE, *Braxr. s*. A writing. *Wyntown* — A *S. braue*, littera, Germ. *brief*, a letter, Isl. *Su. G. bryf* epistola, diploma, Fr *brief*, *breve* a writ. These are all from Lat. *breve*.

BREIRD, *s*. The surface, the uppermost part, the top of anything, as of liquids. *Melville's MS* — Evidently the same with *BRERD*, *v.*

BREITH, *adj.* Proceeding from fervour of mind. — *Su. G. braede*, *as* V *Brath*.

BREITHFUL V *Brathful*.

BREIVE, *s*. A kind of judge in the Western Islands of *S.* It originally seems to be nearly the same with *Brehon*. *Gord. Hut. Suth.*

BREK, *s*. 1 Breach in a general sense, as breach of promise. 2 *Walter* *brek* the breaking out of water. *Douglas*. 3 Quarrel, contention of parties. like *E. breach*. *Parl. Ja. III*. 4 *Brek* of a ship, the breaking up of a vessel from its being wrecked, or the shipwreck itself. Tent *schy-brake*, anstragulum.

BREK, *s*. Upriser, tumult. *Douglas* — Isl. *brak*, strepitus, tumultus, *eg brak* a strepe, crepo. *Su. G. brak-a*, metaph. de molestis quovs laboro.

BREKANEYNS, *s pl.* Mis-speaking for *Brigandines*. *Records A to Jc. IV*.

BRICKENACH, *s*. A particular military ensign, signifying the blessed or consecrated banner. *Old Chart*.

BREMF *adj.* Furious. *Wynt.* V *Brat*.

BRANDE, *part. pa.* Burnt, so as to be thoroughly purified. V. *BURST SILVER*. *Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*

BRENE, *s*. Coralet, habergeon. V *Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*

To **BRENN**, *Braxr. v. a.* To burn. *Herb.* A *S.* is *byrn-an*. *Brenn* and *Brin* *reson* and *Germ. v. Brenning*.

BRENT, *part. and part.* Burned, *S.* *brunt*. — A *S. brenn-ing* burning, Isl. *brean*.

BRENT, *adv.* 1. Straight, directly, as, "me *brent* 't the face." *Roab.* 2. Straightly, come *brent on*, to advance fearlessly or press in a straight line, both *S. brykha*. 3. *T. H.* a thing *brent* to see it directly as if done one, *Loth*. Probably allied to Isl. *brann* ruere, capere more ferri *brann* *progredd*.

BRENT, *s*. A door post. *Hemans Suth.* *brand ar*, columna lignea ante fores, door pillars.

BRENT, *adj.* High, straight, upright, wrinkled, *S.* *Maitland Poems*. It most occurs in one peculiar application, in compounds, as denoting a high forehead, as *tingulated* from one that is flat. *Douglas* *brant*, or *brunt*, steep. A *brant* hill, *North* is also used in Westmorel. *Brent-bron*, *Su. G. bryn*, vertex montis, Isl. *brun-a*, self on high. *Meo*, *ulicis bryn* *mount of*, superstit, ant. *prae alis* *eminet*, *Thur.* Germ. *aughbrannen*, Alem. *brauns*, the eye, *brant*, steep. *en brant klippa* a steep rock.

BRENT-BROWED, *adv.* Forward, impudently.

BRENT-KNOLL, *s*. A steep, conical hill.

BRENT TORR, *s*. A rock of a similar shape. *Devons*.

BRENT NEW, quite new. V *BRAND-NEW*.

BREND, *s*. The whole substance on the earth. *Gawain and Gal* — A *S. brend* *on*.

To **BRERE**, *v. n.* To germinate. V *BRAR*.

BRESCHIE, *s*. An attack. *Knor* — *Su. G. sonitum edere*, tumultum excitare denotat. *brask* sonitus, *Thre*. It may, however, be the same with *Brash* *q. v.*

BRESS, *s*. The chimney piece, the back place. *The Entail*. V *Brace*.

BREAS, *pl.* Bristles. *Dunbar*.

BRESSIE, *s*. A fish, supposed to be the Old Wife, *Labrus Tinea*, *Linn. Subal.* radically the same with *E. wrasse*.

BREST, *part. pa.* Forcefully removed, or the act of breaking away with violence. *Douglas*. *Breste* to burst. *Chaucer*.

To **BRESF** *v. n.* To burst. *Rallock* — *Sw. V. Brast*.

BRETH, *s*. Apparently rage, wrath. *How* *G. Isl. braede*, *praeceps ira*, furor. *Thur.* allied to *brad-a*, accelerate.

BRETHIR, *Braxr. s pl.* Brethren. *W.* Isl. and *Su. broeder*, brethren. A *S. brith*.

BRETS, *s pl.* The name given to the Welch Britons, in general, also to those of Strathclyde distinguished from the Scots and Picts. *W.* *Wyntown* uses *Bretys* as the *pl.* — A Briton. *Bryt*, *Brto* Britonnes.

BRETTIE, *s*. A fortification. *Wyntown* *brelechia*, *brutcheria*. It properly denoted towers or castles. *Brutcheria*, *castella* *lignea* *et* *opida* *munitur* *lignis* *et* *castris*. *Du Cange*. Perhaps *brutcheria* *Su. G. bryt-a*, to contend, to make war, *T. BRYE*, *v. a.* To write. V *Braxr.*

BRISAL, *adj.* Brittle. *Gl. Sabb.*—Also *bruzzi*, fragiles, *Offici.* *Fr. bristler, rompre, briser, mettre en pieces.* *Gl. Roquesfort*

BRISSEL-COCK, *s.* Apparently the turkey-cock *Piscollie*. Denominated, perhaps, from its rough and bristly appearance, or *Brus-cok*, as, according to Pennant, the turkey was unknown to the old world before the discovery of America. "The first birds of this kind," he supposes, "must have been brought from Mexico."

To BRISSE *v. a.* To braid. *Ac. V. Braid.*

To BRIST, *brayer*, *s.* To burst. *Wynslow*—*Is. brist-a*, Dan *brist-er*, *frangi*, *rumpu*, cum *fragore* (*crepit*) *disillire*

BRISTOW, *s. and adj.* A designation given formerly to white crystals set in rings, &c. got at St. Vincent's, a steep rock on the banks of the Avon, in the vicinity of Bristol.

BRITH, *s.* A term which seems to mean wrath or content on *Gloss and Gloss*—*Sa. G. brude*, anger, *brud*, controversy, *brud-a*, to litigate

BRITHER *s.* The vulgar pronunciation of brother, *S.*

To BRITHER *v. a.* 1. To match, to find an equal to, *Lenaxa*. 2. To initiate one into a society or corporation sometimes by a very ludicrous or trifling process, *S.*

To BRITHER DOWN *v. a.* To accompany a being swallowed to go down in brotherhood, *Ayr. Ficken*

To BRITTAN *BRITHN. BRITHN* *v. a.* 1. To break down, in whatever way. *Gloss and Gloss*. 2. To kill, applied both to man and beast. *Douglas*. It is also written *bertyn*. *A. S. bryttan* *on* & *brytt-a*, 1st *briot-a*, *langere*. *V. Bk. rivit*

To BRITTLE *v. a.* To render brittle, - Formed from the *B. m.* *britta*, originally from *A. S. bryttan*, *Sa. G. brytt-a* *britta*, 1st *briot-a* to break

BRITTLE-BATTLE, *s.* Hurried action, causing a battle, *g. n. ac. Lenaxa*. *V. BRITTAN*

BRITTLE, *Handle*, *to. S.* Is in *Dalmatyn MS. brittle*

To BRIZE, *Briza*, *v. a.* 1. To press. 2. To bruise, *S. V. B. s.*

To BROACH *v. a.* To rough-hew. *Broached* stones are thus distinguished from *quarled* or *polished* work, *S. V. Broach, Broach, p.*

BROACH, *s.* A sort of barrel or pot. *David Scott*—*L. B. brochia*. *Is. brocia*, a pitcher, a water-pot.

BROAD-BAND, *V. Braid-band.*

BROAKIT, *V. BROCKED*

BROAKIE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a cow whose face is variegated with black and white, *S.* 2. Also to a person whose face is streaked with dirt, *S.*

BROAKITNESS, *s.* The state of being variegated, as above in both senses.

BROOLE, *s.* A sharp pointed piece of wood to keep the ox steady in ploughing, also called a *Heddie-gillie*. This is clearly a diminutive from *A. B. brob*, to prick with a bodkin. *V. B. b.*

BROCARD, *s.* The first elements or maxima of the law, an old forensic term. *Manitoba* *Fr. brocard*, *L. B. brocardum*, *Ilap. brocardico*, *juris maxime*

BROCH *Brochu*, *s.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to support the stomach, *Fr. Sabb.*—*S. A. broch*, apparently an oblique use of *Fr. broche*, a spit. In *O. Fr.* the word is synon. with *balon*.

BROCHAN, *and s.* A natural bogel to a consilience somewhat thicker than gum. *S.* It differs from *Cremor* as this is natural stirred in cold water. *Marlin*. *Gael. brochán*, *potage*, also, *gravel*, *O. B. bryhan*, a sort of *flummary*.

To BROCHE, *v. a.* To prick, to pierce, *Fr. brocher un cheval*, to spur a horse; strike him hard with the spurs. Hence,

BROCHE, *s.* 1. A spit. *Gloss and Gloss*. 2. A narrow piece of wood or metal to support a macher. *Gl. Sabb.* 3. A wooden pin on which a wound. 4. As much yarn as such a pin. *S. Douglas*. 5. A narrow pointed rod in the form of a chisel used by masons to pierce stones, also called a *punchon*, *S.* - *Ev.* same with *Fr. broche*, a spit. *Arm. broche* a spit, from *broch-a*, to pierce, Hence,

To BROCH, *Brochu*, *v. a.* To indent the stone with this instrument, a *broch*, *punchon*, *S.* When a broader tool is said to be *broched*. Both operations are with pointing, or complete dressing.

BROCHE, *B. B. Brochu*, *s.* 1. A chisel, a sort of *bulldozer*, or ornament worn on *Douglas*. 2. A *Brochu* a clasp a *Brochu* *Threnodic*. - *Is. broche*, signifies *broch* from *Is. broch-a*, to fasten together, *brochide*, a clasp, *brochide*, a brooch. *Stow.*

BROCHIT, *part. pa.* Stretched, sewed. *Fr. brocher* or to stitch grossly, to set or (great stitches). *Coq.*

BROCHLE, *gall. adj.* Lazy, indolent, *Galloway*

BROCHLE, *s.* "A lazy, useless broche." *Deu. 1st* - *Gael. brogh*, and *broghadhail*, and dirt.

BROCHT, *s.* The act of puking. *Lo. B. p.* - *C. B. broch*, *quma*. *V. BROACH*.

To BROCK, *V. BROCK*

BROCKED, *Brochit*, *adj.* Variegated, mixture of black and white, *S.* A cow is *brocked* that has black spots or streaks on white, a *brock* face, *S. B. Statist. Ac. p.* *brock*, partly-coloured, *Fr. broche* a spotted *broch* speckled in the face, *Is. broch*

THE BROCK OF THE HALLS OF EWE, *A. m.* phrase for mutton broth

BROCKIE, *adj.* Brittle. *V. BROACH*

BROD, *s.* 1. A hard and flat piece of wood. - *A. B. brod*, a sheaf or bundle. *Ray.* referred to an excitation on which arms are. 2. Commonly used to denote the vessel for arms at the doors of churches, *S.* - *Is. brod*, *brod* *Is.*

To BROD, *v. a.* 1. To prick, to job, to spur, *Compaign* *S.* 2. To pierce, so as to cut off a piece of air, used to say, *S.* *Forp. Incite*, to stimulate applied to the mind. *Sa. G. broch*, easy, a needle, *Is. brod* of an arrow, sometimes the arrow itself, any pointed piece of rod of steel, *brydd*, *Is. brod*, a sting, a prick, *Is. brod* a spit, *Is. brod*

BROD, *Broch*, *s.* 1. A sharp pointed rod as the rod used to drive a nail forward. 2. A stroke with a sharp-pointed instrument, *plagat* *S.* 3. An instrument, *Incitation*

BRODIT-STAFF, *s.* A staff with a sharp extremity, *Gl. Sabb.* Also called a *brod*. This is the same with *broddit-staff*. *V. BROD*

BROD, *s.* Brood, breed, both. - *A. S.* from *brod-an*, *fovere*. Hence,

BROD-HEN, *s.* A hen that hatches a brood

sex. *Belenden*. 3. Fruitful, in a general sense, S. *Z Boyd*. A. S. *brodige*, *incubans*.

To BROOFLE *BAUFLA*, v. n. To be in a great hurry, synon with *Broostle*, *Etr For*. This seems to be the same with *Bruffe*, q. v.

BROOFLE, *BATTLE*, s. Impetuous haste, *Etr For*.

BROOK, s. Soot adhering to anything, S. B.

To BROOK v. a. To soil with soot, S. B.

BROOKET, adj. Having a dirty face, S. V. *BROOKIT*

BROOKET, adj. Dirty with soot sooty, ib.

BROOKIE, s. 1. A ludicrous designation for a blacksmith, from his face being begrimed, S. B. *Tarras's Poems*. 2. A designation for a child whose face is streaked with dirt, S.

BROOKABLE, adj. What may be borne or endured, S. from E. *brook*, v.

BROOM DOG, s. An instrument for grubbing up broom, *Mearns*.

BROOSE, s. A race at country weddings. V. *BROOS*

BROUST, s. Apparently, a spring or violent exertion forward. Perhaps a corr. of the r. to *breast*, used in the same sense and from *Moss G breast*, the breast.

BROUSTLE, s. 1. A very bustling state, coming forward impetuously *Etr For*. 2. Applied to a keen chase. *Hogg*. This differs from *Breastle*, *Fife*, merely in the change of the vowels.—Isl. *brua-a*, *seutur*, *broesur*, contentious, Dan. *brucer* to rush, to foam, to roar, applied to the waves of the sea.

To BROOSTLE, *BUSTLE*, v. n. To be in a bustle about little, to be in a great hurry, *Etr For*, pron. q. *Brustle*.

To BROOZLE, *BAGIALE*, v. n. To perspire violently from toil *Tevind*—Belg. *broeyen*, to grow warm or hot, or Teut. *brayzen*, to foam, as we speak of a brothe of sweat, Isl. *brædsla*, *fusio*, *liquefactio*, *brua-a*, *seutur*.

BROSE, s. 1. A kind of porridge made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured. S. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, viz. *water-brose*, *kail-brose*. *Ross*. 2. In Clydes the term is applied to oat-meal porridge before it is thoroughly boiled.—A S. *causes* *brin* *kail-broo*, S., *brinas* *noman*, to take porridge or brose.

BROSE MEAL, s. Meal of peas much parched, of which *peas-brose* is made, S.

BROSE-TIME, s. Supper-time. *Of Antiquary*.

BROST FATED, *adj*. Having a fat and lacerated face. S. *St. Johnston*.

BROSIE, *BROSY*, adj. 1. Semiliquid, S. 2. Metaph. soft, inactive, *Lanarks*. 3. Bedaubed with *brose* or porridge. S. 4. Making use of *brose* in one's profession, S. O.

BROSILIE, *adj*. In an inactive manner, *Lanarks*.

BROSINESS, s. 1. State of being semifluid. 2. Metaph. inactivity, proceeding from softness of disposition, *Lanarks*.

BROT B. CROTH, s. A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the *shamrock*, on which the pannels are hung, being fastened to a pack-saddle, *Mearns*.—Isl. *brod*, *phicatura*.

To BROTH, v. a. To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn. S. B., synon *Brath*, q. v.—Isl. *brua-a*, to fasten.

BROTHERING, *BROTIRING*, s. pl. Buskins, a kind of half-boots. *Lyndray*—Fr. *brodequin*, Teut. *brocken*, a buskin.

BROTHER, s. "A great brothe of sw" phrase used to denote a violent party. The word may be radically the same with Isl. *brædsla*, *brædsla* *liquefactio*.

To BROTHE v. n. To be in a state of fermentation. *Chron S Foot*.

To BROTHER, v. n. 1. To admit to the privileges of brotherhood in any society, S. 2. It also denotes the courtship of young members of a fraternity, a ludicrous custom observed as a practice them. S. V. *BROTHER*.

BROTHER-HAIRN, s. The child of an un- S. *Pitcottie*.

BROUAGE, *Salt Brouage*. Salt made in France.

BROUDSTER, s. Embroiderer. *Pitcottie* or to embroider. V. *BROUDS*.

BROUKIT, *REL. END. BROUKIT*, *BROUKIT*, face is said to be *broukit*, when it has a spot of dirt on it, when it is partly clean and a sheep that is streaked or speckled is designed in the same manner. *Broukit*, to make dirty, *Northumb*, *Grose*. The doubt that this is originally the same with *Broukit*. We may add to the synonym *Dan broged*, variegated, speckled, griseous.

BROW, s. "Ae brow" perpetual brow, "ill brow," an opinion preconceived to the age of any person or thing, S. *Mary*, *Brow*.

To BROW, v. a. To face, to browbeat. *Hogg*.—From *brow*, s. *supercilium*.

BROW, s. A rising ground. *Gall*. *7*. *Null* is an E phrase but *brow* does not used in this sense by itself.—A S. *brum*.

BROWOALDRONE, s. A vessel for brew. *Rog*.

BROWDEN'D, *part pa*. Arrayed, *de Skinner*.

BROWDIN, *Browner*, *part pa*. *For* attached, eagerly desirous, having a city, S. It often implies the idea of attachment, or in the degree of it. "To browden on a thing, to be fond of it," *Gl. Grose*. It may be formed from *Brig-brood*, to hatch, all creatures being young.

BROWDYN, *part pa*. Embroidered. C. B. *brod-to*, and Fr. *broder*, to embroider, *a. pungere*, *brodit*, *aculus*.

BROWDIN, *part pa*. *Expi*, clothed, *de Gl. Silb. Chr Kirk*.—Teut. *brodsla*.

BROWDYN, *part pa*. Displayed, *unl. bear*. A S. *brud an*, to dilate, to expand.

BROWDINSTAR, s. An embroiderer's venturers.

BROWDINSTERSHIP, s. The profession of an embroiderer. Formed from *part pa* v. with the addition of the termination originally not used in female. V. *Browder*.

BROWIN, *part pa*. Brewed. *Acta*. *browen*, *coctus*, *concoctus*.

BROWIS, s. pl. *Expi* "brata" *Kendal* happens from Teut. *bragt*, *spolia*.

BROWN, *adj*. The broth just as made or to be brown when the soup is rich juice, S. *Remains With Song*.

BUFFETSTOOL, s. A stool with sides, in form of a square table with leaves, when these are folded down. S. Lincoln, id. A Douglas — Fr. *buffet*, a side board — expl. by Roquesfort, *dressoir*, which denotes a board for holding plates, without box or drawer.

BUFFLE, BUFFLE, adj. 1. Fat, puffed, applied to the face. S. 2. Shaggy, as, a *buffle* head, "when the hair is both coarse and dishevelled, Fife. Synon. *Tousie*. — Fr. *bouffé*, blown up, swollen.

BUFFLE, adj. Of or belonging to the buffalo, as, "Ane *buffle* coat," a coat of leather. a *buffle* belt, a buff belt. This shows that the leather we now call *buff* was originally called *buffle*, or buffalo. *Aberd Beg.*

BUFFLIN, part. pr. Rambling, roving, unsettled, still running from place to place, or engaged in some new project or other, a term generally applied to boys, Tweedd — Fr. *buffelin*, of or belonging to a wild ox, 1 resembling it.

BUFFONS, s. pl. Pantomimic dances; so denominated from the buffoons, *les bouffons*, by whom they were performed. Gl Compl. — Fr. *bouffons*, those by whom they were performed. V. *haricots*.

BUG, part. pr. Built. *Minstrelsy Border*. V. Bug, v.

BUG SKIN, s. A lamb's skin dressed, *Act Dom Conc*.

BUGABOO, s. A hobgoblin, Fife, pron. as *bugaboo*. — Perhaps from S. *bugge*, bugbear, and *boo*, *bu*, a term expressive of terror. V. Bu.

BUGASINE, s. A name for calico. *Rates*.

BUDGE, s. "Lamb's fur, Fr. *agnellin*." Budd Douglas — Fr. *bouge*, E. *budge*, id.

BUGGE, s. A bugbear. V. *Boggards*.

BUGGEN, part. pa. Built from the v. to Bug, Clydes.

BUGGLE, s. A bog, a morass, S. B. This seems to be merely a dimin from Ir. and E. *bog*.

BUGLE, s. *Bread of bugle*, perhaps, fine light bread grateful to the mouth. *Aberd. Reg.* *Bugle* appears to be a corr. from Fr. *bouche*, the mouth as *pain de bouche* signifies light and savoury white bread.

BUGLY, s. A pen in which the ewes are milked. V. *Bucur*.

BUGLE, Bugle, s. A buglehorn. Douglas — Q. *buculae cornu*, the horn of a young cow, or from Teut. *bophel*, Germ. *bugel*, *curvatina*. Rather perhaps the horn of a bull, as *bugle* and *bull* are inflections of the same word.

BUGLE LACE, s. Apparently, lace resembling the snout, head called a *bugle*. *Hales*.

BUICK, s. Meaning uncertain. Perhaps, Teut. *buick* von *Eschp*, *carina*.

BUICK, part. pr. Curstod, from the v. *Beck*. *Ross*.

To BUICE v. n. To bow, to cringe. *Maitland Poems*. A. S. *bugan*, to bend.

BUICK, s. The body. V. *Bura*.

BUICK, BUCK, part. pr. Baked. *Dunbar*. — A. S. *boc*, *coct*, from *bocan*.

BUICK, BUCK, BUCK, s. 1. A book, S. *Dunbar*. 2. *The Buck* the Holy Bible, a phrase of respect resembling Lat. *Biblia*, S. Hence, To *Tax* this *Buck* to perform *fun y* worship, S. *Cromek's Remains* — Germ. *buch* *Asen* *buch* *Belg* *buch* A. S. *bo*, *Moe* G. Id. *bu* *to* *buk* *d*. It has been generally supposed that the Northern nations gave this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, *bok* signifying a beech tree.

BUICK LARK, s. Learning, the knowledge acquired by means of a regular education, S. Sometimes merely instruction in reading.

BUICK-LEARN'D, BOCK-LEARN'D, adj. *Bo* A *Nicol*. — Id. *boklearn'd*, id. V. E.

BUICKAR, s. Apparently, a clerk or book. S. *bocor*, scribe, *scriba*, interpreter, S. *vers*, *scriba*.

BUIL, s. Apparently, a sheep-fold. A. S. G. *boole*, *byls*, *domuncula*.

To BUIL, BUILD, v. n. To drive sheep to house cattle in a byre, Shetl. Synon. *BUILDING*, s. The act of enclosing a field.

BUILYETTIS, BULTETTIS, s. pl. Probably *Inventories* — Q. Fr. *bullettes*, "such kind of glasse as women wear for pendants at Coter."

BUILYIE, s. A perplexity, a quandary, confusio.

BUIE, Leg. Leuir. Wallace.

BUIRE, part. pr. Bore, brought forth. *PA*.

BUISE, To shoot the buise. *Cleland*. — A *buise*, to be hanged, perhaps from Ir. shoot of a tree, q. to spring from the foot.

BUIST, s. A part of female dress, *Auch*. S. perhaps stays. *Maitland P*. — Fr. *buist*, a plaited body, or other quilted thing, or keep the body straight. *Id.* *buist* *bois*.

BUIST, s. A thick and gross object, as beings, as, *He's a buist of a fellow*, *Id.* From Fr. *buist*, as denoting a rest of the body.

To BUIST up, v. n. To enclose, to shut. *gamic*.

BUIST, v. imper. Behoved, V. *Boor*, *Boor*.

BUIST, BUIST, BUIST, s. 1. A box or chest, *buist*, chest for containing meal. *Act* *coffin*, newly antiquated but still used by tradesmen. *Id.* 2. The distinctive sheep, whether by an iron or by paint; in tails of the proprietor's name. *Id.* Transferred to anything viewed as a distinctive of a fraternity, *Monastery*, *Arm* *houst* a box.

To BUIST, v. n. To mark sheep or the proprietor's distinctive mark, *Ross* *To*.

BUISTIN-IRON, s. The iron by which sheep is impressed. The box in which kept for marking is called the *Tar-buist*.

BUIST MAKER, s. A coffin-maker, *Id.* now nearly obsolete.

BUISTY, s. A bed, *Aberd*. Gl. *Shier*, for a small one q. a little box, V. *Bo*.

BUITH, s. A shop. V. *Boor*.

BUITHAVEB, s. One who keeps a shop.

BUITING, s. Booty. *Montgomery* — *Id.* *buittan*, id.

BUITS, s. pl. Matches for firelocks. *Bo* — *Gael*, *buits*, a firebrand.

To BUTTLE, BOOTLE v. n. To walk taking short steps, with a *stutting* or *bo* *Ross*.

BURANY, BURANY, s. *Pian* *buran* a stuff formerly used for female dress.

BUK HED, BUCK HED, s. *Henry* *hede* — *Id.* *bu* *to* *buk* *d*. It has been generally supposed that the Northern nations gave this name to a book, from the materials of which it was first made, *bok* signifying a beech tree.

BUK LARK, s. Learning, the knowledge acquired by means of a regular education, S. Sometimes merely instruction in reading.

BUL, *s.* Building, or mode of building. *Burel*.
adj. Apparently, buffleheaded; dull; stupid.

B, *s.* Perhaps, bags or pouches. *Balfour's*.
 —Fr. *boulgette*.

BU, *s.* Habillments; properly such as are
 for warfare. *Ross*.—*Bulyments* is still used
 only for clothing, *S.* V. **ABULYMENT**.

BUL, *s. pl.* Malls or budgets.—From Fr.
bulle, *id.* V. **BULST**.

B, *s.* Perhaps, crowd; collection. *St. Patrick*.
l. bolgan, a budget.

B, *s. pl.* Pot-bulls. Bools of a pot. V. **BOOL**, *s.*
B, *s.* A policeman, *Aberd.*

B, Properly the chief house on an estate; now
 ally applied to the principal farm-house.
Il of Orkn.—Isl. *boel*, civitas, praedium; *S. G.*
micillium; *Norw.* *bu* signifies a dwelling-house.
Bow.

B, A dry, sheltered place, *Shetl.*

B, *Black Bull of Norrooy*; a bugbear used
 iling children, *Ang.*

B, *in, v. a.* To swallow hastily and voraciously.
is bulling in my breakfast, I was eating it as
 possible, *Loth.*

B, *v. a.* To take the bull; a term used with
 to a cow. *Loth* the *v.* and *s.* are pron. *q. bull*.
Ul-siller, *S.*, is analogous to Teut. *bolle-gheld*,
s pro admissura tauri.

B, *s.* An axe. *Moraya*. V. **BALAX**.

B, *A-BULLING*, *part. pr.* "The cow's *a-bul-*
she is in season, and desires the male. V. the
BULL.

B, *s.* A Shetland oil measure.—*Sw.* *bulle*,
scitilis; the same with *E. bowl*.

B, *v. a.* 1. To emit such a sound as water
 then rushing violently into any cavity, or forced
 gain, *S.* *Douglas*.—*Su. G.* *bullr-a* tumultuari,
um edere. 2. To make a noise with the throat,
 does when gargling it with any liquid, *S.*;
synon. *Bellenden*. 3. To make any rattling
 as when stones are rolled down hill, or when
 ity of stones falls together, *S. B.* 4. To hellow,
 as a bull or cow does, *S.*; also pron. *boliar*,
 —Isl. *boel-a*, mugire, *boel*, mugitus. 5. It is
v. a. to denote the impetus or act productive
 a sound as is described above. *Douglas*.

B, **BULLOBBE**, *s.* 1. A loud gurgling noise, *S*
as. Hence, the *Bullers of Buchan*, the name
 to an arch in a rock, on the coast of Aberdeen—*Su. G.* *buller*, strepitus. 2. A bellowing
 ; or a loud roar, *S. B.* V. the *v.*

B, **BUTTANE**, *s.* A round stone, *S.*—Isl. *bollut-ur*,
l; bollut, convexity.

B, *s.* A martin; a swift, *Dumfr.*

B, **BENCH**, *s.* Corr. of *Bullfinch*; as the Green-
 is called *Greenfrench*, and Goldfinch, *Gowd-*
B.

B, **HEISLE**, *s.* A play among boys, in which all,
 joined hands in a line, a boy at one of the
 stands still, and the rest all wind round him.
 sport especially consists in an attempt to *heerze*
 how the whole mass over on the ground, *Upp.*
B.

B, **BUMBLIE**, *s.* A scramble; a squabble, *Clydes.*

B, *s.* A name for the pudenda in some parts
 —Allied perhaps to *Su. G. bol-as*, *Germ.*
busch; *O. Teut. bo-el*, ancilla, concu-

To BULLIRAG, v. a. To rally in a contemptuous way,
 to abuse one in a hectoring manner, *S. Campbell*.—
Isl. baul, bol, maledictio, and *raegia*, deferre, to re-
 proach.

BULLIRAGGLE, *s.* A noisy quarrel, in which oppro-
 brious epithets are bandied, *Upp. Clydes.* V. **BULLI-**
RAG.

BULL-OF-THE-BOG, *s.* A name given to the bittern.
Guy Mannering.

BULLS, *s. pl.* Strong bars in which the teeth of a
 harrow are placed, *S. B. Statist. Acc.*—*Su. G. bol*.
Isl. bolr, truncus.

BULLS-BAGS, *s.* The tuberous Orchis, *Orchis morio*,
 and *mascula*, *Linn. Ang. and Mearns*.—"Female
 and Male Foolstones;" *Lightfoot*. It receives its
 name from the resemblance of the two tubercles of
 the root to the testes.

BULL'S-HEAD. A signal of condemnation, and pre-
 lude of immediate execution, said to have been an-
 ciently used in Scotland. To present a *bull's-head*
 before a person at a feast, was in the ancient turbu-
 lent times of Scotland, a common signal for his as-
 sassination. *Pitcottie*.

BULL-SEGG, *s.* A gelded bull. V. **SEGG**.

BULL-SEGG, *s.* The great cat-tail or reedmace, *Typha*
latifolia, *Linn. S. B.* The same with *Bulls-bags*, *q. v.*

BULTY, *adj.* Large, *Fife*.—This may be allied to
Teut. bult, gibbus, tuber; *Belg. bult*, a bunch, *bultje*,
 a little bunch; *Isl. bult*, crassus.

BULWAND, *s.* The name given to common mugwort,
Orkney, Caithn. *Neill*.

BUM, *s.* A lazy, dirty, tawdry, careless woman, chiefly
 applied to women of high stature.—Perhaps *Isl.*
bumb-r, venter.

BUM, *s.* A humming noise, the sound emitted by a
 bee, *S.* V. the *v.*

To BUM, v. a. 1. To buzz, to make a humming noise;
 used with respect to bees, *S. A. Bor. J. Nicol.* 2.
 Used to denote the noise of a multitude. *Hamilton*.
 3. As expressing the sound emitted by the drone of a
 bag-pipe, *S. Ferguson*. 4. Used to denote the free-
 dom of agreeable conversation among friends, *S. B.*—
Belg. bomm-en, to resound; *Teut. bomme*, a drum.

BUMBARD, *adj.* Indolent, lazy.—*Ital. bombare*, a
 humble-bee. *Dunbar*.

BUMBART, *s.* 1. The drone-bee, or perhaps a flesh-
 fly. *Melville's MS.* 2. A drone, a driveller. *Dun-*
bar.

To BUMBAZE, v. a. To stupefy; to confuse.

BUMBAZED, **BOMBIZED**, *adj.* Stupefied, *S. Ross*.—
Q. stupefied with noise; from *Teut. bomm-en*, re-
 sonare, and *bacs-en*, delirare. V. **BAZED**.

BUMBEE, *s.* A humble-bee, a wild bee that makes a
 great noise, *S. Bumble-bee*, *id.* *A. Bor.*—*Q. the lee*
 that *bums*.

BUMBEE-BYKE, *s.* A nest of humble-bees. *David-*
son's Seasons.

BUMBELEERY-BIZZ. A cry used by children to
 frighten cows with the *Bizz* of the gadfly. *Loth.*

BUM-CLOCK, *s.* A humming beetle, that flies in the
 summer evenings. *Burns*.

BUMFLE, *s.* A large pucker.

BUM-FODDER, *s.* Paper for the use of the water-closet.

BUMBLACK, **BUMLOCK**, *s.* A small, prominent, shape-
 less stone, or whatever endangers one's falling, or
 proves a stumbling-block, *Aberd.*—Perhaps from *Isl.*
bunga, tumor, protuberantia.

BUMLING, *s.* The humming noise made by a bee.—
Lat. bombil-are, to hum; *Isl. buml-a*, resonare.

BRUNSWARD a. The new genus p. *Heracleum* aphondy-
lum is called *Brunsward* S. B. Montgomery. Also,
perhaps, a Lepistach called *brunsw.* Guss. — This
it seems to be of the same meaning with *brunswede*.

BUR, BEN-THAMSON, & The Spear Club,
laneyolatus. Bur thistle. W. A. Ben

- Tent *burn*, *borne*, a well, a fountain. Belg. *bornwater*, water from a well. 2 A rivulet, a brook. S. A. Bos. Douglas — E. *bourne*. In this sense only A. S. *burn* and *byrna* occur, or as signifying a torrent. 3. The water used in brewing. S. B. *Lyndsay*. 4. Urine. S. B. To make one's *burn*, 'mingate' — Germ. *brun*, urine.
- BURN BRAE, s.** The acclivity at the bottom of which a rivulet runs. S.
- BURN GRASS, s.** A small rill running into a larger stream. Landmarks. V. *Grass*, *Grass*.
- BURNSIDE, s.** The ground situated on the side of a rivulet. H. *Antiquary*.
- BURN TROUT, s.** A trout bred in a rivulet, as distinguished from trout bred in a river. S.
- BURNIE, BURNY** is sometimes used as a diminutive, denoting a small brook. S. *Brattie*.
- To BURN v. a.** 1 One is said to be *burnt* when he has suffered in any attempt. *He burnt*, having suffered severely. S. *Brattie*. 2 To deceive, to cheat in a bargain. S. One says that he has been *brunt*, when overreached. These are merely oblique senses of the E. v. 3 To derange any part of a game by improper interference, as in curling, to *burn a stone*, i. e. to render the move useless by playing out of time. Cloyd.
- To BURN v. n.** In children's games, one is said to *burn* when he closely approaches the hidden object of his search.
- BURN IRON, s.** 1 An iron instrument used, red-hot, to impress letters, or other marks, on the horns of sheep. S. 2 Metaph. used thus, "They're a' brunt wi' be burn-iron" they are all of the same kidney, always in a bad sense. Abern.
- BURN ORANGE, s.** One who sets fire to barns or granaries.
- To BURN THE WATER** A phrase used to denote the act of killing salmon with a *tister* by torch-light. South of S.
- BURN WOOD, s.** Wood for fuel. Brand's *Zeland*.
- BURNECOILL, s.** Grate *burnecoll*. Great coal. Acts Ja. VI.
- BURNELWIN, s.** A cant term for a blacksmith. S. *Burns*. "Burn the wind, an appropriate term," N.
- DURNIN' BEAUTY** A very handsome female. This is used negatively, "She's nae *burnin' beauty* mair than me." Roxb.
- BURN'T SILVER, BURN'T SILVER** Silver refined in the furnace, or gold melted down into bullion, to be re-coined. Acts Ja. II — 1st *burned silver*, 11. *Suorro* Sturgeson shows that *skirt silver*, i. e. pure silver, and *burned silver* are the same.
- BURNET, adj.** Of a brown colour. Douglas — Fr. *brunette*, a dark-brown stuff formerly worn by persons of quality.
- BURN, BURN, s.** The whirring sound made by some people in pronouncing the letter *r*, as by the inhabitants of Northumberland. S. *Statist. Acc.* This word seems formed from the sound which is produced by the root of the tongue.
- BURRA, s.** The name in Orkn. and Shetl. of the common kind of rush, *Juncus squarrosus*.
- BURRACH D, part pa.** Enclosed. V. *Bowman's*.
- BURRILL, s.** A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes. Ayre. V. *Cock & Berry*.
- BURREL, s.** Provincial pronunciation of E. *Barrel*, Kent. J. *Watson*.
- BURREL LEY** Land, where at midsummer there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large strip or

- bank of barren land between every ridge.
- burrel ley** — 1st *burdley*, agraria the *Burcel* *burat*, rustic. The term might be that was not properly dressed.
- BURRIE, s.** A game among children. Mrs. *BURRIE* adj. *Henryson*. Either rough from Fr. *bourru*, "hockie, harric, ruggie" or savage, cruel, from Fr. *barrois*, as in V. *Barro*.
- To BURRIE, v. a.** To overpower in working, come in starting at work. S. B. — Added Fr. *bourrer* 1st *bur* as to heat.
- BURRY BUSH, s.** Supposed an error for E. *BURRICO, s.* Perhaps an error for *Bur*, except once.
- BURRIS, s. pl.** Probably, from Fr. *bourre*, locks of wool, hair, &c. Acts Ja. VI.
- BURROE-MAIL, v.** Mail.
- BURR, BURRA, s.** The cone of the fir. V. *BURR*.
- BURSAR, s.** One who receives the benefice, dominant in a college, for bearing his expenses of his education there. S. *Book of Discipline* *bursar-fine*, a scholar supported by a *per bursar* ad, from L. *bi* *bursar*, an ark. Fr. *purse*. *Bourse* also signifies "the place of a in a college." Cowg.
- BURSARY, BURSA, s.** 1 The endowment of a student in a university, an exhibition. S. *Acc.* 2 A purse, 'Anc. command *bursa*. Reg.
- BURSE, s.** A court consisting of merchants, instituted for giving prompt determination in affairs, resuming the Dean of Guild's court. From Fr. *bourse*.
- BURSIN, BURSEN, BURSTEN, part pa.** 1. *Lyndsay*. 2 Overpowered with fatigue; heated by exertion, as to drop down dead, is used in a similar sense, "He got a *burst*."
- BURSTON, s.** A dish composed of corn, rolled by hot stones amongst it till it be brown, then half ground, and mixed with Ork.
- BUS, (Fr. n) interj.** Addressed to cattle, "to stand to the stake!" Dumf. *Evid.* *Buse*, a stall, q. v.
- BUS, s.** A bush. S. *bush*. Douglas. V. *BUSCH, s.* Boxwood. S. B. Douglas — *boom, busboom*, Fr. *bus*, *buis*, Ital. *buis*.
- To BUSCH, v. n.** To lay an ambush, *per Wallace*. O. R. *bused*, R. *Brune* — Ital. *imboscata* from *bosco*, q. to lie hid among.
- BUSCHEMENT, s.** Ambush. Wallace — *sement* R. *Brune*.
- BUSCH, BUS, BUSCH, s.** 1 A large kind of for the herring fishing. S. *bush*, E. 2 A small ship.
- BUSCHE-FISHING, s.** The art of fishing for.
- To BUSE, BUS, v. a.** To enclose cattle in. B. A S. *long, doing, pinowep*, E. *buse*, a cow, John.
- BUSE, BUSSE, BOOSE, s.** A cow's stall, a crib, the same with E. *buse*.
- WID BUSE, s.** A partition between cows, E. *Flandr.* *weer* *seperantium*, and *buse*, a stall.
- BUSE-ATON, s.** An iron for marking sheep. *Buse* softened from *Bust*, used to denote a set of sheep.
- To BUSH, v. a.** To sheathe, to enclose in a box, S. applied to the wheels of carriage.

BUTTOCK MAIL, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court as a compensation for public satisfaction in cases of fornication, *Ac.* *S. V. Mail*, *s.* as denoting tribute, *Ac.*
BUTWARD, *adv.* Towards the outer part of a room, or house, *S. R. Ross.*
BWIGHT, *s.* A beach. *Aberd. Reg.*

BWYST, *adj.* Uppermost. *Dumbar.*—From *boon*, contr. from *obone*, above, corresponding to modern *boonmost*, uppermost, *q. v.* Belg. *bovenste*, *id.* from *boven*, above.
BYAUCH, (*gaet. monna*) *s.* Applied to any living creature, rational or irrational, as, "a peerie byauch," a small child, a pony calf, *Ac.* Orken, Caithn. This seems to differ little from *Bauch*, *Brickie*, a child.

C

CA, CAW, *s.* A walk for cattle, a particular district, *S. R. V. Call, CAW*, *s.* *Ross.*
CA, *s.* A pass or saddle between hills, *Sutherland. Statist. Acc.*
To CA, *s. & v.* To drive, *Ac.* *V. under Call.*
To CA in a Chap. To follow up a horse, *Aberd.*, undoubtedly borrowed from the act of driving a nail, *Ac.*
CA' of the Water. The motion of the waves as driven by the wind, *Ac.* The *ca'* of the water is west, the waves drive towards the west, *S. V. Call*, *s.*
To CA, CAW *v. & s.* To call, *S.*
CA, *s.* Abbrev. for calf, *S. Gael. Scottish. person, North.*
To CA, *s. & v.* Facitive, *S. O. G. L. Picken.*
CA, CAW, *s.* Quick and oppressive respiration; as, "He has a great *caw* at his breast," *S.*
To CAW, *s. & v.* To puff, *Loth.*, perhaps originally the same with *Cap*, *q. v.*
CABAR, *s.* A light. *Spalding. V. GARNY.*
CABACK, *s.* A chair. *V. KENNICK.*
CABRIE KENICK, *s.* A box, made of laths, narrow at the top, tied to a panner for carrying grain on horseback, one being carried on each side of the horse; *Sutherland. Statist. Acc.*
CABRACH, *adj.* Rapacious, laying hold of everything, *S. R. Ross.*—*Gael. cabrach*, an auxiliary.
CABELD, *adj.* Betwixt, bridled. *Dumbar.*—*Teut. kabel*, a rope.
CABIE, KAPAR, KERRIS, *s.* 1. A rafter, *S. Douglas.* The thinnings of young plantations are in the Highlands called *Kebbes*. *Kebbes* do not mean rafters, only the small wood laid upon them, immediately under the dirve or thatch. 2. The same term is used to denote the transverse beams in a kiln, on which grain is laid for being dried, *S. S.* Used in some parts of *S.* for a large stick, like *keut*, *ruag*, *Ac.*—*C. B. keiber*; *Coru. keber*, a rafter, *Ir. cabar*, a coupling; *Teut. keper*, a beam, a brace.
CABOK, *s.* A cheese. *V. KENNICK.*
CABBOCH, *adj.* Lean, meagre, *sheebroch*, *Galloway. Evergreen.*—*Ir. Gael. cabar*, thin.
CACH, CAIS, *s.* Chance, accident. *On oac*, by chance. *Douglas.*—*Fr. cas*. *Lat. casus*, *id.*
To CACHE, *v. & s.* To wander; to go astray. *Ross. Oddyne*.—*O. Fr. caeh-ier*, agiter, expulser.
To CACH, *CAICH, CADGA*, *v. & s.* To toss, to drive, to shag, *S. Douglas.*—*Belg. kaats-en*, to toss, *Ital. coc-care*, to drive.
CACHE-KOW, *s.* A cow-catcher, a cow-stealer. *Douglas.* Rather, perhaps, a *poinder*, or officer appointed to seize and detain cows or other cattle found feeding on the property of another. *V. PUNDEN.*
CACHEPILL, *s.* Perhaps tennis-court. *Aberd. Reg.*
CACHE-POLE, CATCHPELE, *s.* The game of tennis, *Chalmers' Mary.*—From *Belg. kaatspel*, *id.*; as the ball used in tennis is called *kaatsbal*, and the chase or thins of the game *kaats*.

CACHEPALE WALL. Meaning doubtful. *V. CACHEPILL.*
To CACKIE, *v. & s.* To go to stool; generally used in regard to children, *S.*
CACKIE, CACKIE, *s. pl.* Human ordure, *S.* Both the *s.* and *s.* have been of almost universal use among the western nations.—*C. B. cack-e*, *Ir. Gael. coc-am*; *Teut. kack-en*; *Lat. kack-a*; *Ital. coc-are*, *Hisp. cop-ar*, *Lat. cog-ere*; *O. E. cack*, to go to stool; *A. S. cæc*, *Teut. kack*, *Lat. kack-r*; *C. B. Armer. cack*; *O. Fr. coc-e*, *coc-er*, *Hisp. coc-a*; *Lat. coc-are*, *stercus, foris, merdus*, *Ac.*; *A. S. coc-lus*; *Teut. kack-baga*, *latrina*, a privy.
CADDER, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Inventories.*—*Fr. cadia*, a kind of druggot.
CADDIE, *s.* Lint for dressing a wound, *S. Gael. cades*, a plodder.
CADDROON, *s.* A caldron. *Aberd. Reg.*
CADGE, *s.* A shake; a jolt.
To CADGE, *V. CACH.*
CADGELL, *s.* A vain fellow. *V. CAIGIE.*
CADGY, CADY, *adj.* *V. CAIGIE.*
CADGILY, *adv.* Cheerfully, *S. Ferguson.*
CADIE, *s.* 1. One who gains a livelihood by running errands, or delivering messages, a member of a society in Edinburgh, instituted for this purpose, *S. Ferguson.* 2. A boy, especially as employed in running errands, or in any inferior sort of work, *S. S.* A young fellow, used in a ludicrous sense, *S. Burns.* 3. A young fellow, used in the language of friendly familiarity, *S. Picken.*—*Fr. cadet*, a younger brother.
CADOCK, CADDOCK, *s.* A casualty. *Mowat's Exped.* *L. R. cadacum, haeceditas*, (from *cad-ere*,) something that falls to one, in whatever way. *E. a windfall.*
CADUC, *adj.* Frail, fleeting. *Compliment S.*—*Fr. caducue*, *Lat. caduc-us*, *id.*
CAPP, *s.* Chaff, *S. Ramsay.*—*A. S. caef*, *Germ. kaf*, *id. palca*.
CAFLIS, *s. pl.* Lots. *V. CAVEL.*
CAPT, *pref. v.* Bought; for *coft*. *Tannahill.*
CAGEAT, *s.* A small casket or box. *Inventories.*—Apparently contr. of *Fr. cassette*, *id.* It also denotes a till, or small shallow box, in which money is kept.
CAHOW The cry at *Hide-and-Seek*, by those who hide themselves, to announce that the seeker may commence his search, *Aberd.*
CAHUTE, *s.* 1. The cabin of a ship. *Evergreen.* 2. A small or private apartment of any kind, *Douglas.*—*Germ. kutsche, kutsche*, *Su. G. kaisfata*, the cabin of a ship.
CAIR, *s.* The iron employed in making a spade, or any such instrument; *Sutherland.*—*Gael. caise*, a spade. *Statist. Acc.*
CAICEABLE, *adj.* What may happen; possible. Probably different from *Chanceable*, *q. v.*, and allied to *On oac*, by chance.

CAIHR, *s.* The game of hand-ball. V. **CAITHES**.
CAIDGINNESS, *s.* 1. Wantonness, *S.* 2. Galety ; sportiveness, *S.* 3. Affectionate kindness, *Lanarka*.
CAIF, **KAIF**, *adj.* 1. Tame, *South of S.* 2. Familiar, *Roxb.* Gl. Sibb.—*Sw.* *kufwa*, to tame.
TO CAIGE, **CAIDGE**, *v. n.* To wanton, to wax wanton. *Philos.*—*Su. G.* *kaett-jas*, lascivire.
CAIGH, *s.* *Caigh and care* ; anxiety of every kind, *Renfr.*
CAIGIE, **CAIDGY**, **CADY**, **KRADY**, *adj.* 1. Wanton, *S.* *Kiddy*, *Ang.* *Lyndsay*. 2. Cheerful, sportive ; having the idea of innocence conjoined, *S.* *Ramsay*. 3. Affectionately kind, or hospitable, *Lanarka*. *Dumfr.* *Roxb.*—*Dan.* *kaad*, *Su. G.* *kaat*, *salax*, lascivus ; *Isl.* *kaet-ur*, hilaris.
CAIK, *s.* A stitch, a sharp pain in the side, *South of S.* Gl. Sibb.—*Teut.* *koek*, obstructio hepatis.
CAIK, *s.* A cake of oatmeal, *S.* *Knox*.
CAIKRAKSTER, *s.* Perhaps a biscuit-baker. *Caik-backsteris*, *Aberd. Reg.*
CAIK-FUMLER, *s.* A parasite, a toad-eater, a smell-seat ; or perhaps a covetous wretch. *Douglas*.
CAIKIE, *s.* A foolish, silly person, *Peebles* ; viewed as *synon.* with *Gaikie*, *id.*, *Selkirka*. V. **GAWKIE**.
CAIL, *s.* Colewort, *S.* V. **KAIL**.
CAILLIACH, *s.* An old woman, *Highlands of S.* *Waverley*.—*Gael.* *Ir.* *cailleach*, *id.*
CAYNE, *s.* An opprobrious term, used in his *Flying by Kennedy*.
CAIP, *s.* A kind of cloak or mantle anciently worn in *S.* *Inventories*.—*Su. G.* *kappa*, pallium.
CAIP, **CAPE**, *s.* The highest part of anything, *S.* Hence, *caip-stane*, the cope-stone, *S.*—*Teut.* *kappe*, *crimen* ; *C. B.* *koppa*, the top of anything.
TO CAIP a roof. To put the covering on the roof, *S.*
TO CAIP a wall. To crown a wall.
CAIP, *s.* A coffin. *Henryson*.—*A. S.* *cofe*, *cavea*. V. **COPE**.
TO CAIR, **CARE**, *v. n.* To rake from the bottom of any dish of soup, &c., so as to obtain the thickest ; to endeavour to catch by raking *ab imo*, *Roxb.* *Clydes.* 2. *R.* Hence the prov. phrase, "If ye dinna cair, ye'll get nae thick."—"Care, to rake up, to search for, [as, "To cair amo' the aze,"] *Sw.* *kara*, colligere, *Teut.* *karen*, eligere ;" Gl. Sibb.
CAIR, *s.* The act of extracting the thickest part of broth, &c., as above.
TO CAIR, **KAIR**, *v. a.* 1. To drive backwards and forwards, *S.* *Care*. Gl. Sibb. 2. To extract the thickest part of broth, hotch-potch, &c. with the spoon, while supping. This is called "cairin' the hail," *Upp. Clydes.*—*Isl.* *keir-a*, *Su. G.* *koer-a*, *vi pellere*.
TO CAIR, **CAYR**, *v. n.* 1. To return to a place where one has been before. *Wallace*. 2. Simply to go.—*A. S.* *sur-en*, to return, *Belg.* *keer-en*, *Germ.* *ker-en*, to turn.
CAIR CAAR, **CARRY**, **KER**, *adj.* Left. Hence *cair-handit*, *carry-handit*, *caar-handit*, left-handed, *S.* V. **KIR**.
CAIRBAN, *s.* The basking shark. V. **BRIGDIE**.
C. IE-CLEUCK, *s.* The left hand, *S. B.* V. **CLEUCK**.
CA'ECORNE, *s.* Perhaps, inferior corn for cattle. *U. v. d. Reg.*—*Gael.* *ceathra*, *pron.* *caira*, cattle, *four footed beasts*.
CAIRD, **CARD**, **KAIRD**, *s.* 1. A gipsy ; one who lives by *scalin'*, *S.* *Ross*. 2. A travelling tinker, *S.* *Burns*. 3. A sturdy beggar ; *S.* ; *synon.* with *Sornar*. 4. A scold, *S. B.*—*Ir.* *ceard*, *ceird*, a tinker.

CAIRN, *s.* 1. A heap of stones thrown together in a conical form, *S.* *Pennant*. 2. A building of any kind in a ruined state, a heap of rubbish, *S.* *Burns*.—*Gael.* *Ir.* *carne*, *C. B.* *carneddaw*, *id.* *Ed.* *Lhuyd* asserts that in *C. B.* "*kaern* is a primitive word appropriated to signify such heaps of stones."
CAIRNY, *s.* Abounding with *cairns*, or heaps of stones, *S.* *Tannahill*.
CAIRNGORM, **CAIRNGORUM**, *s.* A coloured crystal, which derives its name from a hill in *Inverness-shire* where it is found. It has been called the *Scottish Topaz* ; but it now gives place to another crystal of a far harder quality found near *Invercauld*. *Shaw's Moray*.
CAIRN-TANGLE, *s.* Fingered *Fucus*, *Sea-Girdle*, *Hangers* ; *Fucus digitatus*, *Linn.* *Aberd.* *Mearns*.
CAIRT, *s.* A chart or map. *Burel*.—*Teut.* *karte* ; *Fr.* *carte*, *id.*
CAIRTS, *s. pl.* 1. Cards, as used in play, *S.* 2. A game at cards, *S.*—*Fr.* *carte*, *id.* V. **CARTES**.
CAIRTARIS, *s. pl.* Players at cards, *Knox*.
CAIR-WEEDS, *s. pl.* Mourning weeds, *q.* "weeds of care," *Dunbar*.
TO CAIT, *v. n.* V. **CATE**.
CAITCHE, **CAICHE**, *s.* A kind of game with the hand-ball. *Lyndsay*.—*Teut.* *ketsc*, *ictus pilae*, *kaets-en*, *ludere pila*.
CAITHIE, *s.* A large-headed fish ; *Lophius Piscatorum*.
TO CAIVER, **KAIVER**, *v. n.* To waver in mind ; to be incoherent, as persons are at the point of death, *Roxb.*
CAIZIE, *s.* 1. A fishing-boat. 2. A chest, *Shetl.*—*Teut.* *kasse*, *capsa*.
*** CAKE**, *s.* Distinctive designation in *S.* for a cake of oatmeal.
CALCHEN, (*gutt.*) *a.* A square frame of wood, with ribs across it, in the form of a gridiron, on which candle-fir is dried in the chimney, *S. B.*—*Isl.* *kialke*, a sledge, *sperru-kialki*, rafters.
TO CALCUL, *v. a.* To calculate. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **CALKIL**.
CALD, **CAULD**, *adj.* 1. Cold, *S.* *Popular Ball.* 2. Cool, deliberate, not rash in judgment. *Douglas*. 3. Dry in manner, not kind, repulsive ; as, "a cauld word," *S.*—*Moes.* *G.* *kalds*, *A. S.* *ceald*, *Alem.* *chalt*, *Isl.* *kalt*, *frigidus*.
CALD, **CAULD**, *s.* 1. Cold, the privation of heat, *S.* *Wynntown*. 2. The disease caused by cold, *S.*
CALDRIFE, **CAULDRIFE**, *adj.* 1. Causing the sensation of cold, *S.* *Ross*. 2. Very susceptible of cold, *S.* 3. Indifferent, cool, not manifesting regard or interest, *S.* *Ferguson*.—*Cald and rife*, *q.* "abounding in cold."
TO CAST THE CAULD of a thing, to get free from the bad consequences of any evil or misfortune, *S.*
CALE, *s.* Colewort. V. **KAIL**.
CALF-COUNTRY, **CALF-GROUND**, *s.* The place of one's nativity, or where one has been brought up, *S.* ; *Calf* being *pron.* *Cawf*.
CALFING, *s.* Wadding. V. **COLF**.
CALFLEA, *s.* Infield ground, one year under natural grass ; probably thus denominated from the *calves* being fed on it. *Ang.*
CALF-LOVE, **CAWF-LOVE**, *s.* Love in a very early stage of life ; an attachment formed before reason has begun to have any sway ; *q.* love in the state of a calf, *S.*
CALF-LOVE, *adj.* Of or belonging to very early affection, *S.* *The Entail*.
CALF-SOD, *s.* The sod or sward bearing fine grass, *Roxb.* Perhaps as affording excellent food for rearing calves.

- CALF WARD, s.** A small enclosure for rearing calves, *S. Burns.*
- CALICRAT, s.** Apparently an emmet or ant. *Burd.*
- To CALCIL, v. a.** To calculate.—Fr. *calcul-er*, ul *Complaigni S.*
- To CALL, Ca' CAL, CAW, v. a.** 1 To drive, to impel in any direction, *S. Barbour.* 2 To strike, with the prop. *at S. Sir Egir.* 3 To search by traversing, *as, "I'll caw the hail town for't, or I want it," S. — Dan. Age, leviter verberare.*
- CALL, CAW** of the water, the motion of it in consequence of the action of the wind, *S.*
- To CALL, CAW, CA', v. n.** 1 To submit to be driven, *S. "That beast wiuna caw, for a that I can do," S.* 2 To go in or enter, in consequence of being driven, *S. Bord Mount.* 3 To move quickly, *S. Ross.*
- CALLAN, CALLAND, CALLANT, s.** 1. A stripling, a lad, 'a young caland, a boy, *S. Basilie.* 2 Applied to a young man, as a term expressive of affection, *S. Waterley.* 3. Often used as a familiar term expressive of affection to one considerably advanced in life, *S. Ramsay.* —Fr. *gallant.* Douglas uses *gallandis* for juvenes.
- CALLAN, s.** A girl, Wigtownshire.—Fr. *cadie*, denotes a country woman, whence the dimn. *callin*, "a marriageable girl, a young woman," *Obrien Expl. by Shaw, "a little girl."*
- CALLER, s.** One who drives horses or cattle under the yoke *Barry.*
- CALLER, adj.** Fresh, &c. *V. CALLOR.*
- CALLER, s.** The head, *Roxb.* —Teut. *kalluyte*, globus.
- CALLOUR GUNNE.** A calliver gun, *s. e.*, a lighter kind of matchlock piece, between a hargbuse and a musket, and which was fired without a rest. *Grose s. Milit. Hist.*
- CALLOT, s.** A mutch or cap for a woman's head, without a border, *Ang.* —Fr. *calotte*, a coil.
- CALLOR, CALLER, CALLER, adj.** 1 Cool refreshing, "a callour day," a cool day *S. Douglas.* 2 Fresh, not in a state of putridity, *S.*, as *callour meat*, *callour fish*, &c. *Bellenden.* Also applied to vegetable substances that have been recently pulsed which are not beginning to fade, *as, "Thae greens are quite callour, they were pood this morning," S. Ross.* 3. Expressive of that temperament of the body which indicates health, as opposed to hot, feverish, *S. Ross.* 4 Having the plump and rosy appearance of health, as opposed to a sickly look, *S.* It seems to convey the idea of the effect of the free air of the country. *Id. kallidur frigidus.*
- CALL-THIE CLUSE.** A sort of game.
- CAMERAGE, adj.** Of or belonging to cambric *Aberd. Rep. V. CAMERAGE.*
- CAMBES, CAMB, s. pl.** 1 A mould, a frame, *S. Act. Ja. VI.* 2 The small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom *S. synon. heddies.* 3 In the cambs in the state of being framed or moulded, metaph. *Basilie.* —Germ. *quemen*, quadrare. *So fr. hupworn, Belg. hupwam, fit, meet.*
- CALAN, CALLOW, CALAW, s.** The pintail duck, *Anas acuta* *Linna. Oken. Barry.*
- CALWAY, s.** Canseway street. *Act. Ja. VI.*
- CALWAY WALKER, s.** A street walker. *V. PARKER.*
- CALWIK, CALWIK, adj.** Cribbed or humoured, *S. Merion.* —*Id. kila*, a trillere, *kalsup* ur, denser.
- CALWTER, adj.** Apparently for *calwter*, caulked, *Iron. S. Foot.* —Fr. *calwter*, *Dan. kalfater*, to caulk.
- CALWIK, s.** A cow with calf, &c. —Teut. *kalfwer-koe*, *id.*
- CALUERIS, s. pl.** Perhaps a corr. of the *an. Caloyers*, *as* denoting Greek monks of the order *St. Basil.*
- CAMACK, s.** The game otherwise called *Shinty*, *S. V. CAMOCK.*
- CAMBRILEAF, s.** The water-lily, *Nymphaea alba* *Linna. S. B.*
- CAMBLE** To prate socially, *A. Bor. V. CAMRY.*
- CAMDOOTSIE, adj.** Bagunous, Perth. *synon. Auldjarand.*
- CAMDUI, s.** A species of trout. *Siddall.* —Gael. *cam*, crooked and dark, black.
- CAME, s.** A honeycomb. *S. Picken's Poems. V. KARR.*
- CAMELS HAIR.** The vertebral ligament. *Synon. Fick Fack, q. v. Clydes.*
- CAMERAL, CAMERIL, s.** A large, ill-shaped, awkward person, such as *Domine Sampson. Roxb.* —C. *camerol* signifies misrule, camwyr, leading illiquely, from *cam*, crooked, awry.
- CAMERJOUNKEE, s.** A gentleman of the high chamber. *Monro's Exped.* —From *Sw. kammar*, chamber, and *junker*, the spark, or Belg. *kamer*, a *junker*, a gentleman.
- CAMESTER, s.** A wool-comber. *V. KEMSTER.*
- CAMY, CAMOK, adj.** 1. Crooked. *Maitland Poem.* 2 Metaph. used to denote what is rugged and unequal. *Douglas.* —Fr. Gael. *cam*, C. B. *cam*, *Id. camru.*
- CAMYNG CLAITH.** A cloth worn round the shoulder during the process of combing the hair. *Inventor.*
- CAMYNG CURCHE.** A particular kind of dress for a woman's head.
- CAMIS, s. pl.** Combs. *Pron. caims, S.*
- CAMLA LIKE, adj.** Sullen, surly. *Aberd. Jour. Lond.* —*Id. kamist-r*, *id.*, *tetrus.*
- CAMMAC, s.** A stroke with the hand, *Orken.*
- CAMMAS, s.** A coarse cloth, East Nook of Fife. *Co. from Cammas.*
- CAMEL, s.** A crooked piece of wood, used as a peg for hanging any thing on, *Roxb. Hungry synon. Labarks.*
- CAMELT, adj.** Crooked, *as, "a camelt bar."* *Roxb.* —C. B. *camstall* *pron. camstall* a wrong leg from *cam*, crooked, and *dall*, figure, shape.
- CAMMERAGE, CAMMER, s.** Cambric. *Ards. VI.* Linen cloth of Cambray, in lat. *camerage* in Teut. *camerik.*
- CAMMES, CAMS, s.** This seems to denote what is called gauze the thin cloth on which flowers are wrought. —Perhaps from *Ital. cammea*, a kind of or rather what Phillips calls *cammea*, "in ancient deeds camlet, or fine stuff, made at first purely camel's hair."
- CAMMIE, s.** A preventive, a stop. *Shall.* —*Id. kamm* a sudden languor, *kammig* morbidus, *V. kammig* agrotus and *kamm*, viz. used adverbially denoting what can scarcely be accounted for.
- CAMMOCK, CAMMOX, s.** 1 A crooked stick, *S.* The game also called *Shinty*, *Perth.* —*Id. Cammo* *Id. Ballet.* Gael. *camam*, a hurling-club.
- CAM NOCKED, CAMOW NOCKED, adj.** Flat-nosed. *Id. warr.* —Fr. *camme*, *id.*
- CAMORAGE, s.** *V. CAMERRAGE.*
- CAMOVINE, CAMOVINE, s.** Camouille *S. Roxb.*
- CAMP, s.** An oblong heap of potatoes earthen for being kept through winter, *Berw.* —*Id. kamm* caput parietis, also, *divus.*
- CAMP, adj.** Drunk, active, spirited. *Seikla.* *horse is very camp the day, he is in good spirits.*

same term is applied to a cock, a dog, &c. It is nearly synon. with *Crows*.—Su. G. *kaempe*, a wrestler.

CAMP, s. A romp; applied to both sexes, Loth.—In Teut. the term *kampe*, *kempe*, has been transferred from a boxer to a trull; pugil; pellex, Killian.

To CAMP, v. n. 1. To contend. *Melville's MS.* 2. To play the romp, Loth.—Germ. *kamp-en*, certare. V. *KRM.*

CAMPEBLECKS, s. pl. Magical tricks, Buchan; synon. *Castriaps*.—Perhaps Teut. *kaempir*, a wrestler, and *lek*, play. q. Jousts, tournaments.

CAMPY, adj. 1. Bold, brave, heroical; Gl. Sibb. 2. Spirited; as, "a campy fellow," Roxb. 3. Ill-natured, contentious, Loth. V. *CAMP, v.*

CAMPIOUN, s. A champion. *Bellenden*.—Ital. *campione*, id.

CAMPULY, adj. Contentious, S. A.—Isl. *kempa*, pugil, and *rugla*, turbare. Or perhaps, q. *Rule the Camp*. V. *BEULIE*.

CAMREL, CAMMERIL, s. A crooked piece of wood, passing through the angles of a sheep, or other carcass, by means of which it is suspended till it be fayed and disembowelled, Dumfr.—*Cam*, in O. B. and Gael, signifies crooked.

CAMSCHO, CAMSCHOL, CAMPSHO, CAMSHACK, adj. 1. Crooked. *Douglas*. 2. Denoting a stern, grim, or distorted countenance. *Ramsay*. 3. Ill-humoured, contentious, crabbed; Ang. V. *CAMY*.

To CAMSHACHLE, CAMSHAUCHLE, v. a. 1. To distort. In Roxb. it is applied to a stick that is twisted, or to a wall that is standing off the line. *Shauchlit* properly signifies distorted in one direction; but *cam-shauchlit*, distorted both ways. 2. To oppress or bear down with fatigue or confinement.

CAMSHAUCHLED, part. adj. 1. Distorted, awry; having the legs bent outwards, South of S. *Nicol*. 2. Angry, cross, quarrelsome, S.—*Cam*, crooked, and *shauchle*, distorted, q. v.

CAMSHACK, adj. Unlucky, Aberd. *Skinner*. *Cam-shack-bair*, "unlucky concern," Gl.—This seems to acknowledge a common origin with *Camscho*, q. v.

CAMSTONE, CAMSTONE, s. 1. Common compact lime-stone, S. 2. White clay, indurated, Loth. *Guy Manning*.—Teut. *kalmey-steen*, lapis calaminaris.

CAMSTERIE, CAMSTAIRIE, CAMSTAIRY, adj. Froward, perverse, unmanageable, S. Riotous, quarrelsome; Sibb.—(Term *kamp*, battle, and *starrig*, stiff, q. obstinate in fight. Gael. *comhstri*, striving together, from *comh*, tog ther, and *stri*, strife.

CAMSTRUGLOUS, adj. The same with *CAMSTERIE*; Fife.—Isl. *kaempe*, miles, and *string*, animus incensus; also, *fastus*; q. fierce, incensed, or haughty warrior.

CAN, s. A measure of liquids, Shetl. It contains about an English gallon.—Isl. *kanna*, id.

CAN, s. A broken piece of earthen ware, Aberd.

To CAN, v. a. To know. *Henryson*.—Teut. *konn-en*, *cognere*; posse.

CAN, CAN, s. 1. Skill, knowledge, S. B. *Ross*. 2. Ability. S. B. *Ross*.

CAN, pref. for Can, began *Wallace*.

CANAGE, s. The act of paying the duty, of whatever kind denoted by the term *Cane*.

CANALYIE, CANAILYIE. The rabble, S. Fr. *canaille*, M. *J. Nicol*.

CANEUS. This seems to signify bottles made of reeds.—From Fr. *cannebasse*, id., the same as *calebasse*, Cotgr.

CANDAVAIG, s. 1. A foul salmon, that has lien in fresh water till summer, without migrating to the sea; Ang. 2. Used as denoting a peculiar species of salmon, Aberd. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *ceann*, head, and *dubhach*, a black dye; foul salmon being called *black fish*.

CANDEL-BEND, s. The very thick sole leather used for the shoes of ploughmen, Roxb.—Perhaps formerly prepared at *Kendal* in England?

CANDENT, adj. Fervent; red-hot.—Lat. *candens*, *M' Ward's Contendings*.

CANDENCY, s. Fervour; hotness.—Lat. *candentia*, ibid.

CANDY-BROAD SUGAR Loaf or lump sugar. *Candibrod*, id., Fife.

CANDY-GLUE, s. Treacle boiled to a consistency, Aberd.

CANDLE and CASTOCK. A large turnip, from which the top is sliced off, that it may be hollowed out till the rind become transparent; a candle is then put into it, the top being restored by way of lid or cover. The light shows, in a frightful manner, the face formed with blacking on the outside, S.

CANDLE-COAL, CANSEL-COAL, s. A species of coal which gives a strong light; *parrot coal*, S.

CANDLE-FIR, s. Fir that has been buried in a morass; moss-fallen fir, split and used instead of candles, S. A. V. *CALCHEN*.

CANDLEMAS-BLEEZE, s. The gift made by pupils to a schoolmaster at Candlemas, Roxb. *Selkirk*; elsewhere, *Candlemas Offering*. V. *BLEEZE-MONEY*.

CANDLEMAS CROWN. A badge of distinction conferred, at some grammar schools, on him who gives the highest gratuity to the rector, at the term of Candlemas, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CANDLESHEARS, s. pl. Snuffers, S.

CANE, KAIN, CANAGE, s. A duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in kind; as "cane cheese," "cane fowls," &c. S. *Ramsay*.—L. B. *can-um*, *can-a*, tribute, from Gael. *ceann*, the head.

KAIN BAIRNS. A living tribute supposed to be paid by warlocks and witches to their master, the devil, S. *Bord. Minst.*

To PAY THE CAIN. To suffer severely in any cause, S. *Ritson*.

To CANGLE, v. n. 1. To quarrel, to be in a state of altercation, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To cavil, Mearns.—Isl. *kiaenk-a*, arridere; Gael. *caingal*, a reason, *caingnam*, to argue.

CANGLING, s. Altercation, S. *Z. Boyd*.

CANGLER, s. A jangler, S. *Ramsay*.

To CANKER, v. n. To fret; to become peevish or ill-humoured, S.

CANKERY, CANKRIE, adj. Ill-humoured. Synon. *Cankert*. *Cankriest*, superlat. Renfr. Ayr. *Galt*.

CANKER-NAIL, s. A painful slip of flesh raised at the bottom of the nail of one's finger, Upp. Clydes.

CANKERT, CANKERRIT, adj. Cross, ill-conditioned, avaricious, S. *Douglas*.

CANLIE, s. A very common game in Aberd., played by a number of boys, one of whom is, by lot, chosen to act the part of *Canlie*, to whom a certain portion of a street, or ground, as it may happen, is marked off as his territory, into which if any one of the other boys presume to enter, and be caught by *Canlie* before he can get off the ground, he is doomed to take the place of *Canlie*, who becomes free in consequence of the capture. It is something similar to the game called *Tig* or *Tick*.

CANNA DOWN, CANNACH, s. Cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Linn. S. Gael. *cannach*, id. *Grant*.

CANNA, **CANNAR**, cannot, compounded of can, v., and na or nar, not, S. *Percy* *Dinna*, do not, *Sanna*, shall not, *Winna*, will not, *Downa*, am, is, or are not able, are used in the same manner, S.

CANNABIE, **CANAB** s. A Curt. of *Canopy* *Interpretories* *Poems* 10th Cent.

CANNAGH, **CUNNAGH**, s. A disease to which henns are subject, in which the nostrils are so stopped that the fowl cannot breathe and a horn grows on the tongue, apparently the *Pip*. *Cannagh*, *Pife* | *Cunagh*, *Burlings*.—Ir and Gael, *conach*, the murrain among cattle.

CANNAS, **CANES**, s. 1 Any coarse cloth, like that of which sails are made, S. B. —Fr *canevas*, Sw *kannfas*, *E. canva*. 2 A coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling to the ground when it is winnowed by means of a *wicht*, S. B. 3 Metaph. the sails of a ship, S. B. *Poems* *Buch* *Dial*.

CANNES-BRAID, s. The breadth of such a sheet, S. B. *Ross*.

CANNEL, s. Cinnamon. *Statist* *Acc*.—Fr *cannelle*, Teut. *Dan*, *kanel*, Isl *kanal*.

CANNEL-WATERS, s. pl. Cinnamon waters, S.

To **CANNEL**, v. a. To channel, to chamfer, S.—Fr *canneler*, *Id*.

CANNEL, s. The undermost or lowest part of the edge of any tool, which has received the finishing, or highest degree of sharpness usually given to it, as, "the *cannel* of an axe," *Roxb*. *Bevel edge* synonym *CANTEL*, v.

CANNEL-BAYNE. The collar-bone.—*Wallace*—Fr *cannellu du col*, the nape of the neck *Cannel bone* occurs in O. E.

CANNEL-COAL. V. **CANDLE-COAL**.

CANNYCA s. The woodworm, *Pife*. Apparently denominated from the softness of the sound emitted by it, q. what *cann* or drives *cannily*.

CANNIE, or **CANNON NAIL**, the same with *Cattel Nail* S. A.

CANNIE, **KANNIE**, adj. 1 Cautious, prudent, S. *Baillie*. 2 Artful crafty S. *Rutherford*. 3 Attentive, wary, watchful, S. *Ramsay*. 4 Frugal, not given to expense, S. *Burns*. 5 Moderate in charges, S. 6 Moderate in conduct, not severe in depredation or exaction *Waterley*. 7 Useful, beneficial, S. *Ross*. 8 Handy, expert at any business often used in relation to millinery S. *Forbes*. 9 Gentle, so as not to hurt a sore S. 10 Gentle and winning in speech. 11 Soft, easy, as applied to a state of rest, S. *Ramsay*. 12 Slow in motion. "To gang canny," to move slowly "to caw canny" to drive softly also, to manage with frugality, S. *Burns*. 13 Metaph. used to denote frugal management as, "They're braw canny folk" *Id*, *c*, not given to expense S. 14 Soft and easy in motion, S. 15 Safe, not dangerous. "A canny horse," one that may be rode with safety, S. *Burns*. No canny, not safe, dangerous, S. *Popul* *Ball*. 16 Composed, deliberate as opposed to *floctry thrower*, S. 17 Not hard, not difficult of execution, S. *Burns*. 18 Easy in situation, snug, comfortable, as, "He's a very canny," "He has a braw canny seat," S. *Ramsay*. 19 Fortunate, lucky S. *Pennington*. 20 Fortunate used in a superstitious sense S. B. *Galloway*. No canny, not fortunate, applied both to things and to persons *Ramsay*. 21 Endowed with knowledge, supposed by the vulgar to proceed from a preternatural origin, possessing magical skill, South of S. *Tales* *Landl*. 22 Good,

worthy; "A braw canny man," a plain conditioned, or worthy man, S. *Statist*. Applied to any instrument, it signifies convenient, S. B. *Surrey Vairn*—Isl *kan* prudent, callidus, astutus, *ancient*, fortis from *kann* a, nocere. Isl *kyngt* a king and a secondary sense it is applied to magic.

CANNIE MOMENT. The designation of time of fortunate child-bearing, S. other the happy hour, in Angus, *canny man* *Mannerings*.

CANNIE WIFE. A common designation for S. *Rom* *Niths* *Song*.

CANNIKIN, s. Drinking vessel. *Poems*. Either a dimin. from can, Teut. *kanna*, same origin with *Ainken*, q. v.

CANNILY, adv. 1 Cautiously, prudently. 2 Moderately, not violently, S. *Baillie*, so as not to hurt or gait, S. *Rutherford*, applied to a horse obeying the rein, S. B.

CANNINESS, s. 1 Caution, forbearance; in conduct, S. *Baillie*. 2 Crafty *Baillie*.

CANOE, **CANOS**, **CANORS**, adj. *Gray*, *bo* *can-us* *Douglas*.

To **CANOE**, v. n. To speak in a pert style as displaying a great degree of self-dunfr.

CANSIE, adv. Pert, speaking from self—"Yere sae cannie," *Id*.

CANSIE, adv. Cross ill-humoured, Merely a variety of *Cannie*.

To **CANT**, v. n. 1 To sing in speaking, to the manner of recitation, S. 2 To tell stories, *Ayrs* *Picken*. Probably because the old stories were in rhyme, and were chanted by minstrels.—Lat. *cantare*—Hence,

CANT, s. A trick, a bad habit, an ancient traditional custom, *Aberd*. *Nat* with *Contrap*.

To **CANT**, v. n. 1 To set a stone on its edge used in masonry, S. —*German*, *kanten*, to throw with a sudden jerk, S. "The whistler rider into the little rivulet." *The Piper*.

CANT s. 1 The act of turning any body or side with dexterity S. B. 2 Slight, S.

To **CANT** o' er, v. n. To fall over, to fall especially if one is completely overturned.

To **CANT** o' er, v. a. To turn over, to overturn.

To **CANT**, v. n. To ride at a hand-gallop, S. B.

CANT, adj. Lively merry, brisk *Baillie*.

CANTY, adj. 1 Lively, cheerful; applied to persons and to things, S. *Burns*. 2 Great, as, "A canty creature" S. B.—*Ir*, *canave*, peaking S. B. *G* *ganf-a*, loud.

CANTILIE, adv. Cheerfully, S.

CANTINESS, s. Cheerfulness, S.

CANTIE-SMATCHET, s. A cant term *Roxb*, apparently from the likeness of

CANTAILLE s. A corner piece *Inter* *chateau*, *chantel*, a corner piece, *Teut*, *antulus* explained by *Bewel*, a *de* *dent*.

CANTEL, **CANTIL**, s. A fragment *Sic* *R* *kantel*, *pinna* *in* *na*, *Fr* *chantel*, a piece from the corner or edge of a thing.

CANTEL, s. A juggling trick *Monte* *tell* *ator*, *praxagator*, *magus*.

CANTELEIN, s. Properly, an incantation, used to denote a trick. *Lyndsay*.—Lat. *cantilen-a*, a song.

CASTEL, CASTLE, s. 1. The crown of the head, Loth. *Nigel*. Teut. *kanterl*, a battlement. 2. The thick, fleshy part behind the ear in a *fox's* head; considered as a delicacy, when singed and boiled in the Scottish fashion. *Roxb.*

CANTLIN, s. Expl. "a corner; the chime of a cask or adze." *Ayrs*.—Fr. *exchantillon*, "a small cantle, or corner-piece; a scantling," &c., *Cotgr.*—The origin is Teut. *kanf*, a corner; a word of very great antiquity.

CANTON, s. An angle, or corner.—Fr. *id.*, "a corner, or crose way, in a street," *Cotgr.*

CANTRAP, CANTRAP, s. 1. A charm, a spell, an incantation. *S. Ramsay*. 2. A trick, a piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed, *S. Waverley*.—*Id. ssa, gand*, witchcraft, or *kiaen*, applied to magical arts and trapp, *calcatio*.

CANTRIP-TIME, s. The season for practising magical arts.

CANT-ROBIN, s. The Dwarf Dog-rose, with a white flower. *Fife*.

CANT-SPAR, s. Expl. fire-pole. *Rates*.

CANWAYIS, s. Canvas. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CANYEL, v. n. To jolt; applied to any object whatsoever, *Upp. Lanarks*.

To CANYEL, v. a. To cause to jolt; to produce a jolting motion, *ibid.*

CANYEL, s. A jolt; the act of jolting, *ibid.*

CAOLT, s. "A connexion by fosterage," Highlands of *S. Saxon and Gael*.—Gael. *comhalla*, a foster brother or sister; *comhallas*, fosterage; from *comh*, equivalent to Lat. *con*, and *alt*, nursing; q. nursed together. *Al* signifies nurture, food. Lat. *con*, and *al-ere*, to nourish, would seem to give the origin.

To CAP, v. n. To uncover the head, in token of obeisance; q. to take off one's cap. *Baillie*.

CAP, CAPPOC', CAPPOC', s. The fourth part of a peck; as "a capfu' o' meal, salt," &c. *Clydes., S. A. For- get and Lippie. syn.*

CAP, s. A wooden bowl for containing meat or drink, *E. Ramsay*.—Su. G. *koppa*, cyathus; Arab. *kab*, a cup. Hence, perhaps,

CAP, s. pl. The combs of wild bees, *S.*

To KISS CAPS wi' one. To drink out of the same vessel with one; as, "I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fallow," *S.*

CAP-OUT. To drink cap-out, in drinking to leave nothing in the vessel, *S. Rob Roy. V. COP-OUT.*

CLAS-CAP-OUT, drinking deep, *S. Picken*.

To CAPSTRIDE, v. a. To drink in place of another, to whom it belongs, when the vessel is going round a company. *S.*—*E. cap and stride*.

To CAP, v. a. To excel, Loth.—Teut. *kappe*, the summit.

To CAP, v. a. To direct one's course at sea. *Douglas*.—Teut. *kape*, signum litorale.

To CAP, v. a. 1. To seize by violence, to lay hold of what is not one's own. *S.* 2. To seize vessels in a pressuring way. *Fountainhall*. 3. To entrap, to ensnare. *K. Ja. VI.*—Lat. *cap-ere*, Su. G. *kipp-a*, agere.

CAPER, s. 1. A captor, or one who takes a prize. 2. A vessel employed as a privateer.—Belg. Su. G. *Dan. kapeer*, a pirate.

CAP-ANREY, s. A press or cupboard, probably for holding wooden vessels used at meals. *Spalding. V. ALKREIN.*

CAPER, KAPER, s. A piece of oat-cake and butter, with a slice of cheese on it, *Perth.* *Clan-Albin*.—Gael. *ceapaire*, *id.*

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYKANE, s. The mountain cock, *Tetrao urogallus*, *Linn. S. Bellenden*.—Gael. *capullecoille*, *id.* Perhaps from Gael. *cabar*, a branch, and *caolack*, a cock, i. e., a cock of the branches.

CAPERNOITEDNESS, s. Obstinacy; perversity. *Dr. Chalmers*.

CAPERNOITIE, CAPERNOITED, adj. Crabbed; irritable; peevish, *S. Hamilton*.—*Isl. kappe*, certamen, and *nyf-a*, uti, q. "one who invites strife."

CAPERNOITIE, s. Noddle, *S.*—Perhaps q. the seat of peevish humour.

CAPEROILIE, s. Heath peas, *Orobis tuberosus*, *Linn., Clydes*. The *Knapparts* of *Mearns*, and *Carmule*, or *Carmylie* of the Highlands.

CAPERONISH, adj. Good; excellent; generally applied to edibles, *Lanarks., Edinr.*—Teut. *keper-en* signifies to do or make a thing according to rule; from *keper*, norma. But probably it was originally applied to what was showy or elegant; from Fr. *chaperon*, *O. Fr. caperon*, a hood worn in high dress, or on solemn occasions.

CAPE, s. pl. 1. The grains of corn to which the husk continues to adhere after thrashing, and which appear uppermost in riddling, *Loth.* 2. The grain which is not sufficiently ground; especially where the shell remains with part of the grain. *Loth.* 3. Flakes of meal which come from the mill, when the grain has not been thoroughly dried, *S. B. Morison*.

CAPE-STANE, s. 1. The cope-stone. 2. Metaphorically, a remediless calamity. *Burns*.

CAPIDOCE, CAPDOIS, s. *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *kappe*, a hood, (Belg. *kapie*, a little hood,) and *doss-en*, vestire duplicibus; q. "a stuffed hood" or "cap"? In *Aberd.*, a cap, generally that of a boy, as, for example, what is called "a hairy cap," still receives the name of *Capie-dossie*.

CAPIE-HOLE, s. A game at taw, in which a hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a *strand*, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance, to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most frequently wins the game. It is now more generally called *the Hole*, *Loth.*; but the old designation is not yet quite extinct. In *Angus* it is played with three holes at equal distances. *V. KYPE*.

CAPYL, CAPUL, s. A horse or mare. *Douglas*.—Gael. *capull*; Ir. *kabbal*; C. B. *keffyl*; Hisp. *carallo*, *id.*

CAPILMUTE, CABALMUTE, CATTELMUTE, s. The legal form or action by which the lawful owner of cattle that have strayed, or been carried off, proves his right to them, and obtains restoration.

CAPITANE, s. Caption; captivity. *Bellenden*.

CAPITANE, s. Captain, *Fr. Acts Cha. I.*

CAPITE BERN, s. a kind of cloak or mantle, as would seem, with a small hood.—*Fr. capette*, "a little hood; *berne*, a kind of Moorish garment, or such a mantle which Irish gentlewomen wear," *Cotgr.*

CAPLEYNE, s. "A steylie capleine," a small helmet. *Wallace*.—Germ. *kaeplein*, from *kappe*, tegumentum capitis.

CAP-NEB, s. The iron used to fence the toe of a shoe; *synon. Neb-Cap, Ettr. For., i. e., a cap for the neb or point.*

CAPPER, s. Apparently cup-bearer; a person in the list of the King's household servants. *Pittcottie Copperis. V. COPPER.*

CAPPER, s. A spider, Mearns. — From *cappe*, the latter part of the A. S. name, (V *Altereap*.) or perhaps from its rapacious mode of living, from *Caper*, a pirate, or *Capper*, v., to seize.

To **CAPPER, v. a.** 1. To seize ships, to go a-privateering. Ang. 2. To catch, to seize, violently to lay hold of. — used in a general sense, Ang. — Dan, *kappe*, to exercise piracy.

CAPPIE, CAP-ALR, s. A kind of drink between table-beer and ale, formerly in much repute, so termed because it was drunk out of caps or quacks.

CAPPIE, s. *Do Sur Sket*. Meaning unknown. Redge.

To **CAPPILOW, v. a.** To distance another in reaping. One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge, is said to *cappilow* them. Boxb. — This term would seem to be softened from Dan. *kapple-er*, to run with emulation, to strive, to contest in speed, *kappleb*, competition, a contest in running.

CAPPIT, adj. Crabbed, ill-humoured, peevish, S. *Philetus*. — Id. *kapp*, contention, or *Flandr kappe*, a spider; as we call an ill-humoured person an *etter cap*, S.

CAPRAVEN, s. Perhaps corr. from Teut. *kappruyn*, Belg. *kaproen*, a hood, Id. *kapruyn*, cucullus, capulum cum collar.

CAPREL, s. A caper, as in dancing. *Polwart* — Fr. *capriole*, Id.

CAPROWSY, s. A short cloak furnished with a hood, *Evergreen*. — Fr. *cappere-roun*, a red coloured cloak.

CAPTAIN, s. A name given to the Gray Gurnard, on the Firth of Forth. — "Trigla Gurnardus. *Crooner* — It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*," &c. Neill's List of Fishes. V *CROONER*.

CAPTION, s. The obtaining of anything that is valuable or serviceable, a lucky acquisition, Aberl. — L. B. *captio*, synonym with *Prize*, Do Cange.

CAPTIVER, s. A captor, one who leads into captivity. *Forbes on Heredotus*.

***CAPTIVITY, s.** Waste, destruction, as, "It's a waste to captivity," Boxb.

CAPUL, s. A horse. V *CART*.

CAPUCHINE, s. Apparently, a woman's hood. *Aberd Rep*. From Fr. *capuce*, E. *capouch*, a Monk's hood, whence the designation of *Capuchin friars*.

CAB, CAB, s. A sledge, a bundle, S. *Wallace* — Ir. *carr*, Id.

CAB, s. pl. Calves, Mearns. V *CAUSE*.

CAR, the initial syllable of many names of places in the West and South of S. as *Car-stairs*, *Car-michael*, *Car-lake*, *Car-laverock*, &c. signifying a fortified place. C. B. *carr*, signified a city, one of that description which was known in early times, a castle, a fort, or place surrounded with a wall, palisades, or a rampart. One *cathar*, a city, must be viewed as the same word, pronounced *car*.

CAR, an inseparable particle, forming the first syllable of many words in the S. language. According to Wachter, *Kar* is a verbal noun, formed from *ker-en*, *vertere*, signifying the act of turning or tossing. V. *CAR*.

CAR, KAR, adj. 1. Left, applied to the hand, S. 2. Sinister fatal. — "You'll see a car gate yet," given as equivalent to "You'll go a gray gate yet," S. Prov. "Both these signify you will come to an ill end," Kelly.

CAR-HANDIT, adj. 1. Left-handed, S. 2. Awkward, Galloway. V. *KAR*.

CAR-SHAM-YE, interj. An exclamation used in game of *Shintie*, when one of the antagonists catches the ball with the club in his cuff hand, *Kiermer*.

CARAFF, s. A decanter for holding water. S., a word which does not seem to be used in E. — Fr. *carafe*.

CARAGE, s. V *ARRAGE*.

CARALYNIS, s. pl. Dancing. *Moulais* — Fr. *carrer*, to dance, to revel.

CARAMEILE, s. An edible root. V *CARAMEL*.

CARAVAN, s. 1. A covered travelling cart with springs, S. 2. Such a waggon as is used for transporting wild beasts, S.

To **CARB, CARAL, v. n.** To cavil, Aberl. *carb* takes appear to be merely a corr. of the E. v. *to carp*. But Isl. *karp-a*, signifies obsequious, and *karp*, ostentatious.

CARB, CARABIN, s. A raw boned loquacious woman. *Typ. Clydes* — C. B. *carbui*, signifies cunning, forward, and *cary*, a ragsman's son.

To **CARBERRY, v. n.** To wrangle, to argue perverely, common called as a *harisch* word.

CARBIN, CARIDAN, CARFIN, s. The tacking sh. *Squalus maximus*, Linn. V *SALPISH*.

CARCAT, CARCAT, CARCAT CARCAT, s. 1. A necklet. E. *carcanet*. *Midland Poems*. 2. A pendant ornament of the head. *Watson's Coll.* 3. A garland of flowers worn as a necklace, S. *Diary*.

To **CARCEIR, v. a.** To imprison. — L. B. *carcere* in *carcere* in *concarere*, I a Cange.

CARCEIR, s. pl. Intimate, Isl. *Pick-to*, *Ayra*. *Cumcarcer*.

To **CARD, v. a.** To reprehend sharply. To give a carding, Id. *Perth*. Perhaps from the use of *card* teasing, or from *card* a tinker, used also for a woman.

CARDINAL, s. A long cloak, or mantle, worn by women, S. *Statut Acc.* Perhaps so named, as it was originally scarlet, from the dress worn by Cardinals of Rome.

To **CARDOW, CARDOW, v. a.** To botch, to mend patch, as a tailor, Tweedd.

CARDOWER, s. A botcher or mender of old clothes. *Ayrs*. V. *CARDOW*.

CARDEL, s. A species of trout in Lochleven, apparently the *ohar* — It is round-shouldered, the beautiful in colour of all the trout species in waters without scales, dark olive on the back, scales spotted, the body a livid red, and the fins of a beautiful crimson edged with a snow white. It is a rare fish.

To **CARE, v. a.** To take, &c. V *CARE*.

* To **CARE, v. a.** To regard, to care for. *Forbes*.

* To **CARE, v. n.** Always accompanied with negative, as, "I donna care to gang w. you," "I have no objection to go, &c." "He wadna cared to hae stricken me," he seemed disposed to have done so, S. *Skinner*. It has been supposed that the *w* as thus used, signified not to be in the. But I apprehend that it merely signifies that it causes to care, pain, or regret to the person to strike &c.

To **CAREBY, v. n.** She *car'd na by* she took no notice she was totally indifferent, S. *Picken*.

To **CARE, v. a.** To drive. V *CARE*.

CARE-BED LAIR, s. A disagreeable situation; a bed lying in the bed of care, S. B. *How*.

CARE MY CARE woful is my plight, Aberl.

CARECAKE, CAR-CARE, KAR-CARE, s. A small baked with eggs, and eaten on *Fairness* & *Conferent* parts of S. V *SALPISH*.

ROCK-KERCAKE, s. A car-cake, made of blood and meal, and prepared in a frying-pan. *Hogg.*

CARE SUNDAY, CAR SONDAY. According to some, that immediately preceding Good Friday, but generally used to signify the fifth in Lent, *S. Bellenden.*

—*Germ. kar, satisfactio, from karr-en, ker-en, emendare; or Su. G. kaer-a, to complain. V. CARLINGS.*

CARP, s. A cut in timber, for admitting another piece of wood, or any other substance, *Dumfr.—A. S. carf-an, secure, whence E. to carve; Teut. kerf, crena incisura.*

To CARFUDDLE, v. a. To discompose; to rumple, *Strathmore. Syn. Cursuffle.*

To CARFUFFLE, v. a. To disorder; to tumble; to cruse. *V. CUFUFFLE*

CARFUFFLE, CUFUFFLE, s. Tremour; agitation, south of *S. Antiquary*

To CARFCMISH, CUFCMISH, v. a. 1. To diffuse a very bad smell, *Fife.* 2. To overpower by means of a bad smell, *ibid. Forcomafs synon.*

CARGE *To carge, in charge, in possession. Wallace.* —*O. Fr. carguer, used as charger.*

CARYARE, s. A conveyer; one who removes a thing from one place to another by legerdemain.—*Fr. chéri-er, to carry.*

CARYBALD, s. *Maitland Poems.*—Perhaps from *Fr. charred, charavau, a beetle.*

CARIE, adj. Soft; pliable. *Kelly.*

CARIN, adj. or part. pr. Causing pain or care. *Ternes.*

CARK, s. A load, a burden. *Act. Audit.*—From *Ital. carc-a, a load, &c.*

CARKIN, part. pr. Scratching, or rather, grating.—*A. S. carc-ian, crepitare; also stridere, "to crash or gnash; to creak; to make a noise; to charke." V. CHIRK.*

CARKINING, s. A collar. *Houlate. V. CARCAT*

CARL, CAIRLE, CARLE, CARLL, s. 1. A man. It is used in this general sense, *S. B.* Thus they not only say, "A big carl," but "a little carl," "a rich carl." *A. Bor. id.—A. S. carl; Isl. karl; O. Teut. kaerla, masculus.* 2. Man as distinguished from a boy. *Wynetown.* 3. A clown; a boor, *S. A. Bor. Wynetown.—A. S. ceorl; Isl. karl; Belg. kaerle, rusticus.* 4. One who has the manners of a boor. *Kelly.* 5. A strong man. *Wallace.*—*Germ. kerl, fortis, corpore robusto praeditus.* 6. An old man, *S. A. Bor. Wynetown.—Su. G. Isl. karl, id.*

CARL-CAT, s. A male cat. The female cat is called "A wheen-cat," more properly a *Quean-cat.*

CARLD, part. pa. Provided with a male; applied to a hot bitch, *Roxb.—A. S. ceorl-ian, nuptum dari, "to be given in marriage; to take a husband," &c.*

To CARL-AGAIN, v. a. To resist; *synon. to be cam-stary; to give a Rowland for an Oliver, Fife.*

CARL-AGAIN. To play Carl-again, to return a blow; to give as much as one receives, *Ang.*

CARL and CAVEL. A proverbial phrase for honest man and rogue; or all without distinction. *V. KAVEL.*

CARLAIE, adj. Churlish. *V. CARLISH.*

CARL-CRAB, s. The male of the Black-clawed crab, *Chancer pagurus, Linn. S. Sibbald.*

CARL-DODDIE, s. A stalk of rib-grass that bears the flower, *S. Plantagolanceolata, Linn. Doddie, bald.*

CARL-HEMP, s. The largest stalk of hemp, *S. A. Bor.; that hemp which bears the seed, Gl. Grose.* 2. Used metaph. to denote firmness of mind. *Burns.*

CARLIE, s. 1. A little man; a dimin. from *carl, S. Cleland.* 2. A term often applied to a boy who has the appearance or manners of a little old man. *Gall.*

CARLIN, CARLINA, s. 1. An old woman, *S. Philotus.* 2. A contemptuous term for a woman, although not far advanced in life, *S. Douglas.* 3. A witch, *Loth. Tweedd. Pennecuik.* 4. The last handful of corn cut down in harvest-field, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas, *S. B.* If before this, it is called the *Maiden.*—*Su. G. kaering, kaerling, anus.*

CARLIN-HEATHER, s. Fine-leaved heath, *Erica cinerea, Linn., S.; also called Bell-heather.*

CARLIN-SUNDAY, s. That preceding Palm-Sunday, or the second Sunday from Easter, *S.*

CARLIN-SPURS, s. pl. Needle furze, or petty whin, *Genista Anglica, Linn., S. B. q. "the spurs of an old woman."*

CARLIN-TEUCH, (gutt.) adj. As hardy as an old woman, *S. B.—Teuch, S., tough.*

CARLING, s. The name of a fish, *Fife.* Supposed to be the *Pogge, Cottus cataphractus, Linn.*

CARLINGS, s. pl. Peas *birded* or broiled, *Ang.* According to *Sibb., "pease broiled on Care-Sunday." Ritson.*

CARLISH, CARLITCH, adj. 1. Coarse; vulgar. *Dunbar.—A. S. ceorlic, vulgaris.* 2. Rude; harsh in manners. *Popul. Ball.*

CARL-TANGLE, s. The large tangle, or fucus, *Mearns.*—Perhaps so termed from its being covered with small pieces of fuci, of a grayish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age. *V. CAIRN-TANGLE.*

CARLWIFE or WIFECARLE, s. A man who interferes too much in household affairs; a cotquean, *Lanarks.*—From *karl, a man, and wife, a woman, as used in S., or perhaps as denoting a housewife.*

CARMELE, CAEMYLIE, CARAMEIL, s. Heath peas, a root, *S. Orobustuberosus, Linn. Pennant.*—*Gael. cairmeal, id. V. KNAPPARTS.*

CARMILITANIS, s. pl. The friars properly called Carmelites.

CARMUDBELT, part. adj. Made soft by lightning; applied either to a person or a thing, *Ayrs.*—From *C. B. car-iaw, to bring, or rather cur-aw, to beat, to strike, and meithal, mezal, soft, mezal-a, to soften.*

CARNAIL, a. j. Putrid. *Wallace.*—*Fr. charogneux, putrified; full of carrion, Cotgr.*

CARNAWIN, CURNAWIN, s. A painful sensation of hunger, *Kinross.*—Perhaps from *E. core, and the v. to gnaw; Heart-gnawing or Heart-hunger, q. v. Car, cor, or cur, is, however, frequently prefixed to words as an intensive particle. V. CUR.*

CARNELL, s. A heap; a dimin. from *carn.* *Bellenden.*

CARN-TANGLE, s. The large, long fucus, with roots not unlike those of a tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea, *Aberd., Mearns.*

CARNWATH-LIKE, a. j. 1. Having the appearance of wildness or awkwardness, *S.* 2. Applied to what is distorted, *S.; synon. thrawn.* An object is said to lie very *Carnwath-like*, when it is out of the proper line.

CAROL-EWYN, s. The name given in Perth. to the last night of the year; because young people go from door to door singing carols, for which they get small cakes in return.

To CARP, CARPE, v. a. 1. To speak; to talk; to relate, whether verbally, or in writing. *Wynetown. O. E. id. P. Ploughman.* 2. To sing. *Minstrelsy Border.*—*Lat. carpere, to cull.*

Falkative, Roxb. 2. Forward, *ibid.* is originally the same with *Calatic*.
L. v. n. To squabble, Mearns.
quabble; a broil.—Su. G. *kass-a*,
-en, stridere.

pl. Fish-carriers, or people who
the sea through the villages.—Fr.

SPITAWB, CASPIE LAWS, s. pl. An
are formerly used in S. *MacLaurin's*
erhaps from Teut. *kasse*, *kouss*,
locking, and *lame*, tepidus, q. "the

make void; to annul. *Acts Ja. IV.*
L. B. *cas-are*, irritum reddere.
nce; accident, O. E. *id.* *Wallace*.
ness. *Barbour*.—Fr. *cas*, matter,

Chalcedony, a precious stone.—L. B.
irra, species lapidis pretiosi; Gall.

1. A sort of basket made of straw,
in a boll of meal, S. B. *Brand*. It
etc. 2. Used in Orkney instead of a
made like a *bee-skep*, and used for
Statist. Acc.—Teut. *kasse*, capsa,
; Ital. *cassa*; L. B. *cassa*, *id.*; Su. G.
in quo pieces portantur, &c.
Defeated; routed. *Bellenden*.—
eak; to crush.

rist; a contortion; as, *His neck has*
a wrong cast, S. 2. Opportunity;
Mortality. 3. A turn; an event of
oss. 4. Lot; fate. *Hamilton*. 5.
view. *Douglas*. 6. Subtle contriv-
stagem. *Wynetown*. 7. Facility in
manual work, such especially as re-
or expertness, S. *Douglas*. 8. Le-
ght-of-hand. *Houlste*. 9. The effect
manifested in literary works. *Doug-*
of one's hand, occasional aid, such
other by one passing by, in perform-
exceeds one's strength. 11. Applied
He wants a cast, said of one who is
ve some degree of mental defect, or
ellect.—C. B. *cast* signifies a trick,
cast, *modus agendi*.

strict; a tract of country, S. 2. That
e in which one travels, S. *Ross*.
; of herrings, haddocks, oysters, &c.,
S.—Su. G. *kast-a*, to cast, to throw.
internio halecum.

To use; to propose; to bring forth.
nytes, LL. S., to exhibit excusea.—
mittere.

To eject from the stomach, S. B. *Kecst*,
To cast up, E.

Applied to eggs. 1. To beat them up
&c., S. 2. To drop them for the pur-
tion; a common practice at Hallowe'en,

To give a coat of lime or plaster, S.;
—The v. is often used in this sense by it-
sue is said to be *cast* or *rough-cast*, S.
the term obviously refers to the mode of
the *cast*, i. e. by throwing it from the

; applied to bees, S.—Al-
as a v. n., it must have

been originally active, q. to send forth; to throw off a
swarm; from Su. G. *kast-a*, *jacere*, *mittere*.

CASTING, s. The act of swarming, as applied to bees;
as, "The bees are juist at the *castin'*," S.—"Before
I go on to advise you about the swarming or *casting*
of your bees, I shall here say a word or two concern-
ing the entries and covers of hives," *Maxwell's Bee-*
master.

To CAST a *clod* between persons, to widen the breach
between them, S. B. *Ross*.

To CAST a *stone* at one, to renounce all connexion with
one, S.

To CAST out, v. n. To quarrel, S. *Romeay*.

To CAST up, v. a. To throw any thing in one's teeth;
to upbraid one with a thing, S. *Ross*.

To CAST up, v. a. 1. To throw up a scum; particularly
applied to milk, when the cream is separated on the
top, S. 2. To resign; to give up with; to discon-
tinue; E. *to throw up*. *Spalding*.—Sw. *kast-a up*;
Dan. *opkast-er*, to throw up.

To CAST up, v. n. 1. To occur; to come in one's way
accidentally; pret. *coast up*, S. *Saxon and Gael*.
This idiom has, perhaps, been borrowed from the
practice of casting or tossing up a piece of coin, when
it is meant to refer any thing to chance. 2. To be
found; to appear, although presently out of the way.
It most generally denotes an accidental reappearance,
or the discovery of a thing when it is not immediately
sought for, S.

To CAST up, v. n. The clouds are said to *cast up*, or
to be *casting up*, when they rise from the horizon, so
as to threaten rain, S. V. **UPCASTING**.

To CAST WORDS, to quarrel, S. B. *Wynetown*.—Su. G.
ordkast-a, to quarrel.

To CAST, v. n. To clear; used to denote the appear-
ance of the sky when day begins to break, S. B.—The
sky now *casts*, an' the birds begin to sing.

It's *CASTIN' up*. The sky is beginning to clear, after
rain, or very louring weather, S.

To CAST, v. n. To warp; to shrivel, S.—"The larix
is liable to *cast*, as we call it, or to warp, after having
been sawn into deals." *Agr. Surv. Stirl.*

To CAST at, v. a. To spurn; to contemn.—Isl. *alkast*,
insultatio, *detrectatio*.

To CAST CAVELS. To cast lots. V. **CAVEL**, sense 2.

To CAST CAVILL BE SONE OR SCHADOW. To cast lots
for determining whether, in the division of lands, the
person dividing is to begin on the sunny, or on the
shaded side of the lands, S. *Balfour*.

To CAST COUNT. To make account of; to care for; to
regard, *Aberd.*

To CAST A DITCH. To make a ditch; to cast a trench.
Spalding.

To CAST GUDER. To throw goods overboard, for
lightening a ship. *Balfour*.

To CAST ILL on one. To subject one to some calamity,
by the supposed influence of witchcraft, S. V. **ILL**, s.

To CAST OPEN, v. a. To open suddenly, S. *Spald-*
ing.

To CAST PEATS, or TURFS. To dig them by means of
a spade, S. *Spalding*.

To CAST A STACK. When a stack of grain begins to
heat, it is *casten*, or turned over, in order to its being
aired and dried, S.

CAST-BYE, s. What is thrown aside as unserviceable;
a castaway, South of S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

CAST EWE, CAST YOW. One not fit for breeding; the
same with *Draucht Ewe*, q. v. *Roxb.*

CAST-OUT, s. A quarrel, S.; syn. *Outcast*.

is stick in the hole which he has newly making this change, the boy who has the stick it into an empty hole. If he succeeds, the boy who had not his stick (for the stick is the hole to which he had run, is put out, and the ball. When the Cat is in the hole, against the laws of the game to put the

"Strix Babo, (Linn. syst.) *Katyogle*, owl." *Edmonstone's Zell*. V. KATOGLA.

1. a. To thrust the finger forcibly under a barbarous mode of chastising, Dumfr. ; U.

2. d. To give one his catclips, to punish him. —Belg. *lellen*, denotes the gills of a fish, *lelle*, the lap of the ear.

1. A very short distance as to space, S. cat may leap. *Hogg*. 2. A moment; "I ye in a catleap," i. e., instantly, "I you as quickly as a cat can leap," S. V.

"To tumble the catmaw," to go topsy-turvy, S. B.

A caterer; a provider. *Wallace*.—O. *economus*. V. KATOURIS.

1, v. n. To contend; to quarrel, Roxb.

A supposed disease to which the roots of trees are subject from handling cats too frequently. It is also believed, in Angus, that if a cat treads a dead body afterwards walk over a house, the head of that house will die. Another superstition prevails, that if a cat treads over a dead body, the first person who passes over will become blind. The superstition, in such circumstances, has been traced to the design to guard the bodies of the dead from the ravages of animals. V. CATTER.

Carnous. Expl. "a diminutive person," Strathmore.

1. AGE. The same play that is otherwise King's Cushion, q. v., Loth.

2. CLIP, s. A plaything for children, made of ribbon on the fingers of one person, and transferred to those of another, S.

3. s. 1. The down that covers unfledged birds; synon. *Paddockhair*. 2. The down on the face of boys, before the beard grows, S. 3. Applied to the thin hair that often grows on the persons in bad health, S.

4. CLIP, s. The mica of mineralogists, S.; the name of the vulgar in Germany.—Teut. *glaser*, amiantus, mica, vulgo argentum felium;

5. CLIP, s. The name given to the *Auricula ursi*, Roxb.

6. CLIP, s. A plaything for children, made of ribbon, small cord, or tape, which is so disposed by one person as to fall down like steps of a stair, Dumfr.

7. CLIP, s. One of the upright stones which support a gate, there being one on each side, Roxb. 8. CLIP, s. The introduction of Carron grates, these stones found in kitchens only. The term is said to have been introduced from this being the favourite seat of the cat.

9. CLIP, s. The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, Roxb.

10. CLIP, s. The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, Roxb. 11. CLIP, s. The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, Roxb. 12. CLIP, s. The flat top of the *Cat-stane*, Roxb.

CATS-TAILS, s. pl. Hare's-Tail-Rush, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Linn. Mearns. ; also called *Canna-down*, *Cat-Tails*, Galloway.

CATTEN-CLOVER, CAT-IN-CLOVER, s. The Lotus, South of S. Sw. *katt-klor*, cat's claws. V. CATSILLER.

CATTER, CATER, s. 1. Catarrh. *Bellenden*. 2. A supposed disease of the fingers from handling cats. V. CATRICK.

CATTERBATCH, s. A broil, a quarrel, Fife. Teut. *kater*, a he-cat, and *boetse*, rendered cavillatio; q. "a cat's quarrel."

To CATTERBATTER, v. n. To wrangle; at times implying the idea of good humour, Tweedd. ; evidently from the same origin with the preceding.

CATTLE-RAIK, s. A common, or extensive pasture, where cattle feed at large, S.—From *cattle*, and *raik*, to range. V. RAIK.

CATWITTIT, adj. Harebrained; unsettled; q. having the wits of a cat, S.

CAVABURD, s. A thick fall of snow, Shetl.

To CAUCHT, v. a. To catch, to grasp. *Douglas*.—Formed from the pret. of *catch*.

To CAVE, KEVE, v. a. 1. To push, to drive backward and forward, S. 2. To toss. "To cave the head," to toss it in a haughty or awkward way, S. *Cleland*.

To CAVE over, v. n. To fall over suddenly, S. *McIlvill's MS.*

CAVE, s. 1. A stroke, a push, S. 2. A toss.—Isl. *aicaf*, cum impetu, vehementer.

To CAVE, v. a. 1. To separate grain from the broken straw, after threshing, S. B. 2. To separate corn from the chaff, S. A.—Teut. *kav-en*, eventilare paleas; or the v., both as signifying to toss and to separate, may be viewed as the same with Isl. *kaf-a*, volutare; *kafa i keya*, to toss, ted, or cave hay.

CAVE, s. A deficiency in understanding, Aberd.—Teut. *koye*, stultus, insanus.

CAVER, s. A state of commotion, or perturbation of mind, Aberd.; perhaps q. Fr. *cas vif*, a matter that gives or acquires activity; like S. *Pavid*.

CAVEL, CAVILL, s. A low fellow.

CAVEL, CAUIL, CAFLE, KAVEL, KEVIL, s. 1. Expl. "a rod, a pole, a long staff." *Chr. Kirk*.—Su. G. *kafle*, pertica, bacillus; Germ. *keule*, a club. 2. A lot, S. *keul*, S. A. Hence, "to cast cavel," to cast lots. *Cavel*, id. Northumb. *Wallace*. 3. By Rudd. *cavillis* is not only translated lots, but "responses of oracles." *Douglas*. 4. State appointed, allotment in Providence, S. B. *Ross*. 5. A division or share of property, as being originally determined by lot, S. B. *Law Case*. 6. Used to denote a ridge of growing corn, especially where the custom of *run-rig* is retained, Perth. —Su. G. Isl. *kafle*, which primarily means a rod, is transferred to a lot in general; Teut. *kavel*, a lot, *kavel-en*, to cast lots.

To CAVELL, v. a. To divide by lot, S. B. *Law Case*.

KAVELING AND DELING, casting lots and dividing the property according as the lot falls; dividing by lot.

CAVER, KAVER, s. [pron. like E. *brave*.] A gentle breeze, a term used on the western coast of S.; probably from the v. *Cave*, to drive; q. one which drives a vessel forward in its course, or perhaps as including the idea of *tossing*; synon. *Sawr*.

To CAVIE, v. n. 1. To rear, or prance, as a horse, Aberd. Mearns. 2. To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step, *ibid*. A diminutive from *Cave*, *Keve*, v.

CAVIE, s. 1. A hencoop, S. *J. Nicol*. 2. In former times the lower part of the *asurie*, or meat-press.

was thus denominated.—*Tent. kerie*, id., aviary, Lat. *caves*.

CAVIN, *s*. A convent, pron like *B. cave*. That this was anciently in use, appears from the name still given to a burial-place in Aberbrothick, the *cavin kirk-yard*, *s. e.*, the churchyard of the convent, pron *q*. *Cairin*—O. E. *convent*, *Palace*.

CAVINGS, *s* pl. The short, broken straw from which the grain has been separated by means of the barn-rake, *Loth.* V. *CAVE*, *v*.

CAVING, *3d p. sing* Falls suddenly over. *Douglas*. V. *CAVE* over, *v*.

CAVING, *s* pl. Apparently, cat-calls.—From *B. cave*, to call. *Henryson*.

To CAUL, or **CAULD**, *v* *a*. To caul the bank of a river is to lay a bed of loose stones from the channel of the river backwards, as far as may be necessary, for defending the land against the inroads of the water, *B. A*.

CAULD, *CAUL*, *s*. A dam-head, *B. A.* Lay *Last Minstrel*—*Tent. kade*, a small bank.

CAULD BARK, "To be in the cauld bark," to be dead. *B. B. Ross*—Perhaps a corr. of *A. B. bearg*, sepulchre, *q* cold grave.

CAULD-CASTEN TO, *adj* Lifeless, dull, insipid, *Aberd.* pron *Caul-castan-tee*. Metaph. taken from the brewing of beer. If the wort be *cauld-casten* to the harm, *i. e.*, if the wort be too cold when the yeast is put to it, fermentation does not take place, and the liquor, of course, is vapid.

CAULD COAL. *He has a cauld coal to blow at*, "He is engaged in work that promises no success," *B. Prov.*

CAULD COMFORT *L*. Any unpleasant communication, especially when something of a different description has been expected, *B.* 2. Inhospitability, *Roxb*. This generally includes the idea of poor entertainment.

CAULD-KAIL-HET AGAIN, *s*. 1. Literally, broth warm and served up the second day, *B.* 2. Sometimes applied to a sermon preached a second time to the same auditory, *B.* 3. Used as an *adj* in denoting a flat or insipid repetition to whatever way, *B.* *The Entail*.

CAULDLIE, *adv*. Coldly, *B.*

CAULD-LIKE, *adj* Having the appearance of being cold, *B.*

CAULDNESS, *s*. Coldness, in regard to affection, *B. Keith's Hist*.

CAULDRIFENESS, *Coldness*, *s*. 1. Susceptibility of cold, chilliness, *B.* 2. Coolness, want of ardour, *B.* *Baillie*.

CAULD ROAST AND LITTLE SODDEN. A proverbial phrase for an ill-storedarder, as, "He needna be sae nice, atweel, for gif a tale be true, he's [he has] but cauld roast and little sodden [i. e. boiled] at lums," *Roxb*.

CAULD SEED, *Cold-Seed*. Late peas, opposed to Hot seed early peas. *Agr. Surv. Roxb*.

CAULD SHOUTHER. To show the cauld shouter, to appear cold and reserved. South of *B.* *Anti-quary*.

CAULD STEER. Sour milk and meal stirred together in a cold state, *B. B.* This phrase in *Roxb* is applied to cold water and men mixed together.

CAULD STRAIK. A cant term for a dram of unmixed, or what is called raw spirit to *s. e.*, *for Roxb*.

CAULD-WIN, *s*. Little encouragement, *q* a cold wind blowing on one, *Clydes*.

CAULD WINTER. The designation given to corn brought in from the field to the barn, and, perhaps, in other counties, to corn brought in from the field to the barn.

CAULER, *adj*. Cool. V. *Callote*.

CAULKER, *s*. The hinder part of a hogged, &c. V. *Cawken*.

CAULMES V. *Calmes*.

To CAUM, *v* *a*. To whiten with Cam clay. V. *Camstone*.

CAUPE, *CAUTIA*, *CAULPES*, *CAUPES*, *a*. made by a superior, especially by the lord, on his tenants and other dependants, for aid and protection, under the name of *Caup*. This was generally the best horse, or, rather, had in his possession. *Acts*. *Caup* denotes a gift, *See G. Caup-a*, *See*.

CAUPINA, *Expl* "a sailor's cheer in a hor. Complaint *B.* For a *Caup* together."

CAURE, *s*. Calves, the pl. of *caup*, a commonly used in the West of *B.* *Pop*. *B.* *Caure* that the word is the same in *N. Caure*, *id*.

CAUSEY, *CAUSEY*, *s*. A street, *B. D. Kaitze* *id*. 1. To *Caup* the Causey, of the Causey, to appear openly of credit and respectability, *q* to be used of stinking, or taking obscure alleys, *B.* 2. To *Tak* the Crown of the Causey, to pride and self-assurance. *Baillie*.

CAUSEYER, *s*. One who makes a cause.

CAUSEY-CLOTHES, *s* pl. Dress in which to appear in public. *B. Baillie*.

CAUSEY FACED, *adj*. One who may go without blushing, or has no reason for others. *B. B.*

CAUSEY TALKS, *s* pl. Common news, *B.*

CAUSEY-WREES. A person is said to *Caure* who neglects his or her work, or on the street, *Aberd.*

CAUTEL, *s*. Wile, stratagem. *Acts*. *cautelle*, 'a wile, sleight, crafty man, &c. *Loth*.

CAUTION *s*. Security, *B.* "Caution is and pure, for payment of sums of money, or of facts, or conditions, depending on events." *Spalding's M.D. v. Caup*. This has been borrowed from *cautio*, *id*, *law*.

To FIX CAUTION, to bring forward a case, *B. ibid*.

To SET CAUTION, to give security, synonymous with *Caup*. *Spalding*.

CAUTIONER, *s*. A surety, a sponsor, term. *Acts* *Ja. V*.

CAUTIONLY, *s*. Suretyship, *B. Acts*.

To CAW, *v* *a*. To drive, to compel to strike, with the prop of to search, as, "I'll caw the hull town for't, or *Caup*."

To CAW Cashes, To spread malicious reports, *Aberd.*, *q* to carry them about to another, like one who hawks goods.

To CAW a Nail. To drive a nail, *B.*

To CAW a Nail to the Head. To drive extremely. *B. Ross*.

To CAW on. To fix or fasten, as, "To fix a shoe on the foot of a horse."

To drive out. 1. *To Caw the Cow out o' rd, S.* "He has nae the sense to ca' the ' a hail-yard," an old proverb signifying e of incapacity which unfits a man for the ces of life." *Gl. Antiquary, iii. 350.* 2. *A the cawing out o' a hail-yard,* a phrase monly used to denote any thing that is of that is unworthy of any concern, or of the ertion in its behalf, S. 3. "*I wadna caw ' my hail-yard,*" a proverbial phrase conly spoken of a very insignificant person, whom no account is made; in allusion, as m, to the driving of any destructive animal itchen-garden.

cap. To stagger in walking; a vulgar ed of one who is drunken, and borrowed ecessity of following a flock of sheep from le, when they are driven on a road, *Fife.*

's Wa' or Way. "*Caw your wa',*" is a ase signifying "move on," c. drive away; your waas, for "go away," S. *Ross.*

's Hoge to the Hill. To snore. Of one who, ring, indicates that he is fast asleep, it is e's cawin his hoge to the hill," *Aberd.*

CAIN, v. a. To contradict, *Aberd.* Per- nd of secondary sense of **AGAIN-CALL, v.** to

CYNNIS. "*Lamskynniss and cawer skynniss*" eg. Apparently calf skins.—*Sa. G. kalfwar,*

, *part. pa.* Fatigued, wearied of any thing t, *Loth.*—Perhaps an allusion to the fatigue hen driven far, from Caw, to drive, and *driven away.*

A calf, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

COUNTRY, CAWF-GRUND. V. CALF-COUNTRY.

a. A lot. V. **CAVEL**, and to **COUTCH BE**

a. The act of driving, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

Chalk, S. Caulk, A. Bor. Wallace.—A. Alem. *calc*; Dan. Belg. *kalck*; Isl. *kalk*; k; Lat. *calx*, id.

a. 1. The hinder part of a horse's shoe d, and pointed downwards, to prevent the m sliding on the ice, S. 2. Metaph. used to mental acrimony. *Guy Mannering.* 3. a drum; a glass of ardent spirits, S.—Isl. *curvus, kek-a, recurvi*; as referring to the e *coulter.*

a. A contemptuous name for a man, S., e E. *cowl. Clelland.*

ER, v. a. To quiet, to calm, *Upp. Clydes.*; th *Chammer, q. v.*

a. A mould. *Acts Ja. V. V. CALNES.*

a. Apparently, an emperor, or Caesar; as is sometimes written *Caeser. Chron. S. Poet.*

A sort of sack or net made of straw, S. B. wa, a fish net. V. **CASSIE.**

LAIR, a sort of easy chair of straw, plaited anner in which bee-hives or skeps are made,

A small tub." *Gl. Surv. Nairn and Moray.*

a. E. Sea. Thus it is evidently the same *Saye, q. v.*

NE, a Gaelic designation, used to denote of a clan, Highlands of S. O pron. hard, *verley.* Gael. *ceann*, head, *cine*, a race, ly; the same with A. S. *cina*, genus; Isl.

CEDENT, s. The person who executes a deed of resig- nation; a forensic term; Lat. *ced-ere. Acts Ja. VI.*—"Cedent is he who grants an assignation; and he who receives it is termed Cessioner or Assigny." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law. Dict.*

To CEIRS, SEIR, v. a. To search. *Douglas.*—Fr. *cherch-er*; Ital. *cerc-are*, id.

CELATIONE, s. Concealment. *Acts Mary.*

CELDER, CELDER, s. A chalder, or sixteen bolls of Scots measure.—L. B. *celdra* is used in the same sense.

To CELE, v. a. To conceal, to keep secret. *Balfour's Prac.*—Fr. *cel-er*; Lat. *cel-are.*

CELICALL, adj. Heavenly; celestial. *Douglas.*

CELT, s. 1. The longitudinal and grooved instrument of mixed metal (bronz), often found in S. *The Pirate.*

2. *Stone Celt,* the name given to a stone hatchet, S.

CENCRASTUS, s. A serpent of a greenish colour, having its speckled belly covered with spots re- sembling millet-seeds. *Watson's Coll.*—Fr. *conchris*, Lat. *cncrus*, id.

CENSEMENT, s. Judgment. V. **SENSEMENT.**

CERCIOUR, s. A searcher. "*Cerciouris, veslaria,*" &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CERSS, v. a. To search. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *cherch-er.*

CERT. For *cert*, with a certainty; beyond a doubt, *Fife.*—Fr. *à la certe*, id. V. **CERTY.**

CERTAINT, adj. Corr. from E. *certain*, the mode of pronunciation in the northern counties of S. *Spald- ing.*

CERTY, CERTIE, s. By my *certy*, a kind of oath epuivalent to *troth*, S. *Saxon and Gael.*—It is pro- bable that Fr. *certe* had been anciently pronounced *certé.*

CERTIONAT, part. pa. Certified. A forensic term. —L. B. *certion-are, securum reddere.*

CESSIONAR, CESSIONARE, s. The person to whom an assignment of property is legally made; syn. with *Assignay. Balfour.*

CEST, CESSIT, pret. Seized. *Wallace.*

CH. Words of Goth. origin, whether S. or E., be- ginning with *ch*, sounded hard, are to be traced to those in the Germ. or northern languages that have *k*, and in A. S. *c*, which has the same power with *k*.

CHACHAND, part. pr. *Chachand the gait*, pursuing his course. *R. Collyear.*—O. Fr. *chack-ier*, to chase; to pursue.

To CHACK, v. n. To clack, to make a clinking noise, S. *Clelland.*

To CHACK, v. a. 1. To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke; as when the sash of a win- dow falls on the fingers, S. 2. To job; synon. *Prob, Stob, Dumfr.* 3. To give pain in a moral sense, S. 4. To lay hold of anything quickly, so as to give it a gash with the teeth, *Ettr. For.*—E. *check*; Tent. *kack- en, kek-en*, increpare; synon. S. R. *Chat, q. v.*

CHACK, CHATT, s. A slight repast, taken hastily, S. *Gall.*—Q. a *check* for hunger.

FAMILY-CHACK, s. A family dinner, excluding the idea of ceremonious preparation, S. *Rob Roy.*—It is also pronounced *check.*

CHACK, CHEOK, s. The Wheat-eat, a bird, Orkn. *Motacilla oenanthe*, Linn. *Barry.*—Nearly the same with the last part of its Germ. name, *stein schwaker.* V. **STONE-CHACKER.**

To CHACK, v. n. To check, S. Hence,

CHACK-REEL, CHEOK-REEL, s. The common reel for winding yarn. It is thus denominated, because it is

constructed with a *check*, or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a cut has been wound on it, *S.*

CHAIK (in a road), *s* A rut, the track of a wheel, Loth. Hence,

CHACKIE, *adj* 1 Unequal, *as*, a *chackie* road, a road that is full of ruts, or has many inequalities in it, Loth. 2 Applied to ground that has much gravel in it, South of *S.*

CHACK A PUDDING *s* A selfish fellow, who, either in eating, or in whatsoever other way, lays hold of any thing that is good, *Ettr. For* — Perhaps a corr. of *E. Jack-pudding*

CHACKARAILLY, *s*. Apparently some kind of checkered or variegated cloth *Watson's Coll.*

CHACKART, **CHACKIK**, *s*. The stone-chatter, a bird, *Buchan. Tarras's Poems* *V STANE-CHACKER.*

CHACKIE-BLYND-MAN *s* Blindman's-buff, *Sp. Forbes. Jackie-blind-man*, Angus, *id.*

CHACKIE-MILL, *s* The death-watch, Angus. *V. Dedachack*

CHACKIT, *part. adj* Chequered, *S. Tarras. — Fr. échecque*

CHACKLOWBIE, *s*. Mashed cabbage, mixed with barley-broth, *Aberd.*

CHAD, *s* Gravel, such small stones as form the bed of a river, *S. B. — Teut. kade, haus, ora.*

CHADDY, *adj* Gravelly, *as*, *chaddy* ground, that which chiefly consists of gravel, *S.*

TO CHAFAUSE, *v. n* "To suffer," *Gl. Ross, Ang.*

TO CHAFF, *v. n* To chatter, to be inquisitive, Loth. — *Teut. kaffen, gannire, labrare, q. to bark*

CHAFFER *s* The round lipped whale, *Shell.* "Delphinus Orca, (Linn. Syst.) Chaffer-whale, Grampus" *Edmonstone's Zet.*, *ii* 300.

TO CHAFFLE, *v. n* To chaffer or higgie? *Saint Patrick*

CHAFFRIE, *s* Refuse, *Lanarks.* — This seems formed from *E. chaffer*, merchandise, from *A. S. ceap-an*, *Alam. chaup-an*, *Moos G. kaup-an*, to purchase, used in an oblique sense for trading wares.

CHAFFRON, *s* Armour for the head of a war horse *V Cheveron*

CHAFTIS, **CHAFTS**, *s pl* Chops, *S.* A Bar *chaftr.* *Pebble to the Play.* *Su. G. kjaeft, kjaeft.* *Id. kjaft-* *ur*, the jaw-bone A Bar *chafis, chafis*, *id.* Hence also *K. chops*

CHAFT BLADE, *s* The jaw-bone, *S.*

CHAFT TALK, *s* Talking, prattling, *Aberd.*, from *chaftr* and *talk* *Poems Buchan Dial.*

CHAFT TOOTH, *s*. A jaw-tooth, *S.*

CHAIK, *s* Purchase, bargain, *R. cheap* *Aberd. Reg.*

TO CHAIPE, *v. n* To escape *Wallace* To *chape* or *chasp* still signifies to escape. *Upp. Clydes. — Fr. échapper, Ital. scappare, id.*

CHAIPIES, **CHAPIS**, *s pl* Price, rate, established value of goods. *Acts Ja. I. — A. S. ceip* price, from *ceap-an*, to buy

TO CHAISTIPK, *v. a* To chastise *Bellenden*

TO CHAK, *v. a* To check, *Wallace*

CHAK *s* The act of checking stop *V. CHAK*

TO CHAK, *v. n* 1 To gnash, to snatch at an object with the chops, *as* a dog does, *S. Douglas* 2 It expresses the sharp sound made by any iron substance, *as* the latch, or ruck of a door when entering into its socket, to click, *S.* 3. To *chak* to, to shut with a sharp sound *Bellenden*

CHAKER, *s*. A chess-board *Aberd. Reg.*

CHARIL, *s*. The wrist *Watson's Coll. V STANE-BAIRN*

CHAKKIR, *s*. The Rachequer *Aberd. Reg. CHUKER*

CHALANCE, **CHALLANCE**, *s* Challenge, except used in a forensic sense *Act Audit*

CHALANDRIE, *s* Probably, imitations of alabaster. *Burd. — Fr. calandre*, a species of lark

CHALORICK **CHALOR**, *s* The name given in Orkney Islands to the *Scopie*, *Homotrypa atrata* *Linn. Statist. Soc. — Id. twalder, id. Fens. Zool*

CHALFER, *s* Apparently, a chaffern. *Lanark. — Fr. échaffer*, to chase, to heat

CHALLENGE, *s* Removal by death summoning the other world, *as*, 'He has gotten a hasty challenge' *i. e.*, a sudden call, *Aberd.*

CHALLENGEABLE *adj* Liable to be called in question *Acts Ja. I*

CHALMER, *s* Chamber *Douglas*

CHALMER OF DEIS, **CHAMER OF DEIS** *i* A par. 2 The best bed room Properly a chamber of

having a part of it elevated above the rest, covered with a canopy or *das* *V CHAMBER*

CHALMER-CHIELD, *s*. A valet of the chamber 'The treasurer paid David Rizzio, in April, 1515, as *chalmers-chield*, or valet of the chamber' *Chalmers' Mary* *V CHIEL, CHISTO*

CHALMER GLEW, *s* "Chambering, secret business" *Gl. Sbb. V GLEW*

CHALMERLANE, *s* Chamberlain *Acts Ja. I*

CHALMERLANRIZ, *s* The office of a chamberlain *chamberlainish p. Acts Ja. VI*

CHALMILLET, *s* The stuff called camel milk and wool. *Inventories* In *O. R. chamois* camel being originally made of the hair of the

CHALOUS, *Sir Gawen and Sir Gal. i. 11* *V. CH.*

CHAMBERERE, *s* A chamberlain *King's* *Fr. chambrier* *id. Sw. kamrer*

CHAMBERDESK *i* A parlour, a name still by some old people *Fife* Properly, *Cham-*

deir 2 Sometimes, the bed room — *Fr. cham-*

deir, a chamber with a canopy *V DEIR*

CHAMLANRIE *s* The office of a chamberlain. *O. Fr. chamellan* a chamberlain *V CHALMER*

CHAMLOTHE, **CHAMLET**, *s* Camelot, or camel From *Fr. chamara*, a camel, this cloth

originally made of camel's hair

TO CHAMMER, *v. a* To quash to silence, to *as*, 'If I had heard him, I wad hae chamber-

talk *id. him*, "Heck — *Teut. kammern*, *ma-*

hieren, *rei here*, *arrestare*, *kammer-en*, *in cell-*

deir, *q. to confine* to restrain

TO CHAMP, *v. a* To chop, to wash, to *chomp*, *Lancash.* to cut things small *Godan-*

German. Belg. kappen, *id.* Or rather from *Id. k-*

manicare

CHAMP, *s* A wire *as*, "That's a perfect *ch-*

Tweed *q. what a sudden down or unusual*

feet of animals.

CHAMP, *s* The figure that is raised on *diaper-*

de — *Fr. champ* is applied to work of the same

as, *champ d'uns tapisseries* but the term *as*

to *diaper* *man* denotes the area, or *as*

which the figures or tapestry are raised.

CHAMPARTE, *s* Field rent that portion of

of the soil paid by a tenant to his lord *Fr. champ*

or *champart*, *id.*

CHAMPILS, *s. pl* Mashed potatoes, *Dumfries*

CHAMPT, adj. Having raised figures, embossed, *deperd. Police of Honour*.—*Teut. schamp-en, nide, scalpere.*

CHANCELLARIE, *s.* Chancery. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. chancellerie*, *id.* Johnson conjectures that *E. chancery*, has been, "probably, *chancellery*, then shortened."

CHANCELLOR of a Jury. The foreman of it, *S. East Mid-Loth.*

TO CHANCH, *v. a.* To change. *Acts Ja. V.*

CHANCY, adj. 1. Fortunate, happy, *S. Douglas*.—*Fr. chanceux*, *id.* 2. Foreboding good fortune, *S.* Any person or thing viewed as inauspicious, is said to be *no chancy*, *S.* This term is very commonly applied to one who is supposed to be conversant with magical arts. 3. Safe in a literal sense; but commonly used with the negative prefixed; *not chancy*, *not safe, dangerous.* *Ross.*

CHANDLER, **CHANLER**, *s.* A candlestick, *S. Ramsay*.—*Fr. chandelier*, a branch for holding candles, used obliquely. *Grose* mentions *chandler*.

CHANDLER-CHAFTS, **CHAN'LER-CHAFTS**, *s. pl.* Lantern-jaws; thin cheek-blades, *S. Skinner*.

CHANG, *s.* Apparently, reiteration of one thing, *Aberd. Chirmen' chang.* *Skinner*.—This word seems to be used in a similar sense with *Channarin*; allied, perhaps, to *Isl. kiarak*, avium vox; *crocitus*, & "a croaking sound." *V. CHIRME.*

CHANGE, *s.* Custom; as denoting the practice of buying from certain persons, *S. Train's Mountain Pass.*

CHANGE, **CHANGE-HOUSE**, **CHANGIE-HOUSE**, *s.* A small inn or alehouse, *S. Smollett*.

CHANGE-KEEPER, *s.* One who keeps an alehouse, or a petty inn, *Pertha. Lanarks.*

CHANGE SEATS, THE KING'S COME. A game well known in *Loth.* and in the South of *S.*—In this game as many seats are placed round a room as will serve all the company save one. The want of a seat falls on the individual by a kind of lot. All the rest being seated, he who has no seat stands in the middle, repeating the words, "Change seats, change seats," &c., while all the rest are on the alert to observe when he adds, "The King's come," or as it is sometimes expressed, "The King's coming," as they must then all rise and change their seats. The sport lies in the bustle made in consequence of every one's endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual who is left without a seat. *Rob Roy*. This game, although childish, is evidently meant to ridicule the political scramble for places on occasions of a change of government, or on the succession.

CHANLER-CHAFTED, adj. Lantern-jawed; having chops like a *chandler* or candlestick, *S. B. Journ. Lond.*

CHANNEL, *s.* A gutter; a kennel. *Balfour's Pract.* *Fr. chenal*; *Belg. kennel*; *Lat. canal-is*, *id.* This word has been probably borrowed from the French, while residing in this country, during the reign of Mary.

CHANNEL, *s.* Gravel, *S.* (synon. *chad.*)—Perhaps from *channel*, the bed of a river. *V. CHINGLE.*

CHANNELLY, adj. Gravelly, *S. Statist. Acc.*

CHANNEL-STANE, *s.* The name given to the stone used in the diversion of curling. *Gall.*—Perhaps thus denominated, as they are generally such as are taken from the bed of a river.

CHANNER, *s.* Gravel; often *Channers*; synon. with *Channel*, *Aberd.*

TO CHANNER, *v. n.* To fret, to be in a chiding humour, *S. Minstrelsy Border*.—*Ir. canar-an*, to

mutter or grumble; *Gael. id. canran*, contention, grumbling.

CHANOS, adj. Gray; hoary. *Douglas*.—*Lat. canus*. *V. CANOIS.*

CHANRY-KIRK, **CHANNERY-KIRK**, *s.* Corr. of *Chanonry*, or *Canonry kirk*, *i. e.*, Kirk of the Canons, *S. Spalding*.

CHANTER, *s.* The flute-like tube of the bagpipe, on which the tune is played, *S. Lady of the Lake*.—*Gael. cantair*, chanter, (*Shaw*,) apparently a singer; primarily applied to the person; hence, perhaps, to the instrument.

CHANTERIS, *s. pl.* Laics endowed with ecclesiastical benefices. *Bannatyne Poems*.

CHANTY, **CHANTIE**, *s.* A chamber-pot; an urinal; a cant term, *Roxb., Ayr., Fife, Aberd. Picken.*

CHANTICLEER, *s.* A name given to the Dragonet, Firth of Forth.—"Callionymus Lyra, Dragonet; *Chanticleer*, or *Gowdie*." *Neill's List of Fishes*. This name is also given to a cock, *Scot. and Eng.*

CHANTIE-BEAK, *s.* A prattling child; a chatter-box, *Roxb.*—Apparently from *Fr. chant-er*, to warble, (*E. chant*,) as expressive of cheerfulness, and *bec*, the bill or beak. *V. BEIK, s.*

CHANTIN', adj. Loquacious, and at the same time pert, *Roxb.*

CHAP, *s.* 1. A fellow, a contemptuous term; sometimes *chappie*, or "little chap," *S. Burns*. 2. Like child, it is also applied to a female, *S. B. Ross*.—*Su. G. kaeps, keips, kaebis*, homo servilis conditionis.

TO CHAP, *v. a.* 1. To strike with a hammer, or any instrument of similar use, *S.*—*Teut. kapp-en*, incidere; *Belg. schopp-en*, to strike, *Sewel*. 2. To chop, to cut into small pieces, *S.* 3. To bruise; to beat; to break, *S. B.*—*Teut. kapp-en*, conscindere minutim. **TO CHAP hands**, to strike hands, especially in concluding a bargain, *S. Ross*.

TO CHAP off, to strike off.—*Su. G. kapp-a*, to amputate.

TO CHAP, *v. n.* 1. To strike; "the knock's *chappin*," the clock strikes, *S. Guy Mannering*. 2. **TO chap at a door**, to knock, to rap, *S. Sir Egeir*.

CHAP, **CHAUF**, **CHOPPE**, *s.* 1. A stroke of any kind; a blow, *S. Burns*.—*Teut. kip*, ictus; *Moes. G. kaupat-jan*, colaphos ingerere. Or perhaps *Su. G. kaep*, baculus, a stick. 2. A tap or rap, *S. Minst. Bord.* *Z. Boyd* uses *choppe* in the same sense.

TO CHAP, **CHAUF out**, **CHAUPS**, *v. a.* 1. To fix upon any person or thing by selection, *S.* Hence the phrase, *Chap ye, chuse ye.* *Ramsay*. 2. Suddenly to embrace a proposal made in order to a bargain; to hold one at the terms mentioned, *S.*—*Belg. kipp-en*, to choose; which seems only a secondary sense of the *v.* in *Teut.*, as signifying to lay hold of.

CHAP, *s.* The act of choosing; *Chap and choice*, great variety, *S. B. Ross*.

CHAP, *s.* A shop. *Many.*

TO CHAP out, *v. a.* To call out by a tap on a pane of the window, *S. Blackw.*

TO CHAP yont, *v. n.* To get out of the way, *Aberd.* Apparently equivalent to *E. chop about*, as applied to the shifting of the wind. *Tarras's Poems*.

CHAP AND CHOICE, great variety, *S. Gl. Shirrefs*.

CHAPDUR, *s.* Chapter. *Chart. Aberd.*

CHAPIN, **CHAPPIN**, *s.* Chopin, a quart, *S. Shirrefs*.

TO TAK A CHAPPIN, is a circumlocution commonly used to express an attachment to intoxicating liquor, *S.*

CHAPIS, *s. pl.* Established prices and rates. *V. CHAIPES.*

CHAPYT V CHAIR.

CHAPLING s. The term used when, at an election, merchants or craftsmen lose their individual votes, and go with the majority of their guild or craft — *Sc. G. kappel-a*, to gag, bacillo or obturare, from *kapp*, baculus.

CHAPMAN, s. A pedler, a hawker, s. a merchant, O E *Stat. Acc* — A. S. *cappman*, Sw *kappman*, a merchant.

CHAP-MILL, s. Choppers.

CHAPPAN, adv. "Tall of stature, clever" *Gl. Picken*. Ayr. also expl. 'lusty,' Ed. 1813. — This must be merely a Scottish modification of the E. word *chopping*, used in the first sense.

CHAPPED BY *pret.* Apparently got out of the way *Pitcott*. V. *Char yond*.

CHAPPER, s. An instrument for bruising potatoes, &c., *Aberd*.

CHAPPIE, s. A little fellow, s. *Galt*.

CHAPPING-STICKS, s. Any instrument which one uses for striking with, s. *Kelly*.

CHAPTERLY, adv. A presbytery is said to be chapterly met, or convened, when all the members are present, formerly written *Chapfourly*. — The term has been transmitted from the times of popery, from *chapter* *chaptour*, 'an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church.'

CHAR, s. Carriages. *Barbour* — Fr *char*, a wagon, a car.

CHAR, s. A certain quantity of lead. *Balf. Pract.* — It seems properly to signify a cart-loadful. V. *Char* s. Carriages.

To CHAR, v. a. 1. To stop. *Douglas*. 2. To char by, to turn aside. *Douglas*. — A. S. *cear-an*, to turn, to turn from, divertere.

CHAR. On *char*, to a side. *Douglas*. — A. S. *cear*, turning, bending, winding.

To CHAR. *Char doute*. Perhaps, 'murmur, distrust.' *Barbour*. A. S. *cear-an*, to complain, to murmur.

CHARBUNKILL, s. 1. A carbuncle. *Douglas*. 2. An ulcer. *Pulswort*. Fr *carbuncle*, carbuncle, the pescent blotch or sore, termed a carbuncle.

CHARD, *pret.* V. CHIR.

CHARD. Expl. "leaning place."

CHARE, s. A chariot. *Douglas*. — Fr *char*, id.

CHARGE, s. Carr, charge. *Ross*. — Like E. *charge* from A. S. *car*, cura, or *cearig*, sollicitus.

CHARGES, s. pl. Rents. *Book of Discipline*. — Fr *charge* pension, rente.

To CHARK, v. n. 1. To make a grating noise, as the teeth do when grinding any gritty substance accidentally mingled with one's food, *Dumf. Chirks*, q. v. *synon*. To be habitually complaining, to be constantly in a querulous humour. *id.*

CHARKAN, s. Meaning doubtful.

CHARKER, s. A cricket, *Dumf.* — Probably from A. S. *cear-an*, *stridere*, 'to create, to make a noise, to chirp, or chirke.' *Samner*.

CHARLEWAN, CHARLEWAT, s. The constellation *Pom. Mayr* also called the Plough s. *Douglas*. A. S. *carlewan*, *carlewat*, *carlewat*, *carlewat*.

CHARNALL HANDS, s. pl. Strong hands used for mowing down or mowing, reaped and often lay up a place, on each side of the gate, s. *concealings*, E. *Waller*. — Fr *charnall* a hinge, a turning joint.

CHARNALE, s. Perhaps from Fr *charnall*, a hinge, or turning joint. *Inventory*. V. *Charnall*, *Hand*.

CHARNIS V CHAR, s.

CHARTER-HOUSE, s. The name given to monastery of the Carthusians. — Fr *chartreuse* *Jo. VI*.

CHARTOUR, s. A place for holding writings.

CHARVE, adv. Great, *Orin*.

CHAS, s. The game of chess. *Inventory*.

CHASBOL, CHASBOT, CHASBOW, s. Poppy. *playnt* s. *Douglas*.

CHASE, s. Brack a chase, perhaps begun a purr. *Knox*.

CHASER, s. A ram that has only one testicle, *Edinb. Hagg*.

CHASS, s. Case, condition. *Wallace*.

To CHASTY, v. a. To chastise, to correct. *Barbour*. Fr *chastier*, id.

To CHASTIFY, v. a. To make chaste. — Perhaps more strictly signifying emasculation, like Fr *chastier*. However, L. B. *cast* *accare* ac, signification *cast* exhibere, servare, *Du Cange*.

To CHASTIZE, v. a. To abridge. — Evidently metaph. use of the E. v.

CHASTYLY, s. The same with *Chastity*.

To CHAT, v. a. 1. To browse slightly. 2. To s. *synon* *chack*.

CHAT TIE, Hang thyself, *Rudd Douglas*. — coming to *Storr*, *Chafis* 'sometimes a root for the gallows.' *Gl. Aberd*.

CHATON, CHATON, s. "The bezel, collet, broadest part of a ring, &c., wherein the stone is set." *Fr*.

To CHATTEL, v. a. To divide a thing by many fractures, to break suddenly into small pieces. *Aberd*. to *Shatter*, E.

CHATTY PESS, s. A term used in calling to *Roxh*. Evidently of the same origin with *Chaf*.

To CHATTLE, v. n. To eat as a rabbit, to chew, to nibble, to chew festly, *Knox*. Fr — may be a dimin. from A. S. *cear-an*, or *Teat* *en*, *knowen* id. *murder*.

CHAUDMALLET, s. A hawk's beating. E. Evidently a rel. of *Chaudmalle*, q. v.

CHAUDMELLE, s. A sudden fall or parcel. — Fr *Chaud* hot, and *melle*, *melis*, *brout*.

CHAUD PEAKE, s. *bonnet* *Pulswort*. — Fr *chaud*, *id*.

CHAVELING, CHAVELIN, s. A tool especially played by cartwrights and coachmakers, for making hollow or circular wood. s. *synon* s. *with* *chavre*, *Aberd*. *Rep*. A. S. *cear*, a shaving instrument, *Teat* *chavre* *dolabrum*, *planula*, from *chavre* to smooth with a plane.

CHAFFRAY, s. Merchandise. — *Chaffray*, *id*. *Fr*, from A. S. *cappian*, to buy, also to sell. *Chaffray*.

CHAFES, s. A stone, *Roxh*, *syn* *Fr*. *Fr* q. what *chafes*, s. checks or restraints the which apt to overflow.

To CHAI M, v. n. To chew voraciously, to eat. *Fr*. *id*. *chammi*, *macula*, *hamed*, *volutaria*, *hamed*, *motus*, *maxillatum*.

CHAYE, adv. 1. A term denoting that 'on black cattle when about to part' — partly applied with touch like *id*. *Dumf.* *Chaye* *id*. 2. Also applied to a swartly person, *whom* *id*. *id*. — *id* *undoubtedly* the same with *Chay*, q. v. *for* *Chay* *is* *always* *from* *me* *id* *writing* *the* *id* *Fr*.

To CHAW, v. a. 1. To chew, s. as in E. 2. To cut by attrition, *Aberd*.

- to CHAW**, *v. a.* 1. To fret, to gnaw. *Douglas*. 2. To provoke, to vex, *S.*—*O. Fr. chaloir*, to put in pain; *Fr. chold*, "disappointed, frustrated," *Cotgr.*
- CHEAP OT.** A Scottish idiom commonly applied to one who superabundantly deserves any affront or misfortune he has met with; *q. cheap of it.*
- CHEARY, CHEERIE**, *adj.* Cheerful, *S.* *Picken.*
- CHEATRIE, CHEATRY**, *s.* 1. Deceit; fraud, *S.* *Fountainhall.* 2. The act of cheating; fraud; deceit in mercantile dealings, play, or otherwise, *S.*
- CHEATRIE, CHEATRY**, *adj.* 1. Fraudful; deceitful; "a cheatrie body," one addicted to cheating, *S.* 2. Applied to the means used for deception, *S.*; as in the old adage, "Cheatrie game 'ill aye kythe," *i. e.*, false play will show itself sooner or later.—*A. S. ceatt*, circumventio; *Su. G. kyt-a*, mutare, permutare, lare; dolose imponere, *Seren.* Cheatrie may, indeed, be viewed as compounded of *A. S. ceatt*, circumventio, and *ric*, dives; *q.* "rich in deceit."
- CHEAT-THE-WUDDIE**, *adj.* Defrauding the gallows of its rightful prey, *S.*; *s.* One who defrauds the gallows. *Rob Roy.* *V. WIDDIE.*
- CHEATS, CHITS**, *s.* The sweet-bread. *Chits and snaws*, a common dish in *S.* *i. e.*, kidneys and sweet-breads. *Watson's Coll.*
- CHECK**, *s.* A bird. *V. CHACK.*
- CHECKSPAIL**, *s.* A box on the ear; a blow on the cheek or chops; *q. cheekplay*.—From *Teut. spel*, also *spiel*, *lutan.* *Cherkspool*, *Fife.*
- CHEDHRE**, *s.* *Chedher Male*, an unintelligible phrase. *Chart. Sancti Andr.* *V. CHUDREME.*
- CHECKIE, CHEEKIE, CHECKIE**, *adj.* Full of cunning, *Aberd.* *Tarras.*—*Teut. kerke*, fallacia, dolus.
- to CHEEK**, *v. a.* "To flatter," *Gl. Skirrefs, Aberd.* *Teut. boeck-en* signifies to pilfer, supplant, manticulate; or from the same origin with *Cheekie*.
- CHEEK of the Fire.** The side of the fire, *Roxb.* *Ingle deck*, *synon.*
- CHEEK-BLADE**, *s.* The cheek-bone, *S.* *Cleland.*
- CHEEK-POB-CHOW.** Cheek by jole, *S.* *V. CHOL.*
- to CHEEM**, *v. a.* To knock one down, *Orkn.*—Perhaps it originally denoted a stroke on the chops, from *Isl. kinn*, *maxilla.*
- CHEERER**, *s.* A glass of spirits mixed with warm water and sugar; a tumbler of toddy, *South of S.* *Appt. Guy Mannering.*
- CHEESE-BAKE**, *s.* A frame for drying cheeses when newly made, *S.* *V. BAKE.*
- CHEESE-BACK**, *s.* The same with *Cheese-bake*, *S.* *Ferguson.*
- CHEET**, *interj.* The call directed to a cat, when one wishes her to approach, *S.* It is generally doubled; as, *Chert! cheet!*—There seems to be little reason to doubt that this is from *Fr. chat*, the name given to the animal.
- CHEFFOUN**, *s.* A piece of ornamental head-dress for ladies. *V. SCHAFFOUN.*
- CHEIF-SCHIMMELS**, *s.* A principal dwelling-place, or manor-house. *Acts Ja. VI.* *V. CHENYS.*
- CHEIFTIME**, *s.* Reign; *q.* the time of one's being chief, or sovereign. *Collyear.*
- to CHEIM**, *v. a.* To divide equally; especially in cutting down the backbone of an animal, *S. B.*—Apparently corr. from the *E. v. chine*, used in the same sense, from *chine*, the backbone. *Fr. eschin-er*, *id.*
- to CHEIP, CHELPE**, *v. n.* 1. To peep, to chirp, as young birds in the nest, *S.* *Complaynt S. Chepe*, *O. E.* 2. To squeak with a shrill and feeble voice, *S.* *Galscrift.* 3. To mutter; applied metaph. to man,
- S. Barnatyne Poems.* 4. To creak, *S.*—*Isl. keyp-a*, vagire modo puerorum; *keipar*, puerorum vagitus.
- CHEIP, CHEEP**, *s.* A whisper; the slightest hint or inuendo, *S.* It admits of the same various significations as the *v.* It is also used, in a general sense, to denote noise of any kind. "I did not hear a cheip," *i. e.*, there was not the least noise, *S.*
- CHEIPER**, *s.* The cricket, an insect; denominated from the noise it makes, *Loth.* When *cheipers* come to a house, it betokens good luck, *Roxb.*
- CHEIPER**, *s.* The Bog Iris; so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves, *Roxb.*
- CHEIPING, CHEEPING**, *s.* Shrill squeaking, *S.*
- to CHEIPS**, *v. a.* To buy or sell. *Maitland Poems.*—*A. S. ceap-an*, emere, vendere; whence *E. cheapen.*
- to CHEIS, CHEISS, CHES, CHESE**, 1. To choose. *For-dun.* 2. To appoint; used in an oblique sense. *Sir Tristrem.*—*Moes. G. kes-an*; *A. S. ceas-an*; *Belg. kies-en*; *Su. G. kes-a*, *id.* *Chauc. chese.*
- to CHEITLE**, *v. n.* To chirp; to chatter or warble; applied to the sounds emitted by small birds when they sit upon their young, or feed them, *Kinross. Perth.*—It must be viewed as radically the same with *Teut. quedel-en*, garrire, modulari.
- CHEITRES**, *Dunbar, Maitland Poems*, p. 48, read *chekis.*
- CHEK**, *s.* 1. Cheek. *Douglas.* 2. The post of a gate. *Douglas.* The posts of a door are still called the *door-checks.*
- CHEKER, CHECKER**, *s.* The exchequer. *Stat. Rob. III.*
- CHELIDIRECT**, *s.* A kind of serpent, *Burel.*—*Fr. chelydre*; *Lat. chelydrus*, *id.*
- CHEMAGE.** *Wallace.* *Chemes kie*, *i. e.*, high dwelling, seems the true reading. *V. CHENYS.*
- CHEMER**, *s.* A loose upper garment. *Barbour.* *V. CHYMOUR.*
- CHEMYS, CHYMES, CHYMMES, CHYMIS**, *s.* A chief dwelling; as the manor-house of a landed proprietor, or the palace of a prince. *Baron Courts.*—*O. Fr. chesmes, chesnois*, the chief mansion-house on an estate; *L. B. caput mansi.*
- CHENYIE, CHENYE**, *s.* A chain. *Hanged in a Cheynie*, hung in chains. *Complaynt S.*
- CHENNONIS**, *s. pl.* Canons belonging to a Cathedral. *Houlate.*
- to CHEPE**, *v. n.* To chirp. *V. CHEIP.*
- CHERITIE, CHERITE**, *s.* Meaning doubtful.
- to CHERK**, *v. n.* To emit a grating sound, *South of S.* *Hogg.*
- CHERRY of Tay.** The name formerly given to a species of sea-fish in the firth of Tay; supposed to be the Smelt, *S.* *Spirling.*
- CHESBOW**, *s.* The poppy. *V. CHASBOL.*
- to CHIESE**, *v. a.* To choose. *V. CHEIS.*
- CHESYBIL**, *s.* An ecclesiastical dress, *O. E. chesuble*, a short vestment without sleeves. *Wyntown.*—*L. B. casubla*; *Fr. casuble*, *id.*, a little cope.
- CHESOP**, *s.* An ecclesiastical dress. Abbrev. from *Chesybil*, *q. v. Incentories.*
- CHESS**, *s.* The quarter, or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces. "The chess of an orange," one of the divisions of it, *Roxb.*—*Fr. chässe*, "that thing, or part of a thing, wherein another is enshased," *Cotgr.*
- CHIESS**, *s.* 1. The frame of wood for a window; a sash, *S.* 2. The iron frame which surrounds types, after they are set for the press, *S.*—*Fr. chassis* also signifies a "printer's tympane," *Cotgr.*

CHIN, s. A long chin; a chin which projects.

CHIPP, v. n. 1. A bird is said to be *chipping*, when it cracks the shell, A. Bor., id. 2. To break a shell or calix; applied to flowers, also when it begins to germinate, S. Douglas. 3. Applied to the preparation necessary to the person. *Méist. Bord.* 4. Transferred to a child, is in the early state of pregnancy, S. 5. It is said when it begins to ferment in the work. O.—Belg. *kipp-en*, to hatch; to disclose. *s. pl.* Most probably, gins; snares; traps, to Teut. *kip*, decipulum, from *kipp*.

CHIRP, s. A term used in a promise made for the purpose of pacifying or pleasing it; a *chirp-burdie*, Loth.—Perhaps a child's *cheep-burdie*, from the noise made when it is cooed out; or a corr. of Fr. *chapeau borde*, perhaps, an embroidered hat.

CHIT, s. A mischievous spirit. *Palace of V. SKETCHES.*

A chair. *Inventories.*

Cheer; entertainment. *Dunbar.*

CHIRK, CHIRK, CHIRK, v. n. 1. To make a chirp, S. *Popular Ball.* To *chirk* with the teeth, to *chirk* the teeth, to rub them together, S. 2. Used to denote "the noise of feet when the shoes are full of water," S. A. S. *carac-ian*, crepitare, stridere, to crack; Chaucer, to *chirke*.

The sound made by the teeth, or by any when rubbed obliquely against another.

s. n. 1. To chirp, Roxb.; syn. *Chirp*. A low, melancholy sound, as birds do in before a storm, Clydes. *Hogg*. 3. "To chirp," Clydes.—Sw. *sori-a*, to murmur; noise like running water, Seren.; A. S. *corr-ian*, queri, murmurare. 4. To whistle.

The single emission of a low, melancholy sound.

s. Such a sound continued, ib.

v. n. To laugh immoderately, Dumfr. *Chirk with laughter*.—Perhaps in allusion to the noise made by a moor-fowl, or partridge, when it chirps. *CHUR, CHURL.* Ihre, rendering the noise, murmurare, mentions Germ. *kurrel-n*,

The double-chin; the wattles of a cock, *CHOLER.*

A small bit of anything, especially of a mark.—Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *schier-en*,

s. pl. Pieces of coal, of an intermediate size between the largest and *chows*, which are the largest except what is called *culm*, Fife.

Chirms of grass, the early shoots of grass, when it is supposed, has been corr. from E. *r. germe*, id.

v. a. To warble, S. *Picken*.

Chirp, v. n. 1. Used to denote the mournful chirp of birds, especially when collected before a storm, S. Douglas. 2. To chirp, necessarily implying the idea of a melancholy cry. 3. To be peevish; to be habitually angry, S.—Belg. *kerm-en*, lamentari, quiritari; *r.* vox avium, garritus; Dan. *kærner*, to fret.

CHYRME, s. 1. Note; applied to birds. Douglas. 2. A single chirp. *Train*.

To **CHIRPLE, v. n.** To twitter as a swallow, S. B. A dimin. from E. *v. to chirp*.

CHIRPLE, s. A twittering note, S. B.

To **CHIRP, v. n.** To chirp, Clydes.—O. E. *chære*, id.; Germ. *kirr-en*, *girr-en*, to coo as a dove; also to emit a shrill sound.

To **CHIRT, v. a.** 1. To squeeze; to press out, S. Douglas. 2. To act in a gripping manner; also, to squeeze or practise extortion, S. 3. "To squirt, or send forth suddenly," Gl. Sibb., Roxb.

CHIRT, s. 1. A squeeze, S. 2. A squirt, Roxb. 3. A small quantity; as, a *chirt of grass*, a small quantity of grass; a *chirt of water*, applied to very little water, Roxb.

To **CHIRT, v. n.** To press hard at stool, S. *Picken*.

To **CHIRT in, v. n.** To press in, S. O.

To **CHIRT, v. n.** Expl. in Gl. to "confine laughter," Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.

CHIRURGINAR, s. Surgeon. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **CHISELL, CHIZEL, v. a.** To press in a cheese-vat, S. O.

CHIT, s. A small bit of bread, or of any kind of food, S.

To **CHITTER, v. n.** 1. To shiver; to tremble, S. Ramsay. 2. To chatter. The teeth are said to *chitter*, when they strike against each other, S.—Teut. *tritter-en*; Germ. *schütt-ern*, to quiver.

To **CHITTER, v. a.** To warble; to chatter, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*.—Germ. *switcher-n* denotes the chirping or chattering of birds.

CHITTER-LILLING, s. An opprobrious term. *Dunbar*.—Perhaps the same as E. *chitterlin*, the intestines.

To **CHITTLE, TOHITTLE, v. a.** To eat corn from the ear, putting off the husks with the teeth, Dumfr.—Isl. *tull-a*, rostro quater, vel avellere; *tull*, the act of tearing or peeling.

To **CHITTLE, v. n.** To warble; to chatter, Dumfr. Synon. *Quitter*. *R. Nith. Song*.

CHIZZARD, v. n. KAISART.

To **CHIZZEL, v. a.** To cheat; to act deceitfully, S. B. *Chouse*, E.—Belg. *kweez-l-en*, to act hypocritically.

CHOCK, s. A name given, in the West of S., to the disease commonly called the *croup*.—Perhaps from its tendency to produce suffocation.

CHOFFER, s. A chaffing-fish, S.—Fr. *eschauff-er*, to chafe, *eschauff-ure*, a chafing.

CHOFFING-DISH, s. The same.

To **CHOISE, CHOYSE, CHOYCE, v. a.** 1. To choose; to elect, S. *Blue Blanket*. 2. To prefer, S. *Maxwell's Bee-master*.

CHOK-BAND, s. The small strip of leather by which a bridle is fastened around the jaws of a horse, S.

CHOKKEIS, pronounced chouks, s. pl. The jaws; properly the glangular parts under the jaw-bones, S. Wallace.—Isl. *kalka*, *kialke*, maxilla, the jaws; *kouk*, gulla, faux, bruti. V. **CHUKIS**.

CHOL, CHOW, s. The jole or jowl. *Evergreen*.—A. S. *ceole*, faucis, *ceolas*, fauces, the jaws. *Cheek for chow*, S., cheek by jole. Ramsay.

CHOLER, CHULLER, CHURL, s. 1. A double chin. S. *Journal Lond.* 2. *Chollers, pl.*, the gills of a fish, Upp. Clydes. Roxb.; *Chullers*, Dumfr.—Perhaps from some supposed resemblance between the inflation of the lungs and that of the double chin, especially under the influence of anger.

CHOLLE, s. Perhaps the chough. *Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.*

median vessel, Ang. Fife. Used as synonym.

2. A term denoting ten swine. *Forrest*

AT, a cat of three colours, as of black, brown, & S. Tortoise-shell cat, E. *Acts Ja. VI.*

ABOUT, encircled; surrounded.—For *circul.*; Lat. *circum-*us.

1. adv. Circularly. *Aberd. Reg.*

UJACK, v. n. To agree to, or correspond. *Loth.* A term most probably borrowed from *deeds*.—Lat. *circumjace-re*, to lie round or

ENVEN, **CIRCUMVEN**, v. a. 1. To environ. 2. To circumvent. *Acts Ja. V.*—Im- from Lat. *circumven-ire*, like Fr. *circuven-* are used in both these senses.

2. pl. Cistercian monks.—Fr. *Cisterciens*.

CITIZEN, s. A citizen.—Fr. *citoyen*.

1. s. The harp. *Houlate.*

PIES, s. pl. The traces by which a plough in Orkney; *Thacts, thates*, synonym. S. *Agri.*

2. s. A musical instrument. *Houlate.*—L. ; Fr. *cithole*, an instrument with chords.

CITIZEN, s. A citizen. *Acts Ja. VI.*

1. A misnomer for an old English penny. *Nam.*

CLAWICK, s. 1. The state of having all the a farm reaped, but not inched, *Aberd. Banff.* autumnal feast, or Harvest-Home, *Aberd.*; *aiden*. When the harvest is early finished, 1 the *Maiden Clawick*; when late, the *Car-*

HEAF, **CLYACK-SHEAF**, s. The *Maiden*, or ful of corn cut down by the reapers on a ard.

SUPPER, **CLYACK-SUPPER**, s. The feast at thirty years ago, on the cutting down of on a farm; now, that the entertainment is ill the crop be inched, rather inaccurately id to the feast of Harvest-home, *ibid.*

A large wooden vessel. *Clan-Albin*.—; a board, trough, &c.

CLAUGHANE, s. A small village, border- be Highlands, in which there is a parish 3. Elsewhere, it is called the *kirk-town*.

VI.—From Gael. *clachan*, "a circle of as churches were erected in the same places times of heathenism, had been consecrated cal worship

AL, s. The term formerly, if not still, given strict of Kyle, to *Candle-coal*; called *Par-* a Carrick and elsewhere.—If not from Gael. me, q. stone-coal, like Belg. *steen-koolen*; allied to Teut. *black-en*, Isl. *klak-a*. as referring to the noise in burning; as it r the same reason, to be designed *Parrot-coal*.

ER, **CLASHER**, v. n. To move onwards, or ; with difficulty, and slowly, in a clumsy, loose manner, *Loth.*

CUIDIN, s. The stone of the tubs or *cuidies*; at the market-place of Inverness, on which ants rested their tubs in carrying water from r. Hence, *Clachnacuidin lads and lasses*, of Inverness. To drink *Clachnacuidin*, to prosperity to the town of Inverness.

* **CLACK**, s. Expl. "slanderous or impertinent dis- course." *Gl. Shirefs.* *Aberd.*

CLACK, s. The clapper of a mill, S.—Teut. *klack*. sonora percussio.

CLADACH, s. Talk. V. **CLAITACH**.

CLAES, pl. Clothes. V. **CLAITH**.

CLAFF, s. The cleft or part of a tree where the branches separate, *Galloway*.—Su. G. *klafsa*, rup- tura; Isl. *klaf*, fœmorum intercapedo; from *kljfs-a*, to cleave.

CLAFFIE, adj. Disordered; as, *claffe hair*, dishev- elled hair, *Berwick*. Perhaps q. having one lock or tuft separated from another.—Isl. *kljfs*, findo, diffindo, *klafsa*, fissus.

CLAFFIE, s. A slattern, *ibid.*

CLAG, **CLAGE**, s. 1. An encumbrance, a burden lying on property; a forensic term. S. *Dallas*. 2. Charge; impeachment of character; fault, or imputation of one, S. *Ritson*.—Teut. *klaghe*, accusatio; Dan. *klage*, a complaint, a grievance. Or, perhaps, rather from the same origin with E. *clog*; q. what lies as a *clog* on an estate.

CLAG, s. A clot; a coagulation, S.; as, "There was a great *clag* o' dirt sticking to his shoe."—Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta alicujus rei, *Halderson*.

To **CLAG**, v. a. To obstruct; to cover with mud or any thing adhesive, S. *Wallace*. *Clog*, E. "The wheels are a' *claggit* wi' dirt."—Dan. *klæg*, viscous, glutinous, sticky; Isl. *kleggi*, massa compacta.

CLAGGY, adj. Unctuous; adhesive; bespotted with mire. V. the v.

CLAGGIM, s. A preparation of treacle, sold to chil- dren; q. *clag* him. *Aberd.*

CLAGGINES, s. Adhesiveness in moist or miry substances, S.

CLAGGOCK, s. "A dirty wench," *Gl. Sibb.* A drag- gletail. *Lyndsay*.

CLAHYNNHE, **CLACHIN**, s. Clan or tribe of people living in the same district. *Wyntown*.—Gael. Ir. *clan*, id.; Moes. G. *klahaim*, children.

CLAYCHT, s. Cloth. *Aberd. Reg.*

CLAYERS, **CLYERS**, s. pl. *A disease in cows, similar to Glanders in horses, *Roxb.* V. **CLYERS**.

CLAYIS, s. pl. Clothes, S. V. **CLAITH**.

To **CLAIK**, v. n. 1. To make a clucking noise, as a hen does, especially when provoked, S. 2. To cry incessantly, and impatiently, for any thing, S. 3. To talk a great deal in a trivial way, S.; to *clack*, E. 4. To tattle; to report silly stories, S.—Isl. *klak-a*, clango, avium vox propria, *klack-a*, to prattle; Su. G. *klack*, reproach.

CLAIK, s. 1. The noise made by a hen, S.—Isl. *klak*, vox avium. 2. An idle or false report, S. *Morison*.

CLAIK, **CLAKE**, s. The bernacle, *Anas Erythropus*, (mas.) Linn. *Bellenden*.—It seems to have been supposed that this goose received its name from its *claik*, or the noise which it makes.

CLAIK, s. A female addicted to tattling, *Aberd.*

To **CLAIK**, v. a. To bedaub or dirty with any adhe- sive substance, *Aberd.* "Clait, besmeared." *Gl. Shirefs.*

CLAIK, s. A quantity of any dirty, adhesive sub- stance, *ibid.*

CLAIKIE, adj. Adhesive, sticky, dauby, id.

CLAIKRIE, s. Tattling; gossiping, S.

CLAYMORE, s. 1. Used for a two-handed sword. 2. The common basket-hilted broad-sword worn by Highlanders, S. This has long been the appropriate signification.—Gael. *claidamh mor*, literally "the

To CLAM, CLAM r a To grope or grasp ineffectually, Ayrs Gaid This may be merely a provincial variety of *glaum*, q v It may, however, be allied to *Idi. Klemm-a*, conjecture, (comp.) *agrie*.

CLANGLUMBEROUS, adj. Bulky, lumbering; belonging to the class of those who glum about. V. CLUMBER

CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To give a sharp blow, S. *Minst.*
2. To take a seat hastily, and rather noisily, *Scots.*

CLAP down, *v. a.* To throw down with a shrill, noise. *Melville's MS.*

CLAP down, *v. n.* To sit down in a hurried and way, S. *Har'st Rig.*

CLAP, *s.* A catch; a hasty hold taken of any object. *Claght*, synonym. *Ross.*

CLASH, *adj.* Feeling the force of family or nation, S.; from *clan*. *Heart of Mid-Loth. iv.*, 32.

CLASHED, *part. pa.* Of or belonging to a tribe. *Acts Ja. VI.*

CLASH, *s.* One belonging to some particular clan. S. *Jacobite Relics.*

CLASH, *s.* A piece of wood that makes a noise in the act of grinding, S. *Clapper*, E. Burns.—*Fris.* Belg. *kleppe*, crotalum, crepitaculum.

CLASH, *s.* The symbols of investiture in the act of a mill, S.—“The symbols for land are mill and stone, for mills *clap* and *clapper*.” *Ersk.*

CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down. *Clappit*, *part. pa.*, to a horse or other animal that is much tired in the flesh after being greatly fatigued; as, *my clappit*,—“his cheeks were *clappit*,” i. e. red, as it is expressed by medical men, S. 2. To press down *claise*, to prepare linen clothes for mangled or ironed, S.

CLAP, *v. n.* 1. To couch; to lie down; generally to a hare in regard to its form or seat, and giving the idea of the purpose of concealment, S. 2. To lie flat, S. V. CURTIS-CLAP.

CLAP, *v. n.* To stop; to halt; to tarry; as, *clap step in*, and stop for a little, *Fife.*

CLAP THE HEAD. To commend; conveying the idea ofattery, S. *Ramsey.*

CLAP, *s.* A stroke. *Dedis clap*, the stroke of death. S.—Belg. *klap*, a slap; a box on the ear.

CLAP, *s.* A moment; in a *clap*, instantaneously. S.—The idea is a clap of the hand; for *hand-clap*, S. B.

CLAP, *s.* The vulgar designation for the *clap*, S. Syn. *Top of the Head.*

CLAP, *s.* A flat instrument of iron, resembling a box, with a tongue and handle, used for making proclamation through a town, instead of a drum or hand-bell, S. *Poet.*—Teut. *klepp-en*, pulsare, sonare; *klap*, a clapper.

CLAP BREECHES, Small clothes made so tight that they clap close to the breech; a term occurring in the reign of Cha. II.

CLAP, *s.* A public crier, S.—Belg. *klapperman*, a man with a clapper.

CLAP, *s.* A stroke; a discomfiture.—Belg. *klap*, a box on the ear.

CLAP, *s.* A thing formed to make a rattling sound, by a collision of its parts, Aberd. Although it is a pl. termination, it is used as if singular, a *clap*. Syn. *Clap-mill*, *Mearns.*—Teut. *klapper*, caphare.

CLAP, *s. pl.* Holes intentionally made for rabbits to burrow in, either in an open warren, or within an enclosure.—Fr. *clapier*, id.; Sa. G. *klapper*, *clapier* et *retundi*.

CLAPPERCLAW, *v. n.* To fight at arm's length, S. S. a blow as a spider at a fly, Aberd.

CLAPPIT, *adj.* Used in the sense of flabby, Aberd. V. CLAP, *v. a.* 1. To press down.

CLAPSCHALL, *s.* Apparently corr. from *knapskall*, a head-piece.

CLARCHE PIPE. *Watson's Coll.*

CLARE, *adv.* Wholly; entirely, S. *Douglas.*

CLAREMETHEN. According to the law of *Claremethen*, any person who claims stolen cattle or goods, is required to appear at certain places particularly appointed for this purpose, and prove his right to them, S. *Skene.*—From *clare*, clear, and *meith*, a mark.

CLARESCHAW, *CLERSCHAW*, *s.* A musical instrument resembling the harp.—From Gael. *clarsach*, a harp.

CLARGIE, *CLERGY*, *s.* Erudition. *Priests Peblis.*—Fr. *clergie*, id., from Lat. *clericus*.

TO CLARK, *v. a.* To act as a scribe or amanuensis, S. V. CLERK.

TO CLART, *v. a.* To dirty; to foul; to bedaub with mire, S. *Clort*, Perth.

CLARTS, *s. pl.* Dirt; mire; any thing that defiles, S. Hence,

CLARTY, *adj.* 1. Dirty; nasty, S. *Maitland Poems.* *Clorty*, Perth. *Clarty*, Aberd. 2. Clammy, dauby, adhesive, Aberd. *Clart*, to spread or smear. *Clarty*, smeared, A. Bor.

TO CLASH, *v. n.* 1. To talk idly, S. *Cleland.* 2. To tittle-tattle; to tell tales, S.—Germ. *klatschen*, id., *klatchery*, idle talk.

CLASH, *s.* 1. Tittle-tattle; prattle, S. *Satan's Invis. World.* 2. Vulgar fame; the story of the day, S. Burns. 3. Something learned as if by rote, and repeated in a careless manner; a mere paternoster, S. *Waverley.*

TO CLASH, *v. a.* 1. To pelt; to throw dirt, S. *Dunbar.* 2. To strike with the open hand, Loth. *Fife.* 3. To bang a door, or shut it with violence; as, “I *clash'd* the dore in his face,” *Roxb.* *Slam*, A. Bor.—Teut. *klats-en*, resonare, ictu verberare; Dan. *klatsker*, to flap.

CLASH, *s.* 1. A quantity of any soft or moist substance thrown at an object, S. *Galt.* 2. A dash; the act of throwing a soft or moist body, S. 3. A blow; a stroke.—Germ. *klatch*, id. 4. *Clash o' weat*, any thing completely drenched with water, Ayr. *Galt.*

TO CLASH, *v. n.* To emit a sound in striking, South of S.—Germ. *klatsch-en*, cum sono ferire, Wachter.

CLASH, *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a body; properly a sharp sound, S. *Clank*, synonym. *Rob Roy.*

CLASH, *s.* 1. A heap of any heterogeneous substances, S. 2. A large quantity of any thing.—Isl. *klase*, rudis nexura, quasi congelatio; Dan. *klase*, a bunch, a cluster.

CLASH, *CLAISCH*, *s.* A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill, S.

TO CLASH up, *v. a.* To cause one object to adhere to another, by means of mortar, or otherwise. It generally implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering, S.—Flandr. *klæs-en*, affigere.

CLASHER, *s.* A tattler; a tale-bearer, S. *Picken.*

CLASHING, *part. adj.* Given to tattling, S.

CLASHMACLAVER, *s.* Idle discourse, silly talk. Aberd. *Clash-ma-claver.*

CLASH-MARKET, *s.* A tattler; one who is much given to gossiping; q. one who keeps a market for *clashes*, Loth.

CLASH-PIET, *s.* A tell-tale, Aberd. Apparently from

the chattering propensity of the magpie, as for this reason the Latins applied to it the epithet *garulius*.

CLASPS, *s. pl.* An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland, a disease of horses, Border. *Walton*

CLAT, *v.* Used as syn. with *clod*. *Z. Boyd* - Teut. *klotte, klugle, id. gleba, massa*

To **CLAT**, **CLATT**, *v. a.* 1 To rake together dirt or mire, *S.* 2 To rake together, in a general sense, *S.* 3 *Q. kladd, klith* 3, To scrape, to scratch any thing together *Burns* 4 To accumulate by gripping or by traction, *S. Trials M. Lindsay*

CLAT, **CLATT**, *v.* 1. An instrument for raking together dirt or mire, *S.* 2 A hoe, as employed in the labours of husbandry, *S.* 3 The act of raking together as applied to property. 4 What is scraped together by niggardliness, *a. Burns* 5. What is scraped together in whatever way often applied to the heaps of mire collected on a street, *S. Rob Roy*

CLATCH *II* *s.* A sudden grasp at any object, *Fife*, synon. *Cloucht* *S.*

CLATCH *s.* The noise caused by the fall of something heavy, *Elke For* - Teut. *klats, klatsch, scilus resonans, klats-en. resonare actu verberare*

To **CLATCH** *v. a.* 1 To daub with lime, *S. Harle*, synon. 2 To close up with any adhesive substance *Isl. klats, klatsa lin, v. a. no*

CLATCH *II* *s.* Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing - *Isl. klatsa, any thing that daubs*

To **CLATCH**, **CLATCH**, *v. a.* To finish any piece of workmanship in a careless and hurried way, without regard to the rules of art, *S.* - *Isl. klats-a, to patch up, careless converse, to cobble, klats, rudis sutura*

CLATCH *II*, *s.* 1 Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way, *S.* 2 The mire raked together into heaps on streets or the sides of roads *q. clatted together, Leth* 3 A dirty woman, a drab, *as, "She's a nasty" or "dirty clatch," Perth Roxb* 4 Used also as a contemptuous personal designation, especially referring to loquacity, *as, "A claverin' clatch," a loquacious, good for nothing person, Roxb*

CLATH, **CLATH**, *s.* *Clath, S. V. CLATH*

CLATH, *v. pl.* The layers of Cal and Clay, South of *S.* - *Asst. perhaps to C. H. clath, a thin board, a patch or Isl. klatts, massa compacta*

To **CLATT**, *v. a.* To daub, to dirty, *S. Clats, to daub, A. Bor.*

To **CLATTER**, *v. a.* 1 To prattle to act as a tell-tale, *S. Dushar* 2 To be loquacious, to be talkative *S.* 3 To chat, to talk familiarly, *S. Teut. klatter-n, concurre*

CLATTER, *s.* 1 An idle or vague rumour *S. Hudson*, 2 Idle talk frivolous loquacity, *S. J. New* 3 Free and familiar conversation, *S. Skirret* 4. *Ill. clatter, uncivil language, Aberd*

CLATTER BANE, *s.* "Your tongue gangs like the clatter-bane of a goose's arse," or "like the clack-bane in a lake's clack's backside," spoken to people that talk much and to little purpose *Kelly S. Prov.* Both terms convey the same idea *clack-bane, q. clats-bane, being evidently allied to Teut. klack-en. v. bene resonare actu*

CLATTIE BANES Two pieces of bone or slate placed between the first and second, or second and third fingers, which are made to produce a sharp or clattering noise, similar to that produced by castanets, *Tevout* Perhaps from the clattering sound, *cr,*

immediately from Teut. *klats*

Crotalum, Creptaculum, clatra

CLATTERER *s.* A tale bearer, *S.*

CLATTERMALLOCH, *s.* Meadow

CLATTERV, *s.* A rattler a tattle

CLATTIE, *adj.* 1 Nasty dirty, *Z. Boyd* 2 Obscene, *Clydes* -

kladd-a rig ned, as vestesque

kladd-en, to daub, kladdig dirty

CLATTILIE *adj.* 1 Nasty, *S.*

2 Obscenely *Clydes*

CLATTINESS, *s.* 1 Nastiness

Clydes - *Dan. klattar, to blot*

klad, a blot, a blur, kladder, degat, a nasty girl, a slut

CLAUCHANNE, *s.* A village

church *V. CLACHAN*

To **CLAUCHER** *v. a.* To

in rising to stand or walk, *Upper*

To **CLAUCHER** *v. a.* To

clawherit up the siller, *he*

with covetous eagerness *ibid.*

To **CLAUCHER** *to or tal v. a.*

seize an object of which the

desire is than is correspondent

state of the body, *Lanark*

To **CLAUCHT** *v. a.* To lay hold

denly formed from the preterite

CLAUCHT, *pret.* Snatched, *ibid.*

and suddenly *Druidas - S.*

veluti fixis prehendere *This*

pret. of the *v. Clack, q. v.*

CLAUCHT, **CLAUCHT**, *s.* A catch

thing in a sudden and forcible

CLAYER, **CLAYER**, *s.* Clover, *S.*

clayfer, Belg. klaver, id. from

cleave, because of the remarkable

leaves

To **CLAYER**, *v. a.* 1 To talk idly

cal manner, *S. From clayer.*

to gossip, *S. Morison* - *clayer*

clayer clayer, a babbling fellow

CLAYER, **CLAYER**, *s.* 1 Frivolous

Ramsay 2 A vagne or idle reply

CLAYER *s.* A person who talks

other countries *Clayerer*

CLAYERER, *s.* An idle talker, *S.*

To **CLAURT** *v. a.* To scrape, *Dun*

CLAURT *s.* What is thus scraped

CLAUSURE, *s.* An enclosure, *Adj.*

To **CLATT**, **CLATT**, *v. a.* To talk

Clay v.

CLAUSURE, *s.* 1 A species

made of oatmeal and yeast, *ibid.*

plied to a cake that is not much

the fire *q. a very wet state, Leth*

klod, globus, massa

CLAUS, **CLATH**, *s. pl.* Two

in which iron teeth were fixed

the handles used, before the

churn by the country people,

an older name as to fit 1 for being

wheel *ibid.* *S. Canie*

CLAW *s.* A kind of iron spread

board, *Ang. - Teut. klauw-en,*

rasium

To **CLAW**, *v. a.* To scratch. *V.*

various forms which mean *per*

ye claw what ye dinna yeak.

the language of threatening, equivalent to give you a beating," or "a blow," S. "Ye'll tume kyte;" spoken to one who has eaten al, S.

me's back. To promote one's interests. *Ross.* *an auld man's pow.* A vulgar phrase, sig- to live to old age. It is often addressed ly to one who lives hard, *Ye'll never claw,* *Pickers.*

off, v. a. To eat with rapidity and voracious- *Herd's Coll.*

up one's Mittens. V. MITTENS.

CLAY UP, v. a. To stop a hole or chink by mous or viscous substance, S. *Ferguson.*

CLAY, adj. Handsome, in regard to dress, *Tarras.*

CLAC, s. The secundines of a cow, S.—A. S. *clacn,* Hence,

CLAC, s. The coming off of the secundines of S.—A. S. *clacn-ian,* mundare, purgare.

CLAC, s. To make a clean breast of. 1. To full and ingenuous confession, S. *St. Roman.* all one's mind roundly, S. *The Entail.*

CLAC, adv. Cleverly. *Shirrefs.*—Isl. *foen-* ered, facultates.

CLAC, adj. 1. Certain: assured; confident; pre- siderd; *clair* synon., Ang. 2. Determined, d, resolute, *Aberd.*

CLAC, adv. Certainly; used in affirmation, *ibid.*

CLAC, adj. Brightly burning, S. *Lights* *bedow.* V. *Low.*

CLAC, s. Apparently, sharp or shrill sound. *Ja-* *Relics.*

CLAC, s. pl. A beating. V. under *CLAIR, v.*

CLAC, s. The division in the human body from pubis downwards, S. *Ramsay.*—Isl. *klof,* fo- m intercapedo. V. *CLOP.*

CLAC, v. a. To hatch. V. *CLEK.*

CLAC, s. A hatcher, S. V. *CLEK.*

CLAC, s. 1. A brood of chickens, S. 2. Metaph. ally of children, S.

CLAC, s. A board for strik- with at hand-ball, Loth. *Bawbrod, t. e., ball-* d. synon.—Isl. *klecke,* leviter verbero.

CLAC, s. 1. Properly, the time of hatching, applied to birds, S. 2. The time of birth, as trans- ed to man, S. *Guy Mannering.*

CLAC, s. Any stone that separates into all parts by exposure to the atmosphere, Roxb.— m. *kleck-en,* agere rimas, biare.

CLAC, s. A phrase signifying twenty-one in mber. S. Stat. Acc. Q. *clothed* with one in addition.

CLAC, s. 1. To clothe, S. *Burns.* Metaph. applied to foliage. *Ferguson.* 3. Used equely, to denote the putting on of armour. *Acts* *try.* 4. To seek protection from. *Spalding.* 5.

CLAC, s. A *clad bow,* the measure of a *boll* heaped, m. V. *CLAD SCORE.*

CLAC, s. A husband, married; a forensic phrase.

CLAC, s. A right, legally possessing a title, *vested* m. S. *Belf. Pract.*—Isl. Su. G. *klaed-a*; Germ.

CLAC, s. A dress, *Buchan.* *Tarras.* V. *CLAC.*

CLAC, s. 1. Clothing; apparel, S. 2. A complete suit of clothes, *Clydes.*—

**T or stick, crooked*

CLEK, s. 1. A severe blow; properly in- cluding the idea of the contusion caused by such a blow, or by a fall, *Tweedd., Ang.* 2. A stroke on the head, *Orkn.*—Isl. *klyp-ur,* duriore compressione laedit, ut livor inde existat. V. *CLYPE,* to fall.

CLEK, s. Emaciated; lank; in a state of decay, *Lanarks.*

CLEG, s. A gad-fly; a horse-fly. It is pro- nounced *gleg,* S. B.; *cleg,* *Clydes., A. Bor., id.* *Hud-* *son.*—Dan. *klaeg,* id., tabanus.

CLEG-STUNG, adj. Stung by the gad-fly, S.

CLEIDACH, s. Talk. V. *CLEITACH.*

CLEIK, adj. Lively; agile; fleet, *Loth.* V. *CLEUCH, adj.*

To CLEIK, CLEK, CLEEK, v. a. 1. To catch as by a hook, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To lay hold of, after the manner of a hook, S. 3. To seize, in whatever way, whether by force or by fraud, S. *Lyndsay.* 4. *To cleik up,* to snatch or pull up hastily, S. 5. *To cleik up,* obliquely used, to raise; applied to a song. *Peb-* *bles to the Play.*—Isl. *kleik-ia,* to bind with chains. *To cleik up,* to snatch up.

CLEIK, CLEK, s. 1. An iron hook. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. A hold of any object, S. 3. The arm, metaph. used. *A. Nicol.*—Isl. *klakr,* ansa ciltellarum, *kleck-r,* an iron chain.

CLEIKY, adj. Ready to take the advantage; in- clined to circumvent, S. *Rem. Nithsdale Song.*

CLEIK-IN-THE-BACK, s. The lumbago or rheuma- tism, *Teviotd.*; q. what takes hold of one as a hook does.

To CLEIK THE CUNYIE. A vulgar phrase, signify- ing, to lay hold on the money, S. *Waverley.*

CLEIKS, s. pl. A cramp in the legs, to which horses are subject. *Montgomerie.*

CLEYNG. Perhaps a dark substance. *Sir Gawan* *and Sir Gal.*

To CLEISH, v. a. To whip, *Roxb.*; synon. *Skelp.* *Clash,* *Fife, Loth.*—Hence, it is supposed, the ficti- tious name of the author of the *Tales of my Land-* *lord, Jedidiah Cleishbotham,* q. flog-bottom.—Teut. *kleis-en,* resonare ictu verberare.

CLEISH, s. A lash from a whip, *ibid.*

CLEIT, s. A cot-house; *Aberd. Reg.*—Gael. *cleath,* a wattled work; *cleite,* a penthouse.

To CLEITACH, CLYTACH, CLYDICH, (gutt.) v. n. 1. To talk in a strange language; particularly applied to people discoursing in Gaelic, *Aberd.* 2. To talk inarticulately, to chatter; applied to the indistinct jargon uttered by a child, when beginning to speak, *Aberd.*

CLEITACH, CLEIDACH, s. Talk, discourse; especially used as above, *ibid.*—"Cleidach, discourse of any kind; particularly applied to the Gaelic language." *Gl. Shirrefs.*—This word is undoubtedly Gothic; Isl. *klida* conveys an idea perfectly analogous.

CLEITCH, CLEITE, s. A hard or heavy fall, *Ettr. For.*; synon. *Cloit.*—For etymon see *Clatch, s.*

To CLEK, CLEKE, v. a. 1. To hatch; to produce young by incubation, S. *Bellenden.* 2. To bear; to bring forth, S. *Douglas.* 3. To hatch, as applied to the mind, S. *Ramsay.* 4. To feign. *Maitland Poems.*—Su. G. *klaeck-a*; Isl. *klek-ia,* excludere pullos.

CLEKANE-WITTIT, adj. Apparently, feeble-minded; childish; having no more wit than a chicken when *clecket,* or hatched.—Isl. *klok-r,* however, signifies mollis, infirmus.

CLEKET, s. The tricker of an engine. *Barbour.*—E. *clicket,* the knocker of a door; Fr. *cliquet,* id.

CLEM, *adj.* 1. Mean, low, scurvy, as, a *clém* man, a pastry fellow, Loth. 2. Not trustworthy, unprincipled, Roxt. 3. Used by the High School boys of Edinburgh in the sense of curious, singular, a *clém* fellow, a queer fish. Isl. *kleima*, macula, *klema*, maculare. 4. Having a character that lies under a stain. V **CLAM**.

To **CLAM**, *v. a.* 1. To stop a hole by compressing, S. 2. To stop a hole by means of lime, clay, &c., also to *clam* up, S. — A. S. *clama-san*, id.

CLEMEL, *CLAMMEL*, *s.* Expl. steatite, Orkn. "A soft stone, commonly named *Clemel*, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords." P. *Unst*, *Stat. Acc.*

CLEMIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Clementina*, S.

To **CLENCH**, *v. n.* To lump, the same with *Clinch* *Merton's Poem*.

CLENCHIE FIT, *s.* A club-foot, Mearns.

CLENGAR, *s.* One employed to use means for the recovery of those affected with the plague. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **CLENGE**, *v. n.* 1. Literally, to cleanse. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Legally to exculpate, to produce proof of innocence — a forensic term *conv.* from the E. v. to *cleanse*. *Acts Ja VI*.

To **CLER**, *CLARK*, *v. a.* To call, to name. *Wallace*. — A. S. *cler-an*, *clyp-san*, vocare.

CLEP, *s.* A more solemn form of citation, used especially in criminal cases. *Skene*.

To **CLEP**, *v. n.* 1. To act the tell-tale, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To chatter, to prattle, especially as implying the idea of pertness, S. — Belg. *klapp-en*, to tattle, to betray. This term, however, seems to have been of general use as common to Goths and Celts. For C. B. *clap-an*, signifies to babble, and *clapen*, also *clapen*, a talkative gossip, a babbler. *Owen*.

CLEP, *s.* Tattle, pert loquacity, S. — Belg. *ydele klap*, idle chat.

CLEPIE, *s.* A tattler, generally applied to a female, as, "She's a clever lass, but a great *clepie*," *Terriod*. This is merely Teut. *klappeye*, garrula, *Lingularia*, *muher* *dicax*. *Rissan*.

CLEROY. V **CLARQUE**.

To **CLERE**, *CLARK*, *v. n.* To act as a clerk or amanuensis to another, S. 2. To compose, S. *Rob Roy*.

CLERK PLAYS, *s. pl.* Properly, those theatrical representations the subjects of which were borrowed from Scripture. *Calderswood*.

CLET, *CLITT*, *s.* A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore, *Caith.* *Brandy Orkn and Zetl* — Isl. *klitt-ur*, rupes maritima.

CLEUCH, *CLUON* (*gutt*) *s.* 1. A precipice, a rugged ascent, S. B. *Heuch*, *synon.* *Wallace* — Ir. *clouche* a rock. 2. A strait hollow between precipitous banks, or a hollow descent on the side of a hill, S. *Emgreen* — A. S. *clough* *cima* *quacum* *vel* *fluvius* *ad* *montis* *clivum* *vel* *declivum*.

CLEUCH *adj.* 1. Clever, dexterous, light-fingered, S. B. 2. Niggardily and severe in dealing, S. B. — Isl. *klök-r* caudus, vafer. *Term* *klug*, id.

CLUCK CLACK *CLUCK* *CLUCK*, *s.* 1. A claw or talon, *Lyndsay*, pincers of a crab, *Mearns*. 2. Often used in the *pl.* as *synon.* with E. *clutches*. *Scott's Presb. Eloq.* 3. Used figuratively for the hand. Hence *cur-cluck*, the left hand, S. B. *Morsum*. *Parthaj* a and a from Su. G. *klā*, Teut. *klauon*, a claw or talon.

To **CLUCK**, *CLACK*, *v. a.* 1. Properly, to seize, or

to scratch with the claws, as, "The *cluck* an' ye Jons take care," *Atterd*. 2. To with a glance. *Aberd. Fortes*.

CLER and **LAW**, Higher and lower grades. *Cler* seems to be the same with *clerk*, *clerk*.

To **CLEVER**, *v. n.* To climb, to scratch. *King's Quair*. Teut. *klaver-en*, *clum* *reptare* *ungustus* *fixis*, Isl. *klip-r*.

CLEVERUS, *adj.* Clever. V **CLAVIR**.

CLAVIR, *leg* *v. clér*, *s. e.*, clover, *Madd*.

CLAVKIS, *s. pl.* Clarks, mantles.

* **CLEW** *s.* A ball of thread. Winding one of the rites used at Hallow mas. It is an insight into one's future matrimony. "Stool out all alone to the kirk, and dip into the pot a clow of blue yarn wind it off the old one — and towards the utter end will hold the thread, demand, 'What who holds?' and an answer will be returned, kirkpot, by naming the Christian name of your future spouse." *Burns*.

To **CLEW** *v. n.* To cleave to fasten. Teut. *klep-en*, id.

CLEWIS, *s. pl.* Claws, talons. *Douglas*.

CLIBBER, *CLIBBER*, *s.* A wooden saddle, *Caith.* Orkn. *Statist. Acc.* — *clibellac*, from *klif*, *fasula*, *marcina*, and *tor*, bearer.

CLICHEN, *CLICHEN*, (*gutt*) *s.* Something lively speaking, very light, Teut. *clich* — be merely Teut. *klige*, *klige*, Su. G. *klig*, bran chaff.

CLICK CLACK *s.* Uninterrupted loquacity. E. *click* and *clack* both expressive of cessive noise — or Teut. *kluck-en*, *crepant*, *verberare* *resono* *id.*

To **CLYBIGH**, *v. n.* To talk inarticulately. V **CLUTACH**.

CLIDYCH (*CLIDYCH*, *s.* The gravel-bed. *Dumfr.* — Celt. *clidyching*, a stony quarry, or bedded with stones like a quarry.

CLYERS, *s. pl.* A disease affecting the testicles. Teut. *klere* not only signifying a disease of the glands. *Aggr. Nure*. *Dumfr.*

CLYFT, *CLYFT*, *s.* This term, the *clift* may be used as equivalent to this. *Ja III*.

CLIFT, *s.* The place where the limbs of the body, *Aberd.* *Clifting*, *synon.* *clifted*, *clifted*, *clift* the part *pa.* *findere* "I like *clift* was to my *clift*."

CLIFT *s.* A spot of ground, S. A *clift* cleave, because parted from the rest.

CLIFTY *adj.* Clever, fleet, applied to a light make that has good action. *S.* *clift* from Teut. *klige-en*, A. S. *clift* *findere* as its fleetness may be attested length of, *mb*.

CLIFTIE *adj.* Applied to fuel which is as abundantly *cliftie*.

CLIFTINESS, *s.* The quality of being included that of burning brightly. *S.* from A. S. *clift* a *clift*, because *clift* or has many fissures, is more and blacker than solid wood.

To **CLIMP** *v. a.* To look to take hold of, as, "He *climpt* his arm in mine," *klamp-en* *harpagis* *apprehendere*.

LIMP up, *v. a.* To catch up by a quick movement. Fife. Hence,

IMPY, *adj.* A clumpy creature, applied to one disposed to purloin, *ibid.*

LIMP, *v. a.* To limp, to halt, *Entr. For.*

LINCH, **CLYNCH**, *v. a.* To limp, *S. Douglas*. *S. G. Link-a*, claudicare.

NCH, *s.* A halt, *S. A. Wilson's Poems*.

CLING, *v. a.* To shrink in consequence of heat; term applied to vessels made with staves, when the staves separate from each other, *S. Geisen*, *synon.* A. S. *clingan*, marcescere.

NG, *s.* The diarrhoea in sheep, *Loth. Roxb.*—Perhaps from A. S. *cling-an*, marcescere, "to pine, cling, or shrink up." *Somner*.

LINK, *v. a.* 1. To beat smartly, to strike with hard blows, *Aberd.*—*Teut. klincke*, *alapa*, *colaphus*.

To unite two pieces of metal by hammering, *S. an. klinck-er*, *id.* from *klinke*, *lamina*. 3. To clasp, *Aberd. Tarras*. 4. Used improperly, as signifying mend. patch or join; in reference to dress, *Ang. Lark's Rock*, &c. V. *Buxw.* 5. To clink a nail, to bend the point of a nail on the other side; *synon.* with E. *clinch*. *Belg. klinck-en*, "to fasten with nails, to clinch," *Sewel*.

LNK, *s.* A smart stroke or blow, *S. Hamilton*.—*Teut. klincke*, *id.*; *alapa*, *colaphus*.

LNK, *s.* Money; a cant term, *S. Burns*.—From the *word*; *Teut. klinck-en*, *tinnire*.

LNK, *s.* A woman who acts the part of a tale-teller, *Lanarka*.

CLINK, *v. a.* A term denoting alertness in manual operation, *S.*

CLINK, *v. a.* To propagate scandal, *Upp. Lanarka*.

CLINK, *v. a.* To fly as a rumour. *It gaed clinkin rough the town*, *S.*; the report spread rapidly.

LINK ON, *v. a.* To clap on. *Ramsay*.

LINK up, *v. a.* To seize any object quickly and forcibly, *S.*—If not radically the same with the *v. a.* with *n* inserted, allied perhaps to *Dan. lencke*, *chain*, a link, *q. gelencke*.

NEER, *s.* A tell-tale, *Lanarks*.—I hesitate whether view *Belg. klinck-en*, to make a tinkling sound as its origin. The *n. v.* seems intimately allied. *klik-en*, however, signifies to tell again, and *klik-en* an informer, *Sewel*.

NEERS, *s. pl.* Broken pieces of rock; *Upp. Lanarka*; apparently from the sound.

NEET, *pres.* "Struck;" *Gl. Antiq. South of S.*

NE-SAIL, *s.* A nail that is clinched, *ibid.*

NEUMBELL, *s.* A cant term for a bellman; from the clinking noise he makes, *S. O. Burns*.

NT, *s.* 1. A hard or flinty rock. *Gl. Sibb.* "Clints, boulders amongst bare limestone rocks, North." *Gl. imas*. 2. Any pretty large stone, of a hard kind, *S. A.*

The designation given to a rough coarse stone always broken off in curling, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice, *Clydes. Gall.* 4. *Clints*, *pl.* Limited to the shelves at the side of a river.

LYTER, *s.* The player of a clint in curling, *Glen.*

LUY, **CLUY**, *adj.* Stony, *Loth. Douglas*.—*Su. S. hist. scopulus*.

LYP, *s.* 1. An appellation probably borrowed from sheep newly shorn or clipped. *Evergreen*. 2. A colt, the male or female foal of a mare; *Aberd.* A colt that is a year old. *Buchan.*—*Gael. clíobog* denotes a colt, from which *clip* might be abbreviated; and *Teut. klipper*, is a palfrey, an ambling horse.

To **CLIP**, **CLYP**, *v. a.* 1. To embrace. *King's Quair*. 2. To lay hold of in a forcible manner. *Douglas*. 3. To grapple in a sea-fight. *Wallace*.—A. S. *clipp-an*, *clipp-tan*, to embrace.

To **CLYPE**, *v. a.* To fall, *Buchan, Mearns. Tarras*.—Perhaps from *klipp-en*, sonare, resonare. *Cloit*, or *Clyte*, is the term more generally used, *S.*

CLYPE, *s.* A fall, *ibid.*

To **CLYPE**, *v. a.* To act as a drudge, *Aberd—Isl. klif-ia*, sarcinas imponere; *q.* to make a beast of burden of one; *klip-a*, torquere, *klip-a*, angustiae.

CLYPE, *s.* A drudge, *Aberd.*

CLYPE, *s.* An ugly ill-shaped fellow; *as*, "Ye're an ill-far'd clype," *Mearns, Buchan*.—*Isl. klippi*, massa, *synon.* with *Dan. klump*, with which corresponds our *S. clump*, applied to a clumsy fellow.

To **CLYPE**, *v. a.* 1. To be loquacious; to tattle; to prate, *Roxb. Aberd. Ayrs*. 2. To act as a tell-tale, *Aberd.* "To clype, *i. e.*, talk freely," *Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691*. The same with *clap*, but more nearly resembling A. S. *clyp-tan*, loqui. Hence,

CLYPE, *s.* A tell-tale, *Loth.* Always applied to a female, *Clydes*.

CLYPER, *s.* A tell-tale; used more generally, as applied to either sex, *Clydes*.

CLIPFAST, *s.* "An impudent girl." *Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 691*.

CLIPHOUS, *s.* A house in which false money was to be condemned and clipped, that it might be no longer current. *Acts Ja. VI*.

CLYPIE, *s.* A loquacious female, *Clydes*. V. **CLIPPIE**, and **CLEPIE**.

CLYPIE, *adj.* 1. Loquacious, *Loth.* 2. Addicted to tattling, *ibid.* V. **CLEP. v.**

CLYPOCK, *s.* A fall. *Do gie thee a clypock*, I will make you fall, *Ayrs*. V. **CLEPIE**.

CLIPPART, *s.* A talkative woman. V. **CLIPPIE**.

CLIPPIE, *s.* A talkative woman, *S. Gl. Sibb.*—From *Teut. kleps*, dicax, or the E. *v. dip*.

CLIPPYNET, *s.* 1. "An impudent girl." *Ayrs. Gl. Surv.* 2. A talkative woman; *synon.* with *Clippie*, *Lanarks*.—It may be observed, that this nearly resembles *Teut. kleppenter*, crotalus, homo loquax, sonora admodum et tinnula voce pronuncians; *Kilian*.

CLIPPING-TIME, *s.* The nick of time, *S. Antiquary*.

CLIPPS, **CLIPPES**, *s.* An eclipse. *Bannatyne Poems*.

CLIPS, *pres. v.* Suffers an eclipse. *Complaynt Scot.*

CLIPS, *s. pl.* Stories; falsehoods, *Ayrs*.

CLIPS, **CLIPPYS**, *s. pl.* 1. Grappling-irons, used in a sea-fight. *Wallace*. 2. An instrument for lifting a pot by its ears, *S.*; or for carrying a barrel. *Ramsay*. It is also used in relation to a girdle. 3. Hooks for catching hold of fish, *S. B. Stat. Acc.* 4. A wooden instrument for pulling thistles out of standing corn, *Ayrs. Gl. Picken*.

CLIPS, *s. pl.* "Shears;" *Gl. Burns, S. O.*—*Isl. klipp-ur*, *id.*, forfices, *klipp-a*, tondere.

CLIP-SHEARS, *s.* The name given to the ear-wig, *Loth. Fife*; apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of shears or scissors.

CLYRE, *s.* 1. "A clyre in meat," a gland, *S. Teut. klierre*, *id.* 2. To leave no clyres in one's breast," to go to the bottom of any quarrel or grudge, *S.* "He has nae clyres in his heart," he is an honest, upright man, *Clydes*. 3. *Clyres* in *pl.* diseased glands in cattle. V. **CLYRES**.

CLYRED, *adj.* Having tumours in the flesh. *Cleland*.

CLOIT. *s.* An afternoon's nap; a *siesta*, Renfr.—Gael. Ir. *colladh*, sleep, rest.

To CLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in dirty work; used equally in regard to what is moist, *S.*—Tent. *Hadder-en*, maculare. *V.* CLOWTTER, and CLYTARE.

CLOITERY, *s.* 1. Work which is not only wet and nasty, but slimy, Loth. Mearns. 2. Filth or offals of whatever kind; generally conveying the idea of what is moist, or tends to defile one, *S.* Hence,

CLOITERY-MARKET, *s.* The market in Edinburgh in which the offals of animals are sold.

CLOITERY-WIFE, *s.* A woman, whose work it is to remove filth or refuse; who cleans and sells offals, as tripe, &c., Loth. *V.* CLYTARE.

To CLOK, *v. n.* To cluck. *V.* CLOCK.

CLOLE, *s.* Apparently, skull. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* "Ctol, the crown of the head, the skull," Owen; *Ctol*, pericranium, Davies; Boxhorn.—Germ. *Huehl*, glomus.

To CLOMPH, **CLAMPH**, *v. n.* To walk in a dull, heavy manner; generally said of one whose shoes are too large, Ettr. For. Synon. *Cliff*. *V.* CLAMPER up.

CLOK, *s.* A claw or talon, &c. *V.* CLEUCK.

CLOOR, *s.* A tumour. *V.* CLOCR.

CLOUT, *s.* The same with *Clute*.

CLOOTIE, **CLUTIE**, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to the Devil, rather too much in the style of those who "say that there is neither angel nor spirit;" sometimes *Auld Clotie*. *S.* O., Mearns. *V.* CLUTE.

CLOUT, *s.* 1. Any miry or soft substance, especially that which is adhesive and contaminating, *S. B.* 2. The thick *banocks* baked for the use of the peasantry are denominated *Clouts*, Buchan. 3. An inactive ill-dressed woman, Mearns. Hence,

To CLOUT, *v. n.* To clout on, to prepare bread of this description, *ibid.*

CLOUTY, *adj.* Dirty. *V.* CLARTY.

CLOSE, *s.* 1. A passage; an entry, *S.* *cloce*, Douglas. *Arnot*. 2. An area before a house, Roxb. 3. A court-yard beside a farm-house in which cattle are fed, and where straw, &c., are deposited, *S.* 4. An enclosure, a place fenced in.—Belg. *Kluser*, *clau-sura*.

***CLOSE**, *adv.* Constantly; always; by a slight transition from the use of the term in *E.*; "Do you aye get a present when you gang to see your auntie?" "Aye, close," Roxb.

CLOSE BED. A kind of wooden bed still much used in the homes of the peasantry, *S.* *V.* BOX-BED.

CLOREVIEW, **CLOZKEVIE**, *s.* "The haill clorevie," the whole collection, Clydes.

CLOSE-HEAD, *s.* The entry of a blind alley, *S.* *Heart Mid-Loth.*

CLOSER, *s.* The act of shutting up; *E.* *closure*. *Acts Chs. I.*

CLOSEBIE, **CLOZBOURIE**, *s. pl.* Enclosures. Douglas.

CLOSERBIE, *s. pl.* Perhaps clasps, or hooks and eyes. *O. Fr.* *clasier*, *custos*.

***CLOSET**, *s.* 1. A sewer. 2. A night-chair. *Aberd. Eng.*—Lat. *clara*.

CLOSTER, *s.* A cloister, *S.*

To CLOTCH, *v. a. and n.* As *Clatch*, *q. v.*, *Aberd.*

CLOTCH, *s.* 1. "A worn-out cart, shaking to pieces, or any other machine almost useless," *S. B.* *Gl. Surv. Fairs.* 2. "A person with a broken constitution," *ibid.* This is evidently the same with *Clatch*, *q. v.* 3. A bungler, *Aberd.*

CLOUGH, *s.* A precipice. *V.* CLERCH.

CLOVE (*of a mill*), *s.* That which separates what are called the bridgeheads, *S.* *V.* CLOFF.

CLOVES, *s. pl.* An instrument of wood, which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them, *S.* *V.* CLOFF.

CLOUYS, *s. pl.* Claws. Douglas.—Su. *G. klaa*, pron. *klo*, a claw.

To CLOUK, *v. a.* To cluck as a hen, Clydes. *V.* CLOCK, CLOK, *v.*

CLOUP, *s.* A quick bend in a stick, Dumfr.

CLOUPIE, *s.* A walking-staff having the head bent in a semicircular form, *ibid.* Synon. *Crummie-staff*.—*C. B.* *clopa*, a club or knob, *clupa*, a club at the end of a stick; Tent. *kluppel*, stipes, fustis, baculus, clava.

CLOUPIT, *part. adj.* Having the head bent in a semicircular form; applied to a walking-staff, *ibid.*

To CLOUR, **CLOWE**, *v. a.* 1. To cause a tumour, *S.* Ramsay. 2. To produce a dimple, *S.* *Poems Buchan Dial.*

CLOUR, *s.* 1. A bump; a tumour in consequence of a stroke or fall, *S.* *S. P. Repr.* 2. A dint caused by a blow, *S.* 3. A stroke, *Bord.* *Guy Mannering*.

CLOUSE, **CLUSE**, *s.* A sluice, *S.* *Atts Ja. IV.*—*Fr.* *eclose*, *id.* *Arm.* *cleuz*, a ditch.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* To beat; to strike; properly with the hands, *S.* *Ferguson*.—Tent. *klots-en*, pulsare.

CLOUT, *s.* 1. A cuff; a blow, *S.* *Bitson*. 2. It is used to denote a drubbing, a defeat.

To FA' CLOUT. To fall, or come to the ground with considerable force. To come with a *douss*, synon., *Fife*.

CLOW, **CLOWE**, *s.* 1. The spice called a clove, *S.*—*Fr.* *clou*, *id.*, as Johns. justly observes, from its similitude to a nail. 2. One of the laminæ of a head of garlic, *S.*; like *clove*, *E.* 3. The clove-gilliflower, Mearns.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To beat down, Galloway; used both literally and metaphorically.

To CLOW, *v. a.* To eat or sup up greedily, Ettr. For.

CLOWE, *s.* A hollow between hills. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.* The same with *Cleuch*, *q. v.*, also *Cloff*.

CLOWG, *s.* A small bar of wood, fixed to the door-post, in the middle, by a screw-nail, round which it moves, so that either end of it may be turned round over the end of the door, to keep it close, Renfrews.—Most probably from *E.* *clog*, as denoting a hindrance.

CLOWIS, *s. pl.* Small round pieces. *Gawan and Gal.*—*A. S.* *cleow*; Tent. *klouwe*, sphaera.

CLOWIT, *part. pa.* "Made of clews, woven." Rudd, Douglas.—Tent. *klouwe*, glomus.

CLOWNS, *s. pl.* Butterwort, an herb, Roxb.; also called *Sheep-rot*, *q. v.*

To CLOWTTER, *v. n.* To work in a dirty way, or to perform dirty work, *Fife*. *Clutter*, *Ang.* *V.* CLOITER.

***CLUB**, *s.* 1. A stick crooked at the lower end, and prepared with much care, for the purpose of driving the bat in the game of *Shinty*, *S.* 2. Transferred to the instrument used in the more polished game of *Golf*; a *Golf*-, or *Gouf-club*, *S.* *V.* GOLF.

CLUBBER, *s.* *V.* CLIBBER.

CLUBBISH, *adj.* Clumsy; heavy; and disproportionably made, Roxb.—Su. *G. klubba*, clava; *E.* *club*; or *klubb*, nodus; a knot in a tree.

CLUBBOCK, *s.* The spotted Blenny, a fish. *Blennius gunnellus*, Linn. *Statistical Account*.

CLUB-FITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foot turned too much inward, as resembling a *club*, Loth.

CLUBSIDER, YOU A phrase used by boys at *Shinty* or *Nanby*, when a player strikes from the wrong hand, *Aberd.* Perhaps *q.* "Use your club on the right side."

CLUDFAWER, s. A spurious child, *Teviotd.*, *q.* fallen from the clouds.

CLIF, CLIFF, s. 1 A hoof, *Rudd, clu, S. B.*—*Su. G. kiof, ungula.* 2 A claw *Rudd. Teut. kluyes, ungula.*

To CLUFF v. a. To strike with the fist, to slap, to cuff, *Roxb.*

CLUFF, s. A stroke of this description, a cuff, also expl. "A blow given with the open hand," *ibid.*—*Belg. klouwen* to bang, *klouw*, "a stroke or blow, most properly with the fist," *Sewel.*

CLUKIS, V CLUCK.

CLUM, part, pa. Clomb or climbed, *Roxb.*; *Clum*, pret. *S. B.*

CLUMMYN, part, pa. of Climb. *Douglas.*

CLUMP, s. A heavy inactive fellow, *S.*—*Su. G. klump*, *Teut. klompe*, a mass.

To CLUMSE, v. n. Expl. "to die of thirst," *Shetl.*

CLUNG, part, pa. Empty, applied to the stomach or belly after long fasting, *S.*—*From E. clung*, to dry up. *Ross.*

To CLUNK, v. n. To emit a hollow and interrupted sound, as that proceeding from any liquid confined in a cask, when shaken if the cask be not full, *S.*—*Dan. glunk*, the gurgling of a narrow-mouthed pot or straw-necked bottle when it is emptying, *Sw. klunk a.* to gurgle, *Isl. klunk a.* resonance.

CLUNK, s. The cry of a hen to her young, when she has found food for them. *South of S. Cluck, E.*

CLUNK, s. A draught, *West Loth.*—*Sw. klunk*, *id.*

CLUNKER, s. A tumour, a bump, *Ang.*

CLUNKERD, CLUNKERT, part, adj. Covered with clunkers, applied to a road, or floor, that is overlaid with clots of indurated dirt, *S. B.*

CLUNKERS, s. pl. Dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a road pavement, or floor unequal, *S.*—*German. clunkern*, a knot or clod of dirt.

CLUPH, s. An idle, trifling creature, *Roxb.*

CLUPHIN, part, pr. *Cluphin about the fire*, spending time in an idle and slovenly way, *ibid.*, *synon. Cliffin, s. 1.*

CLUSHAN, Cow CLUSHAN, s. The dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap, *Dumfr.*—*Isl. klasingr*, conglutination, *Massa. Lura. V. TUBLICH.*

CLUSHET, s. 1 The udder of a cow *Roxb.*—Perhaps from *S. clouse*, *clush*, *Fr. ecluse*. 2 The stomach of a sow, *Liddesdale.*

CLUSHET, s. One who has the charge of a cow-house *Liddesd.* *Byreman* *synon. Roxb.*

CLUT, s. Perhaps, a quantity, *Aberd. Reg.*—*Teut. kluyte* mass.

CLUTE, CLOOT, s. 1 The half of the hoof of any cloven-footed animal, *S.* *Namany*. 2, The whole hoof *S.* 3 Metaph. used for a single breast, *S.* *Job Roy*—*Germ. cluft*, *basura*, or *A. S. clufed*, *basura*.

To TALK THE CLUTE. To run off, applied to cattle, *S. B.* *Peden.*

CLUTHER, s. A heap, a crowd, *Galloway.*

CLUTIE, s. A name given to the devil. *V. CLOOTIE.*

CLUTTERING, part, pr. Doing any piece of business in an awkward and dirty way, *S. B.* *Teut. klutieren*, to lare.

COACT COACTIT, part, pa. Forced, constrained—*Lat. coactus.*

COAL-GUM, s. The dust of coals, *Clydes.* A corr. of *coal-coom*. *V. PANWOOD.*

COAL-HOODIE, s. The black-headed Bunting, *Meach.* *COALMIE*. *V. COALIE.*

COAL-STALK, s. 1 A name given to the vegetable impressions found on stones in coal mines.

COALS, v. To bring over the coals, to bring in a severe reckoning, *S. Forbes.* Referring, most probably, to the ordeal by fire.

A CATTLE COAL TO BLAW AT. A proverbial phrase still constantly used to denote any work that is usually quite unprofitable. *S. M. Bruce's Lectures.*

COASTGALER BAKE, s. A kind of vagabond or one who rakes during night for the purpose of depredation, *Roxb.*—*Katy*, from *A. S. raka*, *delinere*, *Ha. raka*, *cursum*.

COATS, COOTS, s. pl. A modification of *quoth*, *q.*

COAT-TAIL, v. To sit, to peep, *Ac.*, on one's gin or tail, to live, or to do any thing, on one's personal expense, *S. Rob Roy.*

COB, s. The husk of peas, as, *peas-cob*, *Dumfr.* Apparently from *C. B. cyb*, *id.*

To COB, v. n. To beat one on the backside.

COBBING, s. The act of beating as above described, *ibid.* *Cob* denotes a blow, *Derbyshire, v. Goss.*

C. B. cob, a knock, a thump, *cob-faw*, to thump, *cobber* a thumper, *Owen.*

COBLE KOBLE, s. 1 A small boat, a yawl, *E.* *A. couple*, *navien*, *Wyn'town*. 2 A larger kind of fishing boat, *E.* The term is now generally used to denote a flat bottomed boat. 3 *Mult. coble*, *s. pl.* for stepping mall, in order to brewing, *S.*—*German. hubel*, a vat or tub.

NET AND COALS, the means by which fishing is effected, *S.*—The symbols for land are *carch*, *stone* for mills, *clap* and *happet*, for fishing, and *coble*. *Erick Inst.*

To COBLE, v. n. To steep malt. *Fountain-hall.*

COBLE, s. A square seat, or what is called a table in a church, *S.*

COBLE, s. 1 An apparatus for the amusement of children, a beam being placed across a wall, with ends equally projecting, so that those who are put at each end may rise and fall alternately, a saw or better latter, *Roxb.* 2 The amusement itself, *ibid.*

To COBLE, v. n. 1 To take this amusement, *ibid.* A stepping-stone is said to *coble*, when it is under one who steps on it, *ibid.* 3 Applied to which undulates when one passes over its surface, *ibid.*, also *pron. Couble*.

COUBLE, adj. Liable to such rocking or undulating motion, *ibid.* *Synon. Coggle's Coubleum, S.*

COLOISCHOLN *Colaischols*, *Colaisch*, *s.*—*49* beazil *collet*, *h. ad.*, or highest part of a ring jewel when in the stone is set, also the broad ring of the stone itself. *Coiger*—*from calscha*, head apparently corr. from *Lat. caput*.

COBWORM, s. The larva of the Cockchafer, *Scrab.* *in* *moonthe*. *Statist. Act.*

COCHAMBERATIE, s. An office said to have been anciently held in Scotland. Apparently corr. *Tocheuchach* deputy of the *Mair of fee*, which office seems to have been equivalent to that of Sheriff *ambulator*.

COCHNEIL, s. An earwig loth.

To COCK, v. a. 1 To mount a culprit on the back of another as of the janitor at schools, a order to be *ng* *rogged*. *S. To horse one, E.* 2 To thrust anything to a high place, whence it cannot be taken down, *Aberd.*

TO COCK, v. n. To miss; a word used by boys in playing at law or marbles, Aberd.

TO COCK, v. n. Expl. "to resile from an engagement; to draw back or eat in one's words," Roxb. Celt. *coc*, *cog*, a liar. V. To cry *Cok*, vo. *COK*.

COCK, s. The mark for which curlers play, S. Called in some places the *Tee*, q. v. *Burns*.

COCK, s. A cap; a head-dress, S. B. *Ross*.

COCK-A-BENDY, s. 1. An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs. In consequence of this pin being turned round, the rope is twisted, *Ayr*. 2. Expl. "A sprightly boy," *Dumfr*.

COCK-A-HOOP, s. The E. phrase is used to denote a bumper, *Fife*. One who is half seas over, is also said to be *cock-a-hoop*, *ibid.*; which is nearly akin to the E. sense, "triumphant, exulting." *Spenser* uses *cock on hoop*, which seems to determine the origin; q. the cock seated on the top of his roost.

COCKALAN, s. 1. A comic or ludicrous representation. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *coq à l'âne*, a libel, a pasquin, a satire. Defined in the Dictionary of the Academy, "Discours qui n'a point de suite, de liaison, de raison." 2. An imperfect writing.

COCKALORUM-LIKE, adj. Foolish; absurd, *Ayr*. *The Entail*.

COCKANDY, s. The Puffin. *Alca arctica*, Linn. S. *Taminor*, *Tommy-noddy*, Orkn. *Sibbald*.

COCK AND KEY. A stop-cock, S.

COCK AND PAIL. A spigot and faucet, S.

COCK-A-PENTIE, s. One whose pride makes him live and act above his income, *Ayr*.

COCKAWINIE, CACKAWYNIE. To ride *cockawinie*, to ride on the shoulders of another, *Dumfr*. Syn. with *Cockerdehoy*, S. B.

COCK-BEAD-PLANE, s. A plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber, S.—As *bead* denotes a moulding, S., the term *cock* may refer to the projection or elevation.

COCK-BIRD-HIGHT, s. 1. Tallness equal to that of a male chicken; as, "It's a fell thing for you to gie yourself sic airs; you're no *cock-bird-hight* yet," S. 2. Metaph. transferred to elevation of spirits.

COCK-FREE, s. Cock-broth, *Roxb*. *Cockie-leekie*, *synon.* *St. Roman*.

COCK-CROWN KAIL. Broth heated a second time: supposed to be such as the *cock* has *crow'd* over, being a day old, *Roxb*. *Synon.* *Cauld kail* *het* *again*, S.

COCKEE, s. In the diversion of curling, the place at each end of the rink or course, whence the stones must be hurled, and which they ought to reach, generally marked by a cross, within a circle, S. A.; *Cock*, *Loth.* *Davidson's Seasons*.

COCKER, COCKIN, s. The sperm of an egg; the substance supposed to be injected by the *cock*, S.

TO COCKER, v. n. To be in a tottering state, *Loth.* *Hearn*.

COCKERING, part. pr. Tottering; threatening to tumble; especially in consequence of being placed too high, *ibid.*

COCKERDECOSIE, s. *synon.* with *Cockerdehoy*, *Hearn*.

COCKERDEHOY. To *rule cockerdehoy*; to sit on the shoulders of another, in imitation of riding on horseback, S. B.—Fr. *coquardeau*, a proud fool.

COCKERIE, adj. Unsteady in position, *Perths*. The same with *Cockersum*.

COCKERIENESS, s. The state of being *Cockerie*, *id.*

COCKERNONNY, s. The gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapt up in a band or fillet, commonly called a *snood*, S. *Ramsay*.—Teut. *koker*, a case, and *nonne*, a nun; q. such a sheath for fixing the hair as the nuns were wont to use.

COCKERSUM, adj. Unsteady in position; threatening to fall or tumble over, S.—Fr. *coquarde*, a cap, worn proudly on the one side.

COCK-HEAD, s. The herb All-heal, *Stachys palustris*, Linn., *Lanarks*.

COCKY, adj. Vain; affecting airs of importance, S. B. From the E. v. *to cock*. *Ross*.

COCKIE-BENDIE, s. 1. The cone of the fir-tree, *Renfr*. 2. Also the large conical buds of the plane-tree, *ibid.*

COCKIE-BREEKIE, s. The same with *Cockerdehoy*, *Fife*.—Isl. *kock-r*, *coacervatus*, and Sw. *brek-a*, *divaricare*, to stride.

COCKIE-LEEKIE, s. Soup made of a cock boiled with *leeks*, S.

COCKIELEERIE, s. A term expressive of the sound made by a cock in crowing, S.—Teut. *kockeloer-en*, to cry like a cock.

COCKIE-RIDIE-ROUSIE, s. 1. A game among children, in which one *rides* on the shoulders of another, with a leg on each side of his neck, and the feet over on his breast, *Roxb*. 2. It is also used as a punishment inflicted by children on each other, for some supposed misdemeanour.

COCKILOORIE, s. A daisy, *Shetl.*—Perhaps from Su. G. *koka*, the sword, and *lura*, to lie hid; q. what lies hidden during winter in the sword.

COCKLAIRD, s. A landholder, who himself possesses and cultivates all his estate; a yeoman, S. *Kelly*.

COCKLE, COCKIL, s. A scallop.—Fr. *coquille*. The Order of the Cackle, that of St. Michael, the knights of which wore the scallop as their badge. *Complaynt S.*

To **COCKLE** the cogs of a mill, to make a slight incision on the cogs, for directing in cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. The instrument used is called the *cockle*, *Loth.*—Germ. and mod. Sax. *kughel-en*, *rotundare*, from Teut. *koghel*, Germ. *kughel*, a globe, any thing round.

To **COCKLE, v. n.** "To cluck as a hen," *Roxb.*—From the same origin with E. *cackle*, Teut. *kaeckel-en*, Su. G. *kakl-a*, *glocitare*.

COCKLE-CUTIT, adj. Having bad ankles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them; lying outwards, *Lanarks*.—Isl. *koeckull*, *condylus*; q. having a defect in the joints.

COCKLE-HEADED, adj. Whimsical; maggoty; singular in conduct, S. *Cock-brained* is used in the same sense in E. *Rob Roy*.—O. B. *coebralch* signifies conceited, proud.

COCKMAN, s. A sentinel. *Martin's West Isl.* V. *Gockmin*.

COCK-MELDER, s. The last melder or grinding of a year's grain, *Lanarks*. *Dustymelder*, *synon.* As this melder contains more refuse (which is called *dust*) than any other, it may be thus denominated, because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill-fowls.

COCK-PADDLE, s. The Lump, a fish; *Cyclopterus lumpus*, Linn. *The Padlle*, Orkn. *Sibbald*.

COCK-RAW, adj. Rare; sparingly roasted, or boiled, *Loth.* *Roxb*. *Synon.* *Thain*

COCKREL, s. The same with *E. cockrel*, a young cock, used to denote a young male raven. *Davidson's Nocturnal*.

COCKROSE, s. Any wild poppy with a red flower. *Coproc, A. Bor*

COCKS To cast at the cocks, to waste, to squander, &c. From the barbarous custom of throwing for a piece of money at a cock tied to a stake. *Ramsey*

COCK'S-CAIM, s. Meadow Pink, or Cuckoo Flower, *Lychin s. fls cuculi, Lanark.*

COCK'S-COMB, s. Adder's tongue. *Ophioglossum vulgatum* Linn. *Boxb.*

COCKS CROWING If cocks crow before the *Ha' door*, it is viewed as betokening the immediate arrival of strangers. *Teviot*

COCKSIE, adj. Affecting airs of importance, *Lanark.* Synon with *Cocky*, q. v.

COCKSTRIDE, s. A very short distance, q. as much as may be included in the stride of a cock. *Ettr. For. Hogg.*

COCK-STULE, CESTLE, s. 1 The cucking-stool or tumbrel. *Bur. Laws.* — *Teut. holcken*, ingurgitare, or knocke, the pillory. 2 This term has accordingly been used in later times to denote the poetry, *S. Ramsay*

COCKUP, s. A hat or cap turned up before

COD, s. 1. A pillow, *S. A. Bor. Complaynt S.* 2. In a secondary sense, a cushion, *S. 3* In pl. *cods* denotes a sort of cushion which the common people in many parts of the country use in riding, in lieu of a saddle or pillow, *S. Synon. Sautz, Sautz.* — *A. B. codle* a bag, *Isl. kulle*, a pillow

To **COD out**, v. n. Grain which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling is said to *cod out*, *Boxb.*, from its separating easily from the husk or cod.

CODBAIT, s. 1. The *Lumbricus marinus*. *Loth.* 2. The straw worm, *ibid.* — *A. S. codd*, folliculus.

CODDER, s. A pillowslip. *Inventories*

COD-CHILNE, s. A certain lecture, *Vife. Chd. crooning.* *Id. Selkirk*, from *cod*, a pillow and *chilne*, as denoting a murmuring or complaining sound. *Teut. krennen* conquer. It is otherwise called a *Howster* (i. e. bolster) lecture. *V. Chrym*

CODDERAR, s. Perhaps corner or beggar

CODIE, s. A Chrisom. *V. Code*

CODJEBELL, s. An earwig. *V. Cockbell*

COD-HULE, s. A pillowslip. *Boxb.* *Q.* The husk or covering of a pillow? Synon *Chd. ware*

To **CODLE** (corn) v. n. To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke, *S. B.* Perhaps from *cod*, the pod

CODROCH, adj. 1 Rustic, having the manners of the country, *Loth. Vife. Ferguson* 2 Dirty, sovenly synon *baggy-moory* *Loth.* — *Isl. cudar*, the rabble, *Gael. codromtha*, unruly and, *codrymach*, a rustic

CODRUM, adj. Used as synon with *codrife*, *Stewartmore*. Perhaps of *Teut.* origin, from *conde* cold and *drif* added to many words, as increasing their signification, *blindryck* q. rich in blindness *doofryck*, very deaf *dulryck* &c.

CODWARK, s. A pillowslip, *S. A. B. wark*, retains *culum*, *du. G. wark*, id., from *wark*, to keep, to cover

COKITS, s. pl. Colla *Mentis*

To **COFF** *Coffe, v. s.* 1 To buy, to purchase, *S. most commonly* 2 To put, *q. 2. Sherry's* 3 To procure, although not in the way of absolute purchase, used improperly. *Bliss Book of Selm.* 3. To

barter, to exchange. *Rentall of Orie.* — *Germ. kaufte*, bought, from *kauf-en*; *du. G. koop-a*, to buy. *V. Coff, v.*

COFE, s. Bargain perhaps strictly by barter or exchange. This seems originally the same with *Coff* exchange, q. v. *Sw. koop* signifies a purchase, a bargain. But *cofe* in form more nearly resembles *terre kauf*, *q. 1. V. Coff, v.*

COFFE, Coffe, Coffe. A merchant, a hawkier, *gold coffe* a pedler. *Ann. Poems*

COFE AND CHANGE, is a phrase which occurs in old acts. *Coffe* may be synon with *change*, as denoting exchange or barter

COFFING, Coffing, s. 1. A shirt, a box. *Wynntown* 2 The hard crust of bread. *Douglas* — *Isl. cophin*, a basket.

COFF *prol.* and *part. pa.* Bought. *V. Coff*

To **COG**, v. a. To place a stone, or a piece of wood, as to prevent the wheel of a carriage from moving.

COG, Coag, Coim. Cogge, s. 1. A hollow wooden vessel of a circular form for holding milk, broth &c. *Watson's Coll.* — *Germ. kunch*, a hollow vessel, *C. I. coag*, a basin. *Gael. cuillean*, also *coypa*, a bowl, a cup. 2. A measure used at some times, containing the fourth part of a peck, *S. H.* 3. This term is sometimes metaphorically used to denote men eating liquor like *E. bowl*. *Tannahill*

To **COG**, *Cogge, v. a.* To empty into a wooden vessel. *Ramsey*

COG Cogge, s. A yawl or cockboat. *Wynntown.* — *Teut. kappe*, celox, *du. G. kapp*, navig. genus, *ap. veleris*

COGGL, Cogge, s. As much as a cog or wooden bowl contains, *S. Cogge cogli*, *Angus. Far. Thes.*

COGGLIE, s. A small wooden bowl, *S. A. d. mu. fro. Cog. Jacob Relies*

To **COGGLIE up**, v. a. To prop, to support, *Ang. Synon. to Stut*

COGGLIE, Cogge, adj. Moving from side to side, unsteadily as to position, apt to be overcast, *S. Cogglie*, synon. *Gael*

COGGLIN, s. A support, *Ang. Synon. Stut.*

COGLAN TREE. It is supposed that this is a *coy.* *Loth. I. v. q. v.*

To **COGLE**, *Cogge, v. a.* To cause any thing to move from side to side, so as to seem ready to be overcast. — Perhaps, a frigid *cog*, a yawl, because that is easily overcast. Or from *Teut. kappel* *Dan. kappel* *globus*, *lagled*, *globalar*

COGNOSANCE, s. A badge in heraldry — *E. cognance* *O. Fr. Cognissance*

To **COGNOSCE**, v. n. To inquire, to investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause. *Synon.*

To **COGNOSCE**, v. a. 1 To ascertain the character of a person, or the state of a thing, in order to decide, or for regulating procedure. *Paul.* 2 To pronounce a decision in consequence of investigation. *Chambers's Misc.* 3 To pronounce a person innocent or guilty, by the verdict of an inquest, forensic term, *S. Brinkin's Inst.* 4 To survey land in order to a division of property. *Lat. cognoscere pro jurisdictione* *Ang. Cogget*

To **COGNOST** v. n. Spoken of two or more persons who are sitting close together, conversing familiarly with an air of secrecy and apparently plotting a piece of hardihood, much of *tepp. Lanark.* Synon. with the *E.* phrase "laying their heads together," and with the *O. E. v.*, still used in *S.*

- Colleague.**—From *cognosce*, as used in the S. law to denote the proof taken in order to pronounce a man an idiot or insane.
- COGNOSTIN, s.** The act of sitting close together in secret conference, Upp. Lanarka.
- COGSTER, s.** The person who, in the act of swingling fax, first breaks it with a *swing-bat*, and then throws it to another, Roxb.
- COG-WAME, s.** A protuberant belly; q. resembling a *coag*. *Herd's Coll.*
- COG-WYMED, adj.** Having a protuberant belly. E. *pot-bellied* is the term most nearly allied; but the S. word is not merely applied to persons grown up, but to children, those especially whose bellies are distended by eating great quantities of undigestible food, or of that which is not solid, S.
- COHOW, interj.** Used at *Hide and seek*, Aberd. Also written *Cakow*, q. v.
- Co COY, v. a.** Doubtful; perhaps to *Cow*, or *Sky*. Keith's Hist.
- COY, s.** The name given to the ball used in the game of *Skintie*, Dumfr.—C. B. *coy*, "a mass or lump; a short piece of wood;" Owen.
- COY, adj.** Still, quiet. *Lyndray*.—Fr. *coi*, *cuy*, id., from Lat. *quiet-us*.
- COUDCH, COUDROCH, s.** A term of contempt applied to a puny wight. *Polwart*.
- COYDUKE, s.** 1. A decoy-duck; used to denote a man employed by a magistrate to tempt people to swear, that they might be fined. 2. It is also commonly used to denote a person employed by a seller, at a rap or auction, to give fictitious *bodes* or offers, in order to raise the price of an article, S. Syn. a *White-bonnet*.
- To COJEEET, v. n.** To agree; to fit, Upp. Clydes.—Perhaps from Fr. *con*, and *jett-er*, to cast, to throw; q. to throw together.
- COIF, s.** A cave. *Douglas*.
- COIFI, s.** The arch-druid, or high-priest among the Druids. V. *COIVIE*.
- COIG, V.** *COG*, *COAG*.
- COIL, s.** An instrument formerly used in boring for coals. V. *STORK*, s. 2.
- COIL, s.** *Coil of hay*, cock of hay, Perth.
- COILHEUCH, s.** A coalpit, S. *Skene*.
- COILL, COYLL, s.** Coal. *Acts Mary*.
- COIN, COYNE, s.** A corner. *Barbour*.—Fr. *coin*, id.; L. *cuinne*, a corner, an angle.
- To COLNYELL, v. a.** 1. To agitate, as in churning milk; "Gie this a bit coinyelling," Ayra. 2. To injure any liquid, by agitating it too much, *ibid*.—Perhaps a dim. from Gael. *cuinneog*, a churn.
- To COIS, v. n.** To exchange. V. *COSE*.
- COLSING, Cherrie and Slae, V.** *COSE*, v.
- COLST, COET, s.** 1. The side in the human body.—Lat. *costa*. *Douglas*. *Wallace*. 2. The trunk of the body. *Douglas*. 3. Also used for E. *coast*, Lat. *co*. *Douglas*.
- COLST, s.** 1. Expense; cost. *Douglas*. 2. The provision made for watching the borders. *Acts Ju. II*.—B. 12. Su. G. *kost*, *cost*, charge.
- COLST, v.** 1. Duty payable in kind, Orkn. 2. The maintenance given to a servant, as distinct from money, *ibid*. *Skene*.—Su. G. *Dan*, *kost*, food.
- COYST, adj.** A reproachful epithet.
- To COIT, v. n.** To butt; to jostle. *Fordun*.—Fr. *cott-er*, to butt; I-I. *kueltr*, *torvus*, *kueita*, *violenter jactare*.
- COIT, COY, s.** A cot. *Aberd. Reg.*
- To COIT, COIT, v. n.** A term used in Ayra, as equivalent to the r. *Curl*; to amuse one's self by curling on the ice. *Cute* is used in the same sense in Upp. Clydes.
- COITE, s.** A rate. The same with *Cote*, q. v.
- COITTS, s. pl.** Used for *Quotts*. V. *COATS*.
- COIVIE, s.** The name given in Gaelic to the arch-druid, written *Cuimhi* or *Chiohhih*.
- COK, s.** Meaning doubtful.
- COK, To cry cok**, to acknowledge that one is vanquished. *Douglas*.—O. Celt. *coc*, *mechant*, *ville*.
- COKEWALD, s.** A cuckold. Chauc.—I-I. *qronkall*, *curruca*, seu *cornutus*; from *kron*, *uxor*, and *kenda*, *maculare*; G. Andr.
- COLE, s.** A cock of hay, Ang. V. *COLL*.
- COLE, s.** A cant term for money, S. O.
- COLE-HUGH, s.** The shaft of a coal-pit, S.
- COLEHOOD, s.** The Black-cap, a bird, S.
- COLEHOODING, s.** The Black-cap, a bird, S. *Coil-hood*. *Sibbald*.
- COLEMIE, COAIMIE, s.** The Coalfish, *Acellus niger*, Ang.—Germ. *kohlmuhen*, id.
- To COLF, v. a.** To calk a ship.—Fr. *calfut-er*, Teut. *kallefact-en*, id.
- COLFIN, CALFING, s.** The wadding of a gun, S. *Wol-row*.
- To COLFIN, CALFIN, v. a.** To fill with Wadding, S. *Piper of Peebles*.
- COLIBRAND, s.** A contemptuous designation for a blacksmith, Border. *Watson's Coll.*—Su. G. *kol*, *carbo*, and *brenna*, *urere*; q. the *coal-burner*.
- COLK, s.** The Eider duck, a sea-fowl, S. The *Duntur Goose* of *Sibbald*. *Monroe*.
- COLL, COLE, s.** A cock of hay, S. B., A. Bor. *Ross*.—Fr. *cueill-er*, to gather; E. *to coil*.
- To COLL, v. a.** To put into cocks; as, "Has he coll'd yon hay?" S. B.
- To COLL, v. a.** 1. To cut; to clip. *To coll the hair*, to pull it, S. 2. To cut anything obliquely, S.—Su. G. *kull-a*, *verticis capillos abrader*. V. *Cow*.
- COLL, s.** A line drawn, in the amusement of Curling, across the *rink* or course. The stone which does not pass this line is called a *log*, and is thrown aside, as not being counted in the game, Angus; *Collie* or *Coallie*, Stirlings. *Hog-scare*, *synon*.
- COLLADY-STONE, s.** A name given to quartz, Roxb. It is also pron. *Con-lady-stone*.—Perhaps corr. from Fr. *cailleau*, "a chuck-stone, or little flint-stone."
- COLLAT, COLLET, s.** A collar.—*Collet* was used in the same sense in O. E. Fr. *collet*, "the throat, or fore part of the neck; also the collar of a jerkin, &c.; the cape of a cloke," Cotgr.
- To COLLATION, v. a.** To compare; to collate.—Fr. *collation-ner*, id. *Stair*.
- COLLATYOWN, s.** Conference; discourse. *Wynfoun*.—Lat. *collatio*.
- To COLLECK, v. n.** To think; to recollect, Aberd. Nearly allied to the use of the E. v. *to collect himself*.
- COLLECTORY, COLLECTORIE, s.** 1. The charge of collecting money. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Money collected, V. *KEAGE*.
- To COLLEGE, v. a.** To educate at a college or university, S. *Campbell*.
- COLLEGENAR, COLLEGIONERS, s.** A student at a college, S. *Spabling*.
- COLLERAUCH, COLLERETH, COLFRAITH, s.** A shroty given to a court. *Balfour's Pract.* V. *COLREACH*.
- COLLIE, COLLEY, s.** 1. The shepherd's dog, S. A.

Bor. Burns.—Fr *cuilean*, Gael *cuile*, a little dog
 2. One who follows another constantly S. 3 A
 lounge, one who hunts for a dinner *Calderwood*
To COLLIE, v. a. 1 To abash, to silence in an argu-
 ment, in allusion to a dog, who, when mastered or
 affronted walks off with his tail between his feet.
Fife. 2 To domineer over 3 Used, with a con-
 siderable degree of obliquity as signifying to entangle
 or bewilder, S. A. 4 To wrangle, to quarrel with,
 as shepherds' dogs do. "We could hardly keep them
 frae collieyn' ane another," *Roxb.*
To COLLIE, *COLLEY* v. n. To yield in a contest; to
 knock under, *Loth.*
COLLIEBUCTION, s. A squabble, *Kinross*. V. *COL-*
LIEDUCTION
COLLIESHANGIE, s. 1 An uproar; a squabble, S.
Roxb. 2. Used in some places for loud, earnest, or
 gossiping conversation, S. D. 3. A ring of plaited
 grass or straw, through which a lappet or a woman's
 gown, or fold of a man's coat is clandestinely thrust,
 in order to excite ridicule *Ang.*—Perhaps from *collie*
 and *shangie*, q. v. *Collieshang*, *Roxb.*
COLLINSOOD, s. Wild poppy, *Roxb. Loth.*
To COLLUDE, v. n. To have collusion with.—*Lat.*
colludere, id.
COLMIE, s. A full-grown coal-fish, *Measos*. Synon.
Comb, *Barffa*. V. *GERRACK*
COLOUR-DE-ROY, s. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr *couleur de*
Roy, "in old time purple, now the bright tawny,"
Cotgr.
COLPINDACH, s. A young cow that has never calved
Skene—Gael. *colpindach*, a cow calf
COLRACH, s. A surety. V. *COLLEATCH*
COLSIE, adj. Comfortable snug, *Cotgr.*
COLUMBE, s. An ornament in the form of a dove
Inventories
COLUMBE, adj. A kind of violet colour, or rather
 between red and violet *Inventories*
COM, *COMA*, s. Act of coming, arrival. *Barbour*—
 A S. *cum*, *cyme*, adventus
COMASHES, s. pl. Unknown; perhaps a precious
 stone. *Fates*
COMB, s. A coal-fish of the fifth year V. *COLMIE*
To COMBALL, v. n. To meet together for amusement,
Fife.—Apparently corr. from E. *cabal* Gael *comh-*
ballach, however, signifies conflict.
COMB-MASS, s. The designation generally given to
 the term of Whitsunday in Caithness.—The word
 undoubtedly is *Colm's Mass*, s. e., the mass of the re-
 lated St. Columba, abbot of Iona
COMBURGESS, s. A fellow-citizen—Fr *combourgeois*,
 id.
COME, s. Growth, the act of vegetation, as, *There's*
a come in the ground, there is a considerable degree
 of vegetation, S.
COME, s. A bend or crook V. *CIX*
To COME, v. n. 1 To sprout, to spring; applied to
 grass when it begins to germinate, S. 2. To sprout
 at the lower end, applied to grain in the process of
 maturing S. *Cham. Ar.*—*lat.* *scire*-a, (germ. *scire*-
en, id.
COMES-OWILL, s. 1 An herb, shrub, or tree, that
 springs up spontaneously not having been planted,
 q. *comes of a row*, *will*, *Roxb.* 2. Here applied to
 any animal that comes of its own accord, into one's
 possession, thid. *Cumian*, synon. 3 Transferred to
 new settlers in a country or district who can show
 no ancient standing there, South of S. 4 It is some-
 times applied to a bastard child. *Guy Mannering*.

COMER, *COMARE*, s. A gossip. V. *COMARE*
To COMERA DE, v. n. To meet together
 in pose of having a social confabulation
 three syllables
COMERA DE, s. A meeting of this descrip-
 tion seems to be synon. with *Rocking* in the V.
 Fr *camerade* "chamberfull, a company
 to one chamber," *Cotgr.* O Fr *camere*,
 a, a chamber.
COMERA DIN, s. A term used to denote
 visiting, day after day, with little or no
Roxb.
COMERWALD, adj. Hen-pecked. *Dunk.*
 a gossip, and A S. *wald*, power.
COMESTABLE, adj. Eatable, fit for
Lat. *comed*-a, *comest*-um, to eat.
COMFARANT LIKE, adj. Decent, becom-
 ings. Ths must be a corr. of *Conferant*
To COMPLEX, v. n. To reflect, *Barwick*. s.
complex etc. to bend, or *complex*-t, to com-
 plicated to the mind.
COMITE, *COMITE*, s. A term which fre-
 quently occurs in our old legal deeds, as denoting
 council of a burgh, now generally called
 Council.—L. B. *comitatus*.
COMMANDIMENT *COMMANDEMENT* s. A
COMMEND, s. A comment, a commentary
COMMEND, s. A benefice in commendam
 —Fr *commende*, L. B. *commend*, id.
COMMEND, s. Commendation, S. *Folios*
COMMESS, s. A deputy *Inventories*—
 id.
COMMISSARE, s. A commissioner; a dele-
 gate. *Ja I*—Fr *commissaire* id.
COMMISSÉ CLOTHES The clothes pro-
 vided for, at the expense of the govern-
 ment *Honour's Exped*
COMMISSER, s. A commissary of an army
Cha I.
COMMON By common, strange, out of
 line, extraordinary, S.
COMMON, *COMMON* To be in ones com-
 mon, obliged to one, S. *Intimide*. To quote
 to requite *Knox*—From *commons*, id.
COMMONTY COMMONRY s. 1. A com-
 munity *lat.* *communis* 2 Community, com-
 munion *Acta Ja VI* 3 A right of
 common with others, S. 4 Jurisdic-
 tion, S. *Half Pract* 5 Commonalty;
 monks, as distinguished from the higher
COMMOTION s. A commotion. "And
 full power" *Ac.* *Aberd. Reg.*
To COMMUNE, v. a. 1 To hang into a
 motion 2 To offend, to displease
 Fr *communier*, to move, to trouble
communere.
COMMOND, adj. Common. *Aberd. Reg.*
COMMUNION s. The name given in some
 way of eminence, to the Sacrament of the
 —For the same reason it is denominated
 exclusively the Sacrament sometimes the
 in the North of S. the Ordinance and pe-
 ally, from the number of communicants the
 It is singular, that in S. it very seldom
 scriptural designation "the Lord's Supper"
To COMMUNE, v. a. To move, *Fig.* type
COMPANIONRY, s. Fellowship, companionship,
 lock.

adj. Equal ; comparable with. *Bellenden.*
apar.

RE, v. n. To appear ; to be made manifest same with *Compeir*, q. v. *Bellenden.*

ES. Leg. *compaignies*, companies. *Hou-*

LANCE, s. The act of presenting one's self
rt. S. *Baillie.*

IER, COMPEAR, v. n. 1. To appear in the
: of another, *Bellenden.* 2. To present one's
: court, civil or ecclesiastical, in consequence
summoned, S. *Priests Publ's.*—Fr. *compar-*
appear ; Lat. *compar-ere*, id.

LANT, s. One who makes his appearance,
died, in a court.

SER, s. One who makes compensation.
re, Suppl. Dec.

, s. The Father-lasher, Orkn. *Barry.*

ESCE, v. a. To restrain ; to assuage. *Baillie.*
esperco.

ETER, v. n. To be in a state of competition,
thris.—Lat. *compet-ere.*

IPLAIN, COMPLIN, v. n. To all, S. *Macneill.*
a metonymical use of the E. term, the effect
out for the cause.

INE. The last of the canonical hours. *Douglas.*
complendae, officium ecclesiasticum, quod
diurna officia complet et claudit.

INE SONG. The song sung at the last of
sonical hours ; the evening song. V. **COM-**

MENT, s. A present ; a gift, S. *Str J.*
ir.

PLIMENT with, v. a. To present one with, S.

PLUTHER, v. n. 1. To comply ; to accord.
w'd marry her, but she'll no *compluther*,"

Complouter, Mearns.—Lat. *complaudere*, to
ands together, or in unison. 2. To suit ; to
answer any end proposed, Roxb.

THER, s. A mistake, Stirlings.

ONE, v. a. To settle. *R. Bruce.*

ONE, v. n. To compound. *Baillie.*

IT, adj. Compound ; in grammar.

ITIOUNE, s. Composition ; settlement of a
Act Audit. V. **COMPOSE.**

ITIOUN, s. "Admission to membership in
ty." *Aberd. Reg.*

HENSSE, s. The act of comprising or includ-
lets *Mary.*

RYSE, v. a. Legally to attach for debt, ac-
to the ancient form ; a forensic term, S.
r's Pract.—Fr. *comprendre*, *compris.*

SER, s. The person who attaches the estate
her for debt, S.

SING, s. Attachment for debt.

PROMIT, v. a. To engage themselves con-
; used of those who pledge themselves mu-
e any effect. *Compromit* is sometimes used
vet. *Pitcottie.*—Lat. *compromitt-ere*, id.

PROMIT, v. n. To enter into a compromise ;
ic term.

MIT, s. A compromise. *Balf. Pract.*

E, COMPTER, COMPTER-CLAYTH, s. Meaning
1. Perhaps a coverlet for a bed, or counter-
er from Fr. *comptoir*, a table for casting
a, or a coffer for holding money. *Aberd. Reg.*

NEKFOR, adj. Grateful ; thankful, Berwicks.
by for *conthankfow*, from the phrase to con

CON, s. The squirrel, A. Bor., id. *Montgomerie.*

To **CON, v. a.** To **CON THANK.** V. **CUN.**

CONABILL, CUNNABLE, adj. Attainable. *Barbour.*
—Lat. *conabilis*, what may be attempted.

CONAND, part. pr. Knowing ; skillful.—From *Cun*, to
know, q. v. *Wyntown.*

To **CONCEALE, CONCEIL, v. a.** To conciliate, to
reconcile. *More.*—Lat. *concil-io.*

CONCEITY, CONCEATY, adj. 1. Conceited, S. *Galt.*
2. Indicating affectation or self-conceit, S.

CONCEIT-NET, s. A fixed net, used in some rivers,
S. B.

To **CONCELISE, v. a.** To conceal. *Inventories.*

* **CONCERNS, s. pl.** A term used to denote relations,
whether by blood or marriage, S.—From Fr. *concern-*
er, to belong to.

CONCIOUN, s. 1. An assembly. 2. An address made
to an assembly. *Bellenden.*—Lat. vocari ad *concio-*
nem. Fr. *concion* is used in both senses.

CONCURSE, s. Concurrence ; coöperation. *Acts*
Assembly.—*Concurs-us*, as bearing this sense, is a
term of common use in the Lat. of scholastic theolo-
gians.

* To **CONDEMN, v. a.** To block up in such a manner
as to prevent all entrance or passage ; sometimes im-
plying the idea of corporeal danger, S. *Pitcottie.*

To **CONDESCEND, v. a.** To specify ; to particularize ;
most generally with the prep. *upon* added, S. *Guthrie's*
Trial.

To **CONDESCEND, v. n.** To agree, S. *Complaynt S.*
—Fr. *condescendre*, to vouchsafe, to yield, to grant
unto ; Cotgr.

CONDESCENDENCE, s. A specification of particulars
on any subject, S. *Spalding.*

CONDET, CONDIOT, CONDYT, s. Safe conduct ; pass-
port. *Wallace.*

CONDY, s. A conduit, S.

CONDIOT, s. Conduit ; passage *Douglas.*—Teut.
konduyt ; Fr. *conduit*, id.

CONDINGLY, adv. Agreeably ; lovingly. Thus it is
said of two or more who seem to be very happy in
mutual society, "They're sittan very *condingly* there,"
S. B.—An oblique use of E. *condignly.*

To **CONDUCE, v. a.** To hire. *Pitcottie.*—Lat. *con-*
duc-ere, id.

CONDUCTER, s. One who hires. V. the v.

CONDUCTION, s. 1. The act of hiring in general.—
Lat. *conductio*, id. 2. The hiring of troops. *Acts Ja.*
VI.

CONEVETHE, s. V. **CONVETH.**

To **CONFAB, v. n.** To confabulate, S.

CONFAB, s. A confabulation, S.

CONFECTOIRIS, s. pl. Confections.—Fr. *confitures*,
"confets ; junkets ; all kind of sweetmeats," &c.,
Cotgr.

CONFECTS, s. pl. Sweetmeats ; confits.

CONFEEIRIN, part. adj. Consonant, S. B. *Ross.*—
Lat. *conferr-e*, to compare.

CONFEEIRIN, conj. Considering. *Journ. Lond.*

CONFESSED, part. pa. Confused ; the pronunciation
of the north of S.

CONFERENCE, CONFERENCE, s. Analogy ; agree-
ment.—L. B. *conferent-ia*, collatio, confederatio.

* To **CONFESS, v. n.** 1. To make a bottle *confess*, to
drain it to the last drop, by pouring or dripping, S.
2. To bring up the contents of the stomach, S.—Both
senses seem to have a ludicrous allusion to ghostly
confession to a priest.

FAIT, CONTRAFT, v. a. 1. To counterfeit. Also in the sense of *E. imitate*.—From *L. B. -ere, id. contrafact-us*.

ASHOUS, adj. Self-willed; opposed to all, *V. CONTERMASHOUS*.

CON, adj. Contrary, *Fr. Baillie*.

CON, prep. In opposition to, *S. Pitscottie*.

CON, prep. Against; in opposition to; *In air, to the contrary; In our contrare, against position to us, ibid.*—*Fr. contraire, against; air, on the contrary*.

CONTER, CONTER, v. a. To thwart; to oppose, *down.*—*Fr. contrar-der, id.*

CONTE, s. 1. Opposition of any kind. *Douglas*. thing contrary to one's feelings or hopes. *Conter, S. B.*

CONSUM, adj. Perverse; of a froward humour,

CONSUP, s. Opposition; a repulse in the pursuit of any object, *Ayr.*—*Fr. contre, against, and stroke*.

CONTRONT, adv. Against the hill; upwards. *Fr. contremont, directly against the stream; remontant, en haut, en remontant; contra*

CONROVENE, v. a. To be subjected to. *Syn. incur.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Lat. contraven-ire, to ainst; like incurere, to run upon*.

CONTRIVE, v. a. To contrive; *contruiv, part. aglas.*—*Fr. controuuer, id.*

CONTRIVER, s. A contriver.

CONTRACED, part. pa. "Accused of contumacy." *Iding.* Perhaps acted contumaciously, or was used contumacious.—From *Fr. contumac-er*.

CONTRAX, adj. Contumacious, *Lat.*

CONTRIE, adj. Convenient; eligible. *Aberd. Reg. t, s.* A meeting; a convention, *Aberd. W. s Tales*.

CONTEL, v. a. To confute; to set aside.—This very forcible, being from *Lat. convell-ere, to p by the roots*.

CONVEN, CONVENIR, CONVENIR, v. n. To agree. —*Fr. conven-ir; Lat. conven-ire, id.*

CONVENABLE, adj. Convenient.—*Fr. convenable, to Ja. I.*

CONVENT, adj. Satisfied; agreeing to; used as with *greable.* *Acts Ja. III.*—*Fr. convenant, conven-ir*.

CONVEY, CONVEYER, CONVEYER, s. A merly paid in *S.* to the superior or ecclesiastical. Apparently from *Lat. convict-us*, *ing ordinary food, meat, and drink, &c., espe- intended for those who lived in society; and rivo.* Ancient name of Laurencekirk.

CONVEY, s. A verdict or judgment finding a person an old forensic term. *Acts Mary.*—*Lat. p.*

CONVENE, CONVENIR, CONVENIR, s. 1. Faction; convention. *Douglas.*—*Fr. id.* 2. Condition; state. *Barbour.* 3. *n; conspiracy.* *Wynetown.*—*O. Fr. convine, pratique, intrigue.*

CONVY, v. a. To accomplish any purpose, especially means. *Douglas.*

CONVY, s. 1. Mode of conveyance. *Baillie.* 2. A *Poems 16th Cent.* 3. Prudent or artful man. *Pitscottie.*

CONVY, s. Art; finesse. *Spalding.*

CONVY, s. The act of accompanying a person part

of his way homeward, or on a journey, *S.* In modern *E.* the term is restricted to accompaniment for the purpose of defence. In *S.* the more general sense of the *Fr.* term is retained, as simply denoting "an accompanying," *Cotgr.* 2. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride, *S. B.* 3. A Scots convoy, accompanying one to the door, or, "o'er the dorestone," *S.* In *Aberd.* it is understood as signifying more than half way home. 4. A Kelso convoy. *V. KELSO.*

CONWOY, s. Mien; carriage. *Dunbar.*

COOD, adj. *V. CUDE, CUID.*

COODIE, CUDIE, s. 1. A small tub; also *cude. Quiddie, Aberd. Ramsay.* 2. A wooden chamber-pot, *Aberd. Gl. Skirrefs.*—*Isl. kutte, tonnula; Gael. ciotad, a tub.*

COOP, CURR, s. 1. A simpleton; a silly, dastardly fellow, *S. Burns.* 2. A male who interferes with what is properly the department of the female, in domestic duties; a cotquean, *Roxb.*—*Su. G. kufw-a, to keep under; Isl. kucif, one who is cowardly and feeble.*

To COOK, COUX, v. n. 1. To appear and disappear by fits. *Burns.* 2. To hide one's self. *Kennedy.*—*Isl. kvik-a, moto, qvika, inquieta motatio; or Germ. kuck-en, synon. with guck-en, spectare, prospectare.*

To COOKE, v. a. To take a long draught or pull of any liquid, (*prou. long,*) *Ettr. For.* Obviously the same with *Isl. kok-a, also quok-a, deglutire, from kok, quok, os, sive gula vel fauces, the mouth, throat, or jaws.*

COOKE, s. A draught, properly applied to liquids, *ibid.* *Synon. Glock.*

COOKIE, s. A species of fine bread used at tea, of a round form, *S.*—*Teut. koeck, libum; Belg. koekie, a little cake.*

COOLIN, s. A sport, transmitted from very remote antiquity; which is still retained in the Hebrides and West Highlands of *S.* on the last night of the year. *Clan-Albin.*

COOLRIFE, adj. 1. Cool; cold, *S. Ross.* 2. Indifferent, *S. V. CAULDRIFE.*

COOM, s. 1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge, *S. Statist. Acc.* 2. The lid of a coffin, from its being arched, *Fife, Roxb.* Allied, perhaps, to *Queme, q. v.*

COOM, s. 1. The dust of coals, *S.* 2. Small coal, *S. Culm, E.* 3. Flakes of soot emanating from the smoke of coals in the act of burning, *Roxb.* If *coom* hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed by the superstitious as foretoking the arrival of strangers, within twenty-four hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to *light down, i. e., to alight, Teviotd.* 4. *Smiddy Coom,* the ashes of a blacksmith's furnace, *Mearns.*—*Fr. ecume, dross.*

COOMY, adj. Begrimed with the dust of coals, *S. The Entail.*

COOMB, s. The bosom of a hill, having a semi-circular form, South of *S. Queen's Wake.*—*C. B. cuomm, vallis, convallis; A. S. comb, combe, a valley or low plain between two hills.*

COOM-CEILD, adj. Having the arched, or sloping ceiling of a garret-room, *S.*

To COONJER, v. a. To give a drubbing to, applied either to man or beast; as, "to *coonjer* a dog," *Clydes. Roxb.*

COONJERS, s. pl. A scolding, *ibid.*

COOP, COUP-CART, s. 1. A cart made close with boards,

- S. Stat. Acc. 2** A cart, the box of which moves upon its shafts by hinges, by which means it may be emptied of its load without unyoking the horse, *S.* From the *e* to *coop* to overturn. Teut. *kajp*, a large vessel for containing liquids.
- To COOP v. a.** To hoop, to bind with hoops. *Jacobite Notes*—Teut. *kaypen*, viare, compassare, coarctare, dola.
- COOP, s.** A small heap, as, "A coop of muck," a heap of dung. *Lavinska*.—*German*, *kopf*, summitas, *A. S.* *coop*, *cype* apex.
- COOPER O' STOBO.** A phrase used in the south of *S.* for denoting one who excels another in any particular line, or who is *father-better*. It is said to have had a local origin, from a cooper who was unrivalled in his profession.
- COOSER, s.** A stair on *V. Cressk*.
- COOST, (list s.)** He has a gude coost, "he is strong-bodied, *Liddesdale*—*lat.* *kost-r*, pinguedo.
- COUST v. pret.** *cast*.
- COUSTEN, part pa.** *Cast*.
- * COOT s.** This name is given to the Guillemot, *Colymbus Troides* Mearns.
- COOT s.** The acute *V. Curn*.
- To COOTCHER, v. a.** To parcel out, *Roxb.* Shall we view this *q. cot-shere*, to divide into huts or small apartments?
- COOTIE, s.** A young coal-fish. *V. Curn*.
- COOTIE, adj.** Kind, affectionate, *S.*
- COOTIE, s.** 1. A word in kitchen dish. 2. The liquid collected in such a vessel, *Ayr*. Local pronunciation of *foodie*, *Cude* *q. v.* a small tub. It approaches more nearly, indeed, to Gael. *ciolap*, *id.* 3. A bucket shaped like a barrel. *Lanarks.*
- COOTIE, adj.** A term applied to fowls whose legs are clad with feathers, *S. Burns*.
- COP 'core, s.** A cup or drinking vessel. *Dundee*.—*A. S.* *cop*, *lat.* *kopp*, *id.*
- COPARRY, s.** A press for holding cups, &c. *Aberd.* *Reg.* *V. Acmar*.
- COPE, s.** A coffin, "a cope of lead," a leaden coffin. *Knox* *V. Cair*.
- To COPE betwene** to divide. *King Hart*.—*Fr.* *couper*, to cut to pieces.
- COPER, s.** A dealer. *V. Cooper*.
- COPHOUSE s.** A place for keeping cups.—*Lat.* *kopp*, *Dan.* *Belg.* *kopp*, *Disp.* *cupa*, *Ital.* *coppa*, *Fr.* *cupe*, scyphus crater.
- COPY, s.** Plenty, abundance. *Wynslow*—*Lat.* *copia*.
- COPPLE, s.** A variety of *Cobla*, *cobell*, a small boat. *Aberd. Reg.*
- CORMANNAWIN, CORMANNATZ, s.** Copenhagen. *Aberd. Reg.*
- COPOUT** "To play copout," to drink off all that is in a cup or drinking vessel. *Cap-out*, *S. Douglas*.
- COPPER, s.** A cup-bearer. *Fables of How*—Evident *v.* from *A. S.* *cop*, a cup.
- COPPIN, part pa.** *Coppin* in *hevin*, elevated to heaven. *King's Quair*.—*A. S.* *cop*, the summit.
- COR, CUN CAM** an inseparable particle, entering into the composition of a considerable number of Scottish words, those especially spoken in Monteth. *V. Curn*.
- CORANICH, CORRENOR CORRINOCH, s.** 1. A diego, a lamentation for the dead, *S. Lyndsay*.—*Ir.* *coranach* from *cora* a grief, *lat.* *chorus*. 2. A cry of alarm, a sort of war cry. *Rannaldyne Poems*. 3. A proclamation of outlawry by means of the bagpipe. *Warrior*.
- CORBACK, s.** The roof of a house, *Dumfri.*—*C. B.* *cor* point, *back*, prominent, towering, *q. v.* the tower-point of a house. It may however, be applied to *S. back*.
- CORNAIDIE, s.** "Their comes in *Cornaidie*" "This is the obstacle, used in regard to a patient by the thesia, which is opposed by some great difficulty to occur. *Upps. Clydes*—*C. B.* *corbaryad* a demand for or keeping down, *Owen*.
- CORBIE, Coray, s.** A crow, *Corvina corax* *Linn.* *S. Henryson*. This, like the *Pygul* or *Magpie*, as well as the harmless crow is in the estimation of the vulgar and superstitious, a bird of evil omen. *Fr.* *corbeau*. *Ital.* *corvo*, *lat.* *corvus*, *id.*
- CORBIE-AITE, s. pl.** A species of black cats, denominated, perhaps, from their dark colour, *S. B.*
- CORBIE MESSENGER.** A messenger who either returns not at all, or too late, according to *Nash* raven, *S. Houlata*.
- CORBIE-STEP s. pl.** The projections of the eaves on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps. *S.* *Fr.* *corbeau*, a crooked in masonry.
- CORBIT, adj.** Apparently crooked. *Maithland*.—*lat.* *corbe* *id.*, *corbelle*, a small, crooked staff.
- CORBI V.L.F. s.** Leather greatly thickened and hardened in the preparation, jerked leather. *Douglas*.—*Fr.* *cuir bouilli* *corium* *dec.* *atum*.
- CORCHAT s.** Crotchet, a term in music. *Dundee*.
- CORCOLET, s.** A purple dye, *Sheld.*
- CORCIBLOCH, adj.** Kindly, good-humoured. *Aberd.* *V. Cernobuch*.
- CORDALE, s.** A term formerly used for the tackle of a ship. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr.* *cordaille*, *id.*.
- CORDELERIE KNOTTIS.** An ornament in embroidery and entirely worn by ladies in *S. Inverness*.—*Fr.* *cordelerie*, "knotted cord-work in embroidery." *Cotgr.*
- CORDEVAN, adj.** A term applied to seal skin or horse skin, used as leather, *S. Corr.* from *Cordevan* *q. v.*
- CORDYT, pret v.** Agreed. *Wallace*—*Fr.* *accordie*.
- CORDON, s.** A band, a wreath. *Z. Boyd*.—*Fr.* *cord*.
- CURBUNIT, part pa.** Perhaps, wreathed. *Fr.* *cur*, *donné*, twined, plumed, wreathed, made into a cord.
- CORDAWAN, s.** Spanish leather, *Gl. Sibb.* Tanned horse-leather *S.*—from *Cordoru*.
- CORDE s. pl.** A contraction of the muscles of the neck, and waste of horses, *A. Bor.* *Fr.* *cord*.
- CORE, s.** Heart. To break one's cure, to break one's heart, *Flite*. *Fr.* *core*, *id.*
- CORE, s.** A company, a body of men, often used *S. corpe*. *Hamilton*.
- In CORA** In company, together, *Aberd.*—*lat.* *cora*. Teut. *koor* chorus.
- CORE, s.** 1. A basket used for carrying coals from the pit, *Loth.* 2. Anciently a basket, in a general sense. 3. Basket-work in silver. *Inventories*.—*Belg.* *ker*, *lat.* *korf*. *lat.* *corb*, *id.*
- CORF, s.** A temporary building, a shed. *Rannaldyne Poems*. *A. S.* *craft*, a vault, Teut. *korf*, a cup. Perhaps rather *lat.* *korbae* *lagurium*.
- CORF HOUSE, s.** A house, a shed, erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping the fish in, *S. B.* *Corrant*.
- CORFT, part pa.** *Corft* fish, are fish boiled with salt and water, *S. B.*
- To CORIK v. a.** To curry leather. *V. the s.*
- CORIER, s.** A courier. *Fr.* *courroyer*, *courroyer*, currier, whence *courroyeur*, a currier.
- CORKE, s.** 1. An overcoat, a stewart, a coat for

CORUPE, *s.* A crooked iron for pulling down buildings *Hudson* -Fr. *corbeau*, "a certain warlike instrument," *Coigr*.

CORUYN, *s.* A kind of leather. *Douglas*. Corr. from *Cordovan* *q v*

COSU *Costru*, *s.* A coach. *Bruce* -Fr. *coche*.

To **COSSE**, *Coss*, *Coiss*, *v. a.* To exchange *Coss*, *Loth.* *Berwick*. *Wallace*

COSIL, *adj.* Denoting such a position that a hollow is left below an object, *Galloway*. *V* *Tosen*, *Toscar*, *adj.*

COSH, *adj.* 1 Nest snug, as denoting a comfortable situation. *S. Ferguson* 2 Comfortable, as including the idea of defence from cold. *Ayr.* *Picken* 3 Quiet, without interruption, *S. Minst. Border* 4 In a state of intimacy *S. Isl. kins*, a small place well fenced

COSHLV, *adv.* Snugly *S. Ferguson*.

COSIK, *s.* A straw-basket. *V* *Classic*

COSIK, *Cozik*, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, snug; well-sheltered, *S. Burns*. This seems radically the same with *Cosh*

To **LOCK COSK**, to have the appearance of being comfortable to exhibit symptoms of good humour, *Fife*, *Dumfr.* -*Shel. coisapoch*, snug *V* *Cosk* *r*

COSIELY, *adv.* Snugly, comfortably, *S. Ramsay*

COSINGACE, *CONSIGRACOR*, *s.* 1 A relation by blood, a cousin *Bellenden* 2 A grand-daughter, *ur a n eec*, *ibid*

To **COSS**, *v. a.* To exchange. *V* *Coak*

COSSING, *s.* The act of exchanging *Skene*.

COSSNENT, *s.* To work at coarment, to receive wages without victuals, *S.* To work black coarment to work without meat or wages, *Ayr* -Fr. *coast aneant*, cost abrogated *q* expenses not borne.

COST, *s.* *S. de* *V* *Coigr*

COST, *s.* 1 Duty payable in kind, as distinguished from that paid in money. It frequently occurs in old writs or rentals in Orkney corresponding with *Canon* in our old deeds, *S. Acts Ja VII* 2 This term seems latterly to have been, in Orkney, in a special manner appropriated to meal and malt, *ibid* 3. It is also used in Orkney, to denote the sustenance given to a servant, as distinct from money, as, "I got so much money in wages, besides my *cost*," *s. e.*, what is given for subsistence in kind, such as a certain quantity of meal per week. This is evidently the same with *Coast*

COSTAIR, *s.* Expense *Douglas*

To **COSTAY**, *v. n.* To coast *Wyn town*.

COSTER, *s.* A piece of arable land -Perhaps from *L. B. coster* *sum* a corner of land

COT, *s.* Perhaps coat or cover up

To **CUT** with one *v. n.* To cohabit, *S. B. q.* to live in the same cot

COTE, *s.* A rate *Cote* of a testament the rate or quota due, according to the value of the legacies. *Acts Ja I*

COTHRAL, *s.* An elastic piece of thin split iron put through any bolt to prevent it from losing hold as the rod opens after passing through the orifice, *Berwick*

COTHE, *adv.* Warm snug comfortable, *Perth* *Syden* with *Coast* Of the same stock with *Couth* *q v* *Duff's Poems*

COTHIE, *adv.* Snugly, *Fife* *Campbell*

COTRIE, *adv.* Rustic *Ac* *V* *Coarment*

COTLANDER, *s.* A cottager who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land, *S. Loth.* -Fr. *m. U. K. island*

COTMAN, *s.* A cottager, *Galloway*

COTT TAIL, *V* *Coat-tail*

COTTAR, *Cottar*, *s.* One who inhabits a cot, or cottage, dependent on a farm, *S. Statist. Acc.* -*L. collar-sus*, *Fr.* *cottier*, *id* Hence *S. cotterman* *cotter-folk*, *Ac*

COTTAR WARK, *s.* Stipulated work done by cottagers to the farmer on whose land they dwell, *Agr Surv Caithn*

To **COTTER**, *v. n.* To get a piece of ground free rent for one year, to raise potatoes, the manufacture of culture being considered an equivalent for the use of the ground The person who thus raises potatoes said to *cotter*

To **COTTER eggs**, to drop them into a pan, and with them round with a little butter, till they be in an edible state, *S.* -*Alford*, perhaps, to Teut. *bofen* to fadure

COTTERIE, *s.* Apparently provision as to a place habitation. *Agr Surv Inverna*

COTTOWN, *Cotton*, *Cottar Town*, *s.* A small village or hamlet, possessed by cottars, or cottagers dependent on the principal farm, *S. Agr Surv Forfar*

COVAN, *s.* A convent *Dundee* Apparently written *covent* *Sir Gowan*, -In *S. Calvin* is still used for convent

COVATISE, *Covation*, *Covattise*, *s.* 1. Covetousness *Douglas* -*O* *Fr* *convulsive*, *id* 2. Ambition or the lust of power *Barbour*

COURBOUN, *adj.* Low born, or rustic

To **COUCHER**, *v. a.* To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, who contends in a trial of strength or agility He who fails is said to be *couch'd*, *S.* -Fr. *coucher* Teut. *hasten* to subvert

COUCHER, *s.* A coward, a poltroon *S. Rutherford* *Fr* *m. U. K. couch* *Fr* *couch* *r*

COUCHER'S BLOW, 1 The blow given by a coward and thrown so low immediately before he gives up.

2 It is also used in a passive sense, as denoting a parting blow to which a dastard submits as *I* *Fr* [gave] him the *coucher* blow, *S. D. & c.*, he submitted to receive the last blow

COUDIE, *adv.* *V* *Coarment*

To **COT DICK**, *v. n.* To float, as a feather alternately rising and sinking with the waves, *Roxb.* -*C.* *cod*, signifies to rise, to lift up, raised, what is *cod* up

COVE, *s.* A cave, *S.* A Bay *Bellenden* -*A.* *cave*, *Isl. kafe*, *id*

COVERATOR, *s.* A coverlet for a bed *Inverness* *Fr* *couverture*, *id*

COVETTA, *s.* A plane used for moulding from work called also a *Quarter-round*, *S.*

To **COUGHIER**, (*gull*) *v. n.* To continue to cough Used in this form *Coughier* and *Blackie* *id* *V* *Coarment* *id* *V* *Coarment* *v*

COLIHT for *coith* *Coith*, *S. P. Rep.*

COLIHT, *s.* Low herd *Dundee*

COVINE, *s.* Fraud, artifice "But fraud or covine south of *S.* -This is an old Scottish law phrase." *S. Burns*

COVIN TREE, *s.* A large tree in the front of an Scottish mansion-house, where the land always has a water, *Roxb.* Similar to *Trystone Tree*, *S. Burns*

To **COCK**, *v. n.* To catch *V* *Coarment*

To **COCK**, *v. n.* A term used to denote the emitted by the cuckoo, *Montgomery*

like E. *coof*), *s.* A night-cap; in some *lie*, *S.* Apparently from E. *Cowl*, a hood *ionka*.

OWLER, s. 1. A boy, *S.* Su. G. *kullt*, *id.* applied to a man in the language of *con-*
Cleland.

A fault. Complaynt S.—Fr. coulepe,
s.

part. pa. Apparently, bartered, for *coupit.*
Poems.

NEB, s. A sea-fowl and bird of passage,
Isles. V. BORON.

NIBBIT, adj. Having a long nose. *Perils*

ED, s. A bed formed of deals on all sides,
the front, which is hung with a curtain,
this, I think, is the same with *Alcore-bed,*
Scots, as denoting the arched form of the
room may be allied to C. B. *cwm*, a rounding
Owen.

POST, s. A term, in Scotland, for a
messenger, such as was formerly sent with
us by the Lords of the Council. *Boswell's*

ER, v. a. To conjure. *Abp. Hamilton.*

AR, s. A conjurer, *ibid.*

ER, v. a. To intimidate or still by threat-
lydes. *V. COONER.*

s. Perhaps, motion. *Dunbar.—Fr.*
to beat, to strike.

An accout, *S.*

s. A person learning arithmetic. "A
ster," one who is skilful in casting accounts,
OCYING.

CHECK, COUNTERCHECK-PLANE, s. A tool
ing out that groove which unites the two
a window in the middle, *S.*

ERCOUP, v. a. 1. To overcome; to sur-
vys. 2. To repulse, *ibid.* 3. To overturn,
To destroy, *ibid.*

ERFACTE, v. n. To counterfeit. *Acts*

h, s. The common name for the science of
c; as, "I gat nae mair learning than read-
ing, and counting," *S.*

KIN with one, to compare one's pedigree
of another. It is common for one who has
been spoken of disrespectfully, in regard to
his, to say of the person who has done so,
"as kin wi' him whenever he likes," *S.*—This
refers to the genealogical accounts kept of
especially in feudal times.

COWYIE, s. 1. Encounter. *Douglas.*
tion of an army engaged in battle. *Wal-*

s. In the Highlands of *S.* country is used
a particular district, though very limited.
is.

DANCE, s. a particular kind of dance, viewed
as of Irish origin, in which a number of couples
dance round a figure from the top to
the bottom of the room, *S.* *Ross.*

KEEPER, s. One employed in a particu-
lar to apprehend delinquents, *S.* *Tales of*
Lord.

SIDE, s. The common term with the vul-
gar, for a district or tract of country. *Anti-*

Leg. Camp, i. e., cap or bowl. Hogg.

To *COUP, Cowp, v. a.* 1. To exchange, to barter, *S.*
A. Bor. 2. To expose to sale, *Roxb.* 3. To buy and
sell; to traffic; commonly used in this sense, *Aberd.,*
but only of an inferior kind of trade.—*Su. G. koep-a,*
id.; Isl. kaup-a, vendere.

COUP, s. 1. Exchange, *S.* *Maitland Poems.* 2. A
good bargain; any thing purchased below its just
value; used ironically, as, "ye'll get a coup o' him."
Gl. Surv. Moray.—Sw. koep, purchase, bargain. 3.
A company of people. The term is used rather in
contempt; as, "I never saw sic a filthy, ill-manner'd
coup," *Fife.* 4. The *haill coup*, the whole of any
thing, *S.*

To *COUP, Cowp, v. a.* To overturn; to overset; to
tilt, as a cart, *S.* *Knox.*

To *COUP, v. n.* 1. To be overset; to tumble, *S.*
Muse's Threnodie. 2. Used metaph. as signifying to
fail in business; to become bankrupt, *S.* *Train.—*
Sw. guppa, to tilt up.

COUP, Cowp, s. 1. A fall, *S.* *Couppis, S. B. Lyndsay.*
2. A sudden break in the stratum of coals, *S.* *Statist.*
Acc. E. Fault.

To *COUP owre, v. a.* To overturn. This idiom is
very common, *S.* *Jac. Relics.*

To *COUP owre, v. n.* 1. To be overset, *S.* 2. To fall
asleep; a phrase often used by the vulgar, espe-
cially in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting
posture, *S.* 3. A vulgar phrase applied to a woman,
when confined in childbed. The prep. is sometimes
prefixed; as, *She's just at the o'er-coupin', S.; i. e.,*
She is very near the time of childbirth.

To *COUP CARLS, to tumble heels over head, (synon.*
to Coup the Creels,) *Galloway.—Allied, perhaps, to*
Gael. cairi-eam, to tumble, to toss, cairi, tumbled.

To *COUP THE CRANS.* 1. To be overturned, *S.* *Rob*
Roy. 2. It is also occasionally used to denote the
misconduct of a female, *S.*

To *COUP THE CREELS.* 1. To tumble heels over
head, *S.* *Rob Roy.* 2. To bring forth an illegitimate
child, *Roxb.* To cast a *lagen-gird*, *synon., S.* 3. To
die, *Roxb.*

COUP-THE-LADLE, s. The play of see-saw, *Aberd.*

COUP-CART, Cowp-CART, s. *V. COOP.*

COUPAR. A town in Angus referred to in a com-
mon *S.* proverb, "He that will to *Coupar maun to*
Coupar." The idea is, that when the will is obstin-
ately set on any course, it is an indication of neces-
sity, and is sometimes to be viewed as a symptom of
fatality.

* *COUPE-JARRET, s.* One who hamstringing another.
Waverley.—Fr. couper le jarret, to hough, to cut the
hams.

COUPEN, s. A fragment. *V. COWPON.*

COUPER, COPER, s. 1. A dealer; as, *horse-couper,*
cow-couper. *Chalmer. Air.* *Cope-man* occurs in
O. E. in the sense of purchaser, chafferer, or *chapman*
in modern language. 2. One who makes merchand-
ise of souls. *Rutherford.*

COUPER-WORD, s. The first word in demanding boot
in a bargain; especially applied to horse dealers,
Roxb. From *couper*, a dealer.

COUP-HUNDED, adj. Unexpl. Applied to a horse.

COUPIT, part. pa. Confined to bed from illness of any
kind, *Loth. Roxb.*

COUPLE, CUPIL, s. A rafter, *S.* *Wyntown.—C. B.*
kupul ty, id.

COUPLE-YILL, KIPPLE-YILL, s. A potation given
to house-carpenters at putting up the *couples*, or
rafters, on a new house, *Teviotd.*

TO COWBLE, *v. n.* To shoo; as, "The ice is a' cowblin," Roxb.—This differs only in pronunciation from *Coble*, *q. v.*

COW-CAKES, *s. pl.* Wild parsnip, Roxb. Loth.—The *Heracleum sphondylium* of Linn. is called the Cow parsnip. But this seems rather to be the *Pastinaca sylvestris*.

COW-CARL, *s.* A bugbear; one who intimidates others, Dumfr.

COW-CRAIK, *s.* A mist with an easterly wind; as, "The cow-craik destroys a' the fruit," Lanarks. *Syn. HAAR*, Mearns, Aberd.

COWCLYNE, *s.* A harlot. *Lynsay*—Perhaps from *cow*, and *clink*, money; *q.* one who prunes the purse.

COW-CLOOS, *s. pl.* Common trefoil, S. B. *Trifolium pratense*, Linn.

TO COWD, *v. n.* 1. To float slowly, with the motion affected a little by slight waves; as, "The boat cawds finely awa," Upp. Clydes. 2. It is also expl. to swim, *ib.*

COWD, *s.* 1. "A short and pleasant sail," *ibid.* 2. "A single gentle rocking, or motion, produced by a wave," *ibid.* 3. The act of swimming, *ibid.*

COWDA, *s.* A small cow, Roxb. *Cowdie*, Dumfr. "Cowdy, a little cow, a Scotch runt without horns. North." *Gl. Grose.* *V. COWDACH.*

COWDACH, *s.* A heifer. *Cuddoch*, Calloway; expl. "a big stirk; a little nolt beast."—This seems formed from *Quoyach* by the insertion of the letter *d*, *cuphonize canna.* *V. CUDDOCH* and *QREY.*

COWDAS, *s. pl.* Heifers; *pl.* of *Cowdach*.

COWDER, *s.* "A boat that sails pleasantly," Clydes. *ibid.*—Most probably a C. B. word, transmitted from the Welsh inhabitants of Clydesdale; *cwyd-aw*, to stir, move, or agitate.

TO COWDLE, *v. n.* A diminutive from *Cowd*, "expressive of rather more motion produced by the waves," Clydes., *ibid.*

COWDOTHE, *s.* Some kind of pestilence.

COWDRUM, *s.* 1. A beating; as, "Ye'll get cowdrum for that;" you will get a beating, Mearns. 2. Severe reprehension, *ibid.*—Perhaps from Teut. *kudde*, clava and *drum-er*, premere.

TO COWER, *COWIE*, *COWE*, *COWE*, *v. n.* To recover *Barbour.*—Abbrev. from Fr. *recouvrer*.

COWERING, *s.* Recovery. *Barbour.*

COW-FEEDER, *s.* A dairyman who sells milk; one who keeps cows, feeding them for their milk in the meantime, and to be sold when this fails, S. *II. Mid-Loth.*

COWFYNE, *s.* A ludicrous term. *Evergreen.*

COW-FISH, *s.* The *Macra lutraria*, *Mya arenaria*, or any other large oval shell-fish, Orkney.

COW-GRASS, *s.* A species of clover.

COW-HEAVE, *s.* The herb *Tussilago*, *Selkirks.* Perhaps originally *cow-hoof*, from a supposed resemblance to the hoof of a cow.

COWHUBBY, *s.* A cow-herd. *Evergreen*—Belg. *koe*, a cow, and *kobb-en*, to toil; *q.* a cow-herd.

COWIE, *s.* The name given to the seal in the Firth of Tay, from its round cowed head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns.

COWIE, *s.* A cow wanting horns. *V. Cow*, *v.*

COWIE, *adv.* Very; as *cowie weel*, very well, Lanarks.

COWIE, *adj.* Odd; queer, Lanarks.

COW-ILL, *s.* Any disease to which a cow is subject, *S. Antiquary.*

COWIN', *s.* An alarm; a fright, S. From the *v. cow*, to depress. *St. Patrick.*

COWINS, *pl.* Apparently what is cowed, cut or broken off, Renfr. *A. Wilson.*

COWIT, *part pa.* 1. Closely cut. 2. Having short and thin hair. *V. Cow*, *v.*

TO COWK, *Kork*, *v. n.* To retch ineffectually, in consequence of nausea, S. B.—(Germ. *koch-en*, *id.*; Isl. *kuok-a*, gula niti).

COWKIN, *s.* A beggar; a needy wretch. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *coquin*, *id.*

COW-LADY-STONE. A kind of quartz, Roxb *V. COLLADY STONE.*

COWLICK, *s.* A tuft of hair on the head, which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair, S.—From its resemblance to hair licked by a cow.

COWLIE, *s.* A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her *Cowlie*, Edin. Most probably a corr. pronunciation of E. *cully*.

COWMACK, *s.* An herb supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male, S. B.

COWMAN, *s.* A name for the devil, S. *V. Cow*, *s.*

COWNTIR, *s.* Rencontre. *Wallace.*

COWNTYR PALYSS, Contrary to. *Wallace.*—Fr. *contrepalé*, a term in heraldry, signifying that one pale is opposed to another.

COWOID, *pret.* Convoyed. *Isg. conwoild.* *Barbour.*

COWPAR, *s.* A horse-dealer, S.

COWPENDOCH, **COWPENDOW**, *s.* A young cow. *V. COLPINDACH.*

COWPES, **COWPIS**, *s. pl.* Baskets for catching fish, S. *Acts Ja. III.* A. Bor. *coop*, *id.*—Teut. *kuype*, septa.

COWPER-JUSTICE. Trying a man after execution; the same with *Jeddart*, or *Jedburgh Justice*, S. *Cleland.*

COW-PLAT, *s.* Cow's dung dropped by the animal in the field, Clydes. Roxb. *Synon. Flat.*—Perhaps from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form.

COWPON, *s.* 1. A fragment, a shred, S. *R. Bruce.* 2. In *pl.* shatters, shivers; *pron. Cowpins*, Aberd.—Fr. *coupon*, L. B. *copo*, a piece cut off from a thing.

COW-QUAKE, *s.* 1. An affection of cattle, caused by the chillness of the weather, S. *Kelly.* 2. The name is transferred, on the East coast of Loth., to the cold easterly wind in May, which produces the disease. The disease itself is also called *Blasting*; as, in consequence of it, the skin apparently adheres to the ribs, Roxb. 3. A very cold day in summer, Clydes.

COW'S BACKRIN. Cow's dung dropped in the fields, Galloway. *Synon. Puslick*, Dumfr.—A. S. *bac*, ter-gum, and *ryne*, profluvium; *q.* what is ejected from behind.

COW'S BAND. It was an ancient custom in Dumfr. and Galloway, and perhaps in other counties in S., that when a man borrowed money he gave the cow's band in pledge; which was reckoned as legal an obligation as a bill.

COWSCHOT, *s.* A ringdove. *V. KOWSHOT.*

COW-SHARN, *s.* Cow's dung. *V. SHARN.*

COWSHOT, *s.* The name given to certain kinds of marl, of a gray or brown colour.

COWSLEM, *s.* An ancient name given to the evening star, Roxb.

COWSMOUTH, *s.* The vulgar name for the cowslip, or *Primula*, Loth.

COW'S THUMB. "Ye're no a cow's thumb fra't," a phrase used to denote that one has hit on the proper

plan of doing any thing, that it exactly corresponds with one's wish, *Strlings*.

COWT, *s*. A strong stick, a rung, *Vide*. Apparently the same with *Cud* *q* *v*.

COW THE-GOWAN, *s*. A compound term used in the South of *S* for a fleet horse, for one that cuts the ground. It is also said of such a horse. *He cuts the gowans*.

COWZIE, *adj*. 1 Boisterous, as, a *cowzie* day, one distinguished by a high wind, *Renfrews*. 2 Inspiring fear, as, a *cowzie* carle, a terrific old man, *ibid*. Dan *kysen* signifies frightful, terrible, horrid, &c., from *kysen* to fright, to scare or terrify.

COXY *adj*. Coxcomical, *S Ramsay*.

TO COZAIN, *v a*. To barter or exchange one thing for another, *Orkn*. This is evidently from the same source with *Coss*, *Loth*, *id*. *V*. *Coss*.

COZY *adj*. Snug *V* *Cosie*.

TO CRAB, *Crabs*, *v n*. To fret. *Bannatyne Poems* — *Belg kribbip*, *Su G krepak*, morosus.

TO CRAB, *v a*. To irritate, to provoke. *Lyndsay*. — *Teut krabb-en*, lacerare unguitus.

CRACK, *s*. A blow producing a sharp sound, *S*. Syn. *Crink* — from *Teut crack*, crepitus.

CRACK *adj*. Crack-brained, *Aberd*.

TO CRACK, *v a*. -1 To crack credit, to lose character and confidence in any respect, *S*. 2 *Boyd*. 2. To crack *tryst*, to break an engagement.

CRACK *s*. In a crack, immediately, *S Ramsay*. — *Crack* is sometimes used without the prep *in* before it, although precisely in the same sense. *S* 'Ahans ye o'ers heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a crack o' tellin' it.' *Saxon and Gael*, 137. *Vt*. *crac*, *id*.

TO CRACK, *Crak*, *v n*. 1. To talk boastingly. *Evergreen*. 2 To talk freely and familiarly, *S Ramsay*. 3. To talk together in a confused manner, often as also implying extension of voice, *R*. 4. To talk idly, *S* — *term*. *kraken*, to make a noise, or *Vt* *crapuer*, to boast.

CRACK, *Crak*, *s*. 1 Boasting, *S Dunbar*. 2 Chat, free conversation, *S Ross*. 3. Any detached piece of entertaining conversation, *S*, *ibid*. 4. A rumour, generally used in pl *Ramsay*. 5 Idle or unmeaning conversation, "idle cracks" *S*.

CRACKER, *Crakkar*, *s*. A boaster, *Lyndsay*. — *Belg kracker*, *id*.

CRACKER, *s*. A hard water-blacut, *Boxb*. Apparently a cant term, from the noise made in breaking it.

CRACKER, *s*. The lash of a whip, *Aberd*.

CRACKERS *v* *CLATTER* *Boxes* *Aberd*.

CRACKHUKADS *s pl*. The roots of big laughter, or *Aga* *war on*, eaten by young people. *Ang*.

CRACKET, *s*. The cricket, *Dunfr*.

CRACKY *adj*. 1 Talkative, often denoting the effect of one's being elevated by means of strong drink. *S*. 2 Affable, agreeable in conversation. *S*.

CRACKIE *trask* *s*. A small low three-legged stool, having a hole in the middle of the seat, by means of which it is first used in cottages, often *Crackie stool* *Boxb*, *Berwick*.

CRACKLING, *s pl*. 1 The rufous of fallow, *S Acta Jt*. 2 Fallow, when first bruised by the canthucker in its impure state, *S*. — *Su G*, *krak quingulac*.

CRACKNAGGLE *s*. A term applied to one who is chary of the vain boasting. You are talking complimentary. You speak like a braggadocio, *Loth*.

CRACK TRYST, *s*. One who does not fulfil an engagement to meet with another, properly implying the time and place have been fixed, *S*. From *Crack* break, and *Tryst* *q* *v*.

CRADDEN *s*. A dwarf, *Lanark*. — *Gael crastean*, a humpbacked man, *Shaw*.

CRADLEUCH (*gull*) *s*. A diminutive person, *Up Clyde*. — *Gael cradale* sign *flex* shrunk.

CRADILL, *s*. Ane *cradil* of *gill*, "a basket, or cradle of glass" apparently from the form. *Aberd. Reg*.

CRADLE-THIMLAF *s*. The name given to the large grate, of an oblong form, open at all sides for the emission of the heat, which is used in what is called round-about *fireside*, denominated from its resemblance to a cradle, *S*. *V* *ROUND-ABOUT*.

* **CRAFT**, *s*. A corporation, *S Siller Gun*.

CRAFT, *s*. Croft, a piece of ground adjoining to a house. *Picken*. — *A S croft*, *id*.

CRAFTER, *Croster* *s*. One who rents a small piece of land. *S*. *Ag* *Sure Peck*.

CRAFTSMILDER, *s pl*. Workmen, craftsmen. *Aberd. Reg*. *V* *CHILDEN*.

CRAIG, *Crane*, *Craig*, *s*. 1. The neck. *S*. *Complayn*. *S*. 2. The throat, *S*. *Ferguson*. — *Teut kraech*, jugular.

LARG CRAIG "A cant term for a purse," *Aberd*. *S* *Sherrifs*.

CRAIGBANE, *s*. The collar-bone. *Wallace*.

CRAIG CLAITH, *s*. A neckcloth, a cravat, *S*. — *S* *krageclath* *id*.

CRAIGAR *Crann*, *s*. A kind of lighter, or bark. *Acta Marie*. *L*, *B* *crann*, *id*. *Su* *kragear*, a small vessel with one mast, *Dan*, *kræver*, a scoop, a small vessel. It is used by various *O* *E* writers. *Todd's Johns*, *vo*. *Craig*.

CRAID *s*. Perhaps yellow clover. — *Gael cradh* of molten earth, clay. *But see* *Crann*.

CRAIG, *s*. A rock. *S*. *Ramsay*. — *C*. *B* *krage*, *Gael* *crag* *rupes*.

CRAIG *s*. The throat. *V* *Crann*.

CRAIGGEE, *adj*. Wry-necked. *V*. *Acta*.

CRAIGED, *adj*. Having a neck or throat, *S*. *Boyd*.

CRAIG-FLOOK, *s*. A species of flounder. *Siddals*.

CRAIG HERRING *s*. The shad, *ibid*.

CRAIGHING, *adj*. Coughing. *Siddals*.

CRAIGY *adj*. Rocky, *Ramsay*.

CRAIGLOCH, *s*. The point of a rock, *S*. *Dunfr*. *Aberd*.

CRAIGSMAN *Cragsman*, *s*. One who climbs rocks or cliffs overhanging the sea, for the purpose of procuring sea-fowls or their eggs, *S*. *ibid*. *Acta* *quarry*.

CRAIK *s*. A kind of little ship. *Douglas*.

TO CRAIK *v a*. 1 Used to denote the cry of a ship after having, or when dismantled. *S*. *Polmer*. To call for any thing with importunity and urgency. *S*. 2 To croak, to emit a hoarse sound. *Teut* *krack-en*, *croare*, *at* *per*.

CRAIK *s*. The andrail, *S* *crake*.

TO LATCH THE CRAIK *in the coast* to carry on a ship by night, under the canopy of heaven. *ibid* of *S*.

CRAIL-CAPON *s*. A middie *Arden* *ton* *not* *Loth*. Denominated from *Crail*, a town in *Ang* *Pair*.

CRAIM *s*. A booth. *V* *Crann*.

CRAIV, *Crav*, *s*. A sort of basket in which glass is packed, *S*. — *Germ* *krad*, *corbis*.

To **CRAIZE**, *v. n.* 1. To creak, Clydes., Roxb. 2. One is said to *craize*, who, when sitting on a chair, moves it backwards and forwards, with the whole weight on the hinder feet of it, *ibid.*—Ital. *crosciare*, to make a creaking noise.

CRAIZIN, *s.* The act of creaking, *ibid.*

To **CRACK**. *V. CRACK*, *v. n.*

CRACKER, *s.* The Rail, or *Corn-crack*. *Ballus crex*, Linn. *Martin's Western Isles*.

CRACKING, *s.* The clamour of a fowl, *S. Wynthorn*.

CRACKS, *s. pl.* Great guns; cannons. *Barbour*.—From the noise they make when fired or, Teut. *kracke*, arcubalista.

CRACKLENE POKIS. Bags for holding artificial fireworks. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *cracker*, to crackle.

CRAME, **CRAMERY**. *V. CREAM*, **CREAMERY**.

CRAMESTE, **CRAMSTE**, *s.* Cloth of crimson, a grain colour. *Douglas*.—Fr. *cramoisi*, *id.*

CRAMMAY, *adj.* Of or belonging to crimson; ingrained. *Inventories*.

To **CRAMP**, *v. n.* To contract. *Henryson*.—Teut. *krimp-en*, Sw. *krymp-a*, contrahi.

CRAMPET, **CRAMP-BIT**, *s.* 1. A cramping-iron, *S.* 2. An iron with small pikes for keeping the foot firm on ice. *S. Græme*. 3. The guard of the handle of a sword. *Watson's Coll.* 4. The cramp-iron of a scabbard. *Inventories*. 5. An iron spike driven into a wall for supporting any thing, *Aberd.* 6. The iron guard at the end of a staff, *S.*—Gael. *crampaid*, a ferril.

CRAMPLAND, *part. pr.*, *Curling*. *Bannatyne P.*—Sw. *krymping*, contractus.

CRAN, *s.* An iron instrument, laid across the fire for supporting a pot or kettle.—Denominated from its resemblance to a crane.

CRAN, *s.* To Comp the Crans; to be overset. *V. Corr*, *v. a.*

CRANCE, *s.* Probably some stuff made of hair.—Teut. *krantz*, G. Fr. *crans*, hair.

CRANCE, *s.* A crack or chink in the wall through which the wind blows, *Fife*.—Fr. *cren*, denotes a breach or cleft.

CRANCE, *s.* A chaplet. *Watson's Coll.*—Teut. *krantz*, corona.

CRANCH, *s.* A crush; the act of crushing, *Ettr. For.* *Cranch*, *id.* *V. CRINCH*.

To **CRANCH**, *v. a.* To crush; to grind with the teeth. *V. CRINCH* and **CRUNCH**, *Roxb.*

CRANREUCH, *s.* *V. CRANREUCH*.

CRANE, *s.* A kind of ballista or catapult, used for discharging large stones, in ancient warfare.—Cotgr. mentions Fr. *cranequin* as "an engine for batterie, used in old time."

CRANE (of herrings), *s.* As many fresh herrings as fill a barrel. *S. Statist. Acc.*

CRANGLING, *part. pr.* Winding. *Hudson*.—Teut. *kranchel-en*, intorquere, sinuare.

CRANY-WANY, *s.* "The little finger," *Aberd.* *Gl. Skirvess*.

* **CRANK**, *s.* An iron attached to the feet in curling, to prevent sliding on the ice, *Roxb.* Synon. *Crampet*.

To **CRANK**, *v. a.* To shackle; to apply the hob- or arm-shackle to a horse, *Ettr. For.*

CRANK, *adj.* 1. Infirm; weak. *A. Bor.* "cranky, ailing, sickly," *Grose*. 2. Hard, difficult; as, "a crank word," a word hard to be understood, *Aberd.* *Mearns*, *Roxb.* 3. Crooked, distorted, *Aberd.* *Mearns*; as *crank-handed*, a *crank hand*.—Teut. *krank*, *id.* *Gl. Sibb.*

CRANK, *s.* 1. The noise of an ungreased wheel, *S.* 2. Used metaph. to denote inharmonious poetry. *Burns*.

CRANKOUS, *adj.* Fretful; captious, *S.* *Burns*.—Gael. *crioncan*, strife.

CRANNACH, *s.* Pottage, *Ang. Aberd.*

* **CRANNIE**, *s.* A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, *Galloway*. Synon. *Boal*.

CRANREUCH, **CRAINROCH**, **CRANERUGH**, **CRANDRICH**, *s.* Hoar frost, *S. O.* *Burns.* *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*—Gael. *cranntarach*, *id.*

CRANROCHIE, **CRANROCHIE**, *adj.* Rimy; abounding with hoar-frost, *S. O.*

CRANSHACH, **CRANSHAK**, *s.* A distorted person, *S. B. Ross*.—Gael. *crannda*, decrepid.

CRANTZE, *s.* The Common Coralline *Millepora polymorpha*, Linn. *Shetl.*

CRAP, *s.* 1. The highest part or top of any thing, *S. Crop*, *E.* *Baith crap and root*, literally, top and bottom; metaph. beginning and end, *S.* 2. The cone of a fir-tree, *S. B.*—*A. S. croppa*, *Su. G. kroppa*, *id.*

CRAP, *s.* The produce of the ground, *S. Ramsay*.

CRAP, *s.* 1. The crawl of a fowl. *Crop*, *E.* Used ludicrously for the stomach of man. *Crapine*, *id.*, *S. Ramsay*. 2. The proverbial phrase, "That will never crawl in your crap," *S.*, means that a person shall never taste of some kind of food referred to. The allusion is to the crowing or self-gratulating sound that a fowl makes when its stomach is filled. 3. Used metaph. as to painful reminiscence; as, "That'll crawl in your crap," that will be recollected to your discredit, *S. B.* 4. It is metaph. used, like *E. stomach*, to express resentment. *It stuck in my crap*; I could not digest it, *S.*—Teut. *krop*, ingluvier, stomachus.

To **CRAP**, *v. a.* To fill; to stuff, *S.*—Teut. *kropp-en*, saginare, turundis farcire.

To **CRAP**, *v. a.* To crop; to lop, *S. Ferguson*.—Teut. *krapp-en*, abscindere.

CRAP and **ROOT**, *adv.* 1. "Wholly, entirely;" *Gl. Ross*, *S. B.* 2. Metaph. both beginning and end, *S.*

CRAP, *s.* The quantity of grain put at one time on a kiln, to be dried, *Aberd.*

CRAP, *pret. v.* Did creep; crept, *S.*

CRAPIN, **CRAPINE**, **CRAPPIN**, *s.* The maw or stomach of a fowl, *S.* *Crop*, *E.*, the crawl of a bird. Synon. *Crap*. *Hogg*.

CRAPPIT HEADS. A compound made of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper, with which the heads of haddocks are stuffed, *S. Guy Mannering*. Syn. *Stappit heads*.—Belg. *kropp-en*, to cram.

CRAPS, *s. pl.* 1. The seed-pods of Runches or wild mustard, *Roxb.* 2. Runches in general.

CRAT, *adj.* Feeble, puny. As, a *crat stammock*, applied to one who has no appetite, *Selkirks*.

CRAT, *s.* He's a perfect *crat*; i. e. a weak child, but still immediately referring to the stomach.—*Isl. kraeda*, mollities, *kregda*, infans morbidus vel tenellus, *Halderson*; *kregd*, parva statura, *Verel*. Perhaps we may view *Crat* as nearly akin to *Croot*, *q. v.*

CRAUCH. To cry *crauch*, to acknowledge one's self vanquished. *Dunbar*.—Arm. *cracq*, a bastard.

CRAUCHMET, (*gutt.*) *s.* An exaction made by men in a state of war. *MS. Chron.*

* To **CRAVE**, *v. a.* 1. To demand a debt importunately; to dun, *S.* 2. To dun a debtor; "I *crav'd* him whenever I met him," *S.*

CRAUG, *s.* 1. The neck, *Teviotd.* The same with *Crag*. *Craig*, *q. v.* 2. The weasand, *ib.*

- the low phrase, *I gae him a gude creishin*, I gave him a sound beating. S.
- CREYST**, *s.* One who is both diminutive and loquacious, Border. — Teut. *krocs-en*, to contract; Dan. *kryster*, a simpleton.
- CREYT**, *s.* A species of the Polypody Fern, Dunbarton.
- CRITCH**, *s.* A term borrowed from the Germ. or Belg. to denote a circle or district. *Monro's Exped.* — Germ. *kreis*, Belg. *kreyts*, a circle, a circuit.
- CREPARIS**, *s. pl.* Grapnels of iron, S. *Creepers*. *Bellenden*.
- CREPINALL**, *s.* Perhaps, knave.
- CRESIE**, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women. Also called a *Squintie*, Upp. Clydes.
- CRESPIE**, *s.* A small whale. Apparently the same with that commonly called the *Grampus*. — Corr. from L. B. *craspiacis*.
- CREVISH**, *s.* A crayfish. *Baillie*.
- CREWIS**, *pres. v.* Perhaps, craves. *Houlate*. — A. S. *cras-ian*, id.
- To CRY**, *v. a.* To proclaim the bans of marriage, S.
- To CRY**, *v. n.* To be in labour, S.
- To CRIAUE**, *v. n.* To crow, Buchan. V. the letter W.
- CRIB**, *s.* Synon. with a *bicker o' brose*; as, "Haste ye, and gi'e me ma [my] *crib*, guidwife," Roxb. — Perhaps from Isl. *krubba*, ampulla, a flask or vessel with two ears.
- CRIB**, *s.* The name of the reel for winding yarn, Roxb.
- CRIBBIE**, *s.* A term used by women in Roxb., &c., in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled; *de cribbie*, *two cribbie*. A *cribbie* is as much yarn as goes half round the reel. — Isl. *kryppa*, signifies a winding. V. *Fur*.
- CRICKE**, *s.* Most probably an old word for a louse.
- CRICKET**, *s.* This term is applied to the grasshopper, Roxb. Loth. — Teut. *krekel*, id., from *kek-en*, to make a noise. Germ. *heuschrecke*, id., seems to claim a different origin; *heu*, hay, and *schrack-en*, to leap, like the E. term, also the Fr. *sautereau*; q. a leaper.
- CRICKLET**, *s.* The smallest of a litter; the weakest bird of the nest, Ayr. Syn. *Wallydrag*, *Wrig*, *Cread*. — Isl. *kreklott-r*, signifies distorted; but perhaps rather allied to Belg. *krekel*, a cricket. V. *CRICK*.
- CRID FAIR**. A fair or market, the place and time of which are proclaimed some time before. Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, "It's like a *cried fair*," S. Ayr. *Legatees*.
- CRYING**, *s.* Childbirth; inlying, S., Galloway. Ayr. *Legatees*.
- CRYIN' FILLER**. The fee paid to the parish clerk for publishing the bans, S.
- CRKE**, *s.* A small reptile that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick, Galloway. It is, however, defined to me, "a chirping insect." — Belg. *kriekie*, a cricket; Su. G. *krack*, reptile. V. *CRICK*.
- CRYKEN**, *s. pl.* Angles. *Barbour*. — A. S. *crecca*, a creek.
- CRILE**, **CRYLE**, *s.* 1. A dwarf, S. A. *Hogg*. 2. A child or beast that is unthriven, Roxb. V. *CRILL*, *CRYL*.
- CRILT**, *part. pa.* Unthriven; stunted, ib.
- CRIMINALS**, *s. pl.* Criminal causes.
- To CRIMP**, *v. a.* To plait nicely, S. — Sw. *krymp-a*, to shrink.
- CRIMPE**, *adj.* Scarce; scrimp.
- CRIMPING-PIN**, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, Loth. — Teut. *krimp-en*, contrahere.
- To CRINCH**, **CRUNCH**, *v. a.* 1. To grind with the teeth. 2. To masticate what is hard, as biscuit; or rank, as unboiled vegetables; including the idea of the sound made, S. *Gall*. 3. *To crinch the teeth*, to gnash. Fr. *grinc-er les dents*, id.
- CRINCH**, *s.* A very small bit of anything, S.
- To CRINE**, **CRINE**, *v. n.* 1. To shrivel, S. *Evergreen*. 2. To diminish money by clipping it. *Douglas*. — Ir. *krion-am*, to wither.
- CRINKIE-WINKIE**, *s.* A contention, S. B. — Su. G. *krackka*, to be vexed.
- CRYP**, **CRAIP**. Apparently used for what is now called *Crape*. *Aberd. Reg.*
- CRIPPLE-JUSTICE**, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and, at the same time, proud of his personal appearance, Clydes.
- CRIPPLE-MEN**, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, Fife. Probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting.
- CRISE**, *s.* Crisis. *Wodrow*. V. **CREESE**.
- To CRISP**, *v. n.* A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost, Roxb.
- CRISP**, **CRISPE**, *s.* Cobweb lawn. *Burel*. — Fr. *crispe*, id.
- CRYSTE**, *s.* Perhaps, crest.
- CRISTIE**, **CRISTY**, *adj.* Perhaps, curled. *Acts Ja. II.* — Dan. *kruet*, id.
- CRIV**, *s.* Corr. from E. *crib*, as denoting either the rack, or an ox's stall, Buchan.
- CRO**, **CROY**, *s.* The satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank. *Reg. Maj.* — Gael. *cro*, cows, the reparation being made in cattle; or Ir. *crò*, death.
- To CROAGH** (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To strangle, Fife. — Teut. *kroegh-en*, jugulare.
- To CROCE**, *v. a.* To go across. *Acts Cha. I.*
- CROCE**, **CROYS**, *s.* One of the sails in a ship. *Douglas*. — Sw. *kryss-top*, the mizzen-top.
- CROCHE**, **CROCHET**. V. **HAGBUT**.
- CROCHIT**, *part. pa.* "Covered." *Gawan and Gol.*
- CROCK**, **CROCK EWE**. An old ewe that has given over bearing, S. The same with *Crok*, q. v. *Blackw. Mag.*
- CROCKATS**, *s. pl.* *To put out*, or *set up* one's *crocks*, a phrase applied to a young person, or to one who is an inferior, when showing ill-humour, or giving an indiscreet answer; as, "Wilt thou dare to *set up thy crocks* to me?" Renfr. The ornamental knobs on turrets or minarets, in a building after the Gothic order, are denominated *crocks*.
- CROCKIE**, *s.* A low stool for children, Ang. Synon. with *Creepy*.
- CROCKONITION**, *s.* Anything bruised to pieces. *Buchan*.
- CROFTER**, *s.* V. **CRAFTER**.
- CROFTING**, *s.* 1. The state of being successively cropped, S. *Maxwell's Sci. Trans.* 2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way, *ibid.*
- CROFT-LAND**, *s.* Land of superior quality, which was still cropped, S. *Statist. Acc.*
- CROGAN**, *s.* A term used in the West Highlands, to

denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk. *Glen Albin* - It is evident that *crogan* is allied to Gael *croc*, which denotes an earthen vessel. But it more closely resembles C B *crochan*, "a boiler, a pot," Owen. That this properly denotes an earthen vessel, appears from its cognate, *crochen-na*, "to make pottery," *ibid*.

CROY, s. 1. An enclosure, more commonly wattled, for catching fish, *Act. Audit.* 2. A sort of fold, of a semicircular form, made on the sea-beach, for catching fish, *Argyles*. When the sea flows, the fish come over it, and are left there, in consequence of its receding. 3. A mound, or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream, and guarding the adjacent ground from encroachments, *Perths*. Perhaps a corr. from *Crave*, *q. v.*

CBOY CLAYCHT. Cloth of Croy, a town in France. *Aberd. Reg.*

To CROICHLE, Croichle, (catt.) To have a short dry cough, *Opp. Lanarks. Renfrews. Tannahill*.

CROICHLES, s. pl. A disease affecting the legs of cattle on the coast of Moray.

CROYD, s. Yellow clover, *Ayrs*. I find no word resembling this, save the terms which denote an herb in general - *Teut. kroyd, Germ. krou, Su. G. krydda, &c.*

CROYDIE, adj. A *croydie* ten, a field on which there is a great quantity of faggage for sheltering game, *Renfr.*

CROIGHLE, s. A slight, or short dry cough, *Renfr. Tannahill* - *Isl. Argylla, excrementum, screatus o pectore, G. Andr.*

CROIL, Croil, s. A distorted person, a dwarf. *Poikwart* - *Teut. kriel, pumilus*.

To CROYN, Croyn, Croyn, v. n. 1. To cry as a bull does, in a low and hollow tone, *S. Naitland Poems* - *Belg. krouen*, to whimper, *Isl. kryn-a*, grunire. 2. To whine, to persist in moaning *S.* 3. To hum, or sing in a low tone, *S. Burns*. 4. To purr, applied to a cat, *South of S.*

CROYN, Croyn, Croyn, s. 1. A hollow continued moan *S. Douglas*. 2. An incantation, *Ramsay*. 3. A simple piece of music, an heart flail chant, *S.*

CROINTER, s. One of the names given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Gray Gullard. *Nath's List of Fishes*.

CROIPIN, part pa. Crept, Keith.

To CROISE, v. a. To burn with a mark, *Ritr. For* - *Fr. croiser*, perhaps because the sheep were originally marked with a cross.

To CROISE, v. n. To gossip, to talk a great deal about little, *S. B.* In Angus it is pronounced *croise*, in the northern counties, as Moray, *crois*. *Su. G. Armas firta* in verb a civitate uti.

CROISHTARICIL, s. The fire-cross, or signal of war - a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood, and the other burnt (as an emblem of fire and sword) which was conveyed with the greatest expedition, till it went through the whole tribe or country - *Gael. croisfara*, perhaps from *crois*, a cross and *fara* a multitude. *V. Franz Crois*.

CROK, s. A dwarf. *Ang. - Su. G. krock*, animal quodvis ex gremio, *Isl. krocke, kroke, velur puellus* &c. *pollux*.

CROK, s. An old ewe that has given over bearing *S. Dunbar*.

To CROK, v. n. To suffer decay from age, *Gl. Sibb.*

CROKONITION, s. Destruction, *Aberd.*

CRONACH, s. A dirge, a lamentation for the dead. *V. Cosanien.*

CRONACHIE, s. A nursery designation for the 13th Roger, *Ang. V. CRANT-WANT and PELLIS WINKIE.*

CRONACHIN, part pr. *U. rising to a lulling way, S. B.* Perhaps from *Coranick, q. v.*

CRONDE, s. Leg *croide*, a fiddle, *Hou'ale*.

To CRONE, v. n. To use many words in a wheedling way, *Buchan.*

CRONY, s. A potato, *Dumfr.*

CROU, s. 1. A hovel. *Jacobite Keller*. 2. A cry. *S. B. - C. B. crou*, and *Armor. crou* denote a cry. *Hara, Boxhorn. V. Causa.*

CROOBACKE, s. pl. A sort of panniers borne by horses, and used in mountainous districts, for carrying home corn, peats, &c. - *Isl. kœrf* a basket a hamper, *Dan. kuro, id.* These are evidently a cor. to *Lat. corbata*, which exactly corresponds in signification.

To CROODLE, Croodle, v. n. 1. To coo. *Renfrews*. 2. To purr, as a cat. *Tannahill*. 3. To hum, or sing with a low voice, *Ayrs. Burns*. This is evidently a dunn, from the *v. Croud*, to coo, pronounced *crood*.

To CROOK, v. n. To halt in walking, *S. Ramsay*. *Su. krok-id, id.*

CROOK, s. A halt. *S. Rutherford.*

CROOK, Crook, (carr), s. The iron chain, with the appropriate hooks, by which the vessels for cooking are hung over the fire, *S. Gl. Burns Aguen*. "A black as the crook" a phrase applied to any thing that is very black, *S. - Su. G. krok, Isl. krok r, Dan. krog uculus, uculus, a hook.*

To CROOK, s. a. To bend. This term is used in various forms unknown in E.

To CROOK A FINGER, to make an exertion of the slightest kind, as, "He dauna crook a finger to the business," he did not give me the least assistance.

To CROOK A HUGG, 1. To sit down, to be seated. *S. Hogg*. 2. To bend the knee-joint in order to sit on. *S. Walker's Passages.*

To CROOK ONE'S MOUTH, 1. To bring the lips together so as to be able to articulate, *S.* 2. To disfigure the face as one does who is about to cry. 3. To make a sign of displeasure by a distortion of the mouth, *S. Herd's Coll.* 4. Used as expressive of scorn, *S. Donald and Flora.*

To CROOK THE ELBOW, To use too much freedom with the bow of bending the elbow in reaching or drunk to the mouth, *S.*

CRORKED MOUTH, A species of flounder, *Pleuronectes tuberculatus. Arbothnot's Fichthead.*

CRORKIE, s. A low designation for a wretched lanark. Obviously from its having been usual crooked before the introduction of the new carriage.

CROOKS, s. pl. The windings of a river. *V. Causa.*

CROOKS and RANPS. The hooks and staples for staves, *S.* The crook is the iron hook fixed to a stone or in a wooden door post on which a banner is hung. *Su. G. krok, quicquid adun um vel nequeat, Belg. krock, Fr. croc, id., O. B. crocca, curv. incurvus.*

CROOKSADDLE, s. A saddle for supporting panniers. *S. B. Statist. Acc.*

CROOKSTONE DOLLAR. The vulgar designation of a large silver coin struck by Q. Mary of P. *V. G. Ryal.*

CROOK-STUDIE, s. A cross beam in a chimney by which the crook is suspended, *Keith. Ernon. Ramsay.*

see, or *Rattle-tree*; *q.* that which keeps the crook steady.

CROOK-TREE, *s.* A beam of wood, or bar of iron, which runs across the chimney of a cottage, on which the crook is hung, Roxb. *Synon.* *Crook-studie*.

To CROON, *v. n.* To emit a murmuring sound. *V.* *CROON*.

CROONER, *CROWNER*, *s.* The *Trigla lyra*, a fish. *S.* Denominated from the *cruising* noise it makes after being taken. *Barry*.

To CROOP, *v. n.* To croak. *V.* *CROUP*.

To CROUT, *v. n.* To make a croaking noise. *V.* *CROUT*.

CROOT, *s.* 1. A puny, feeble child, Loth. 2. The youngest and feeblest of a nest, or of a litter, South of *S.* *Synon.* *wrig*, or *wrigling*.—*Arm.* *crot*, petit enfant; or *Isl.* *krota*, effoetum animal decrepitae aetatis. *V.* *CRAT*, which seems nearly allied.

CROOTLES, *s. pl.* A dimin. from *Croot*, given as a nickname to one who is small and ill-proportioned, Roxb.

CROOTLIE, *adj.* Having very short legs, and such as are not in proportion to the body, Roxb.

CROOZUMIT, *s.* 1. A diminutive or puny person, Ayr. 2. One worn down with age, *ibid.* 3. One living solitarily, or a sort of hermit, *ibid.*—Perhaps allied to *Teut.* *kroes-en*, *kruys-en*, *crispere*; *q.* drawn together, shrunk up.

To CROP the Causey; to appear openly and boldly in the street; *q.* to keep the crown of the causey. *Spalding*.

To CROP out, *v. n.* To appear through the surface of the ground, applied to minerals, *S.* *Statist. Acc.*

CROP or WHEY. The thick part of whey; *q.* what goes to the crop or top, Dumfr.

CROP AND ROOT. A proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely; literally top and bottom; metaph. beginning and end. *Spalding*.

CROPEN, *part. pa.* Crept. *V.* *CRUPPEN*.

To CROSE, *v. n.* To whine. *V.* *CROISE*, *v.*

CROSPUNK, *s.* The name given, in some of the Western Islands, to the Molucca bean, which is drifted to their shores.—Perhaps, in Gael., the point of the cross, from *crois*, *crux*, and *punc*, *punctum*.

CROSS-BRATH'D, *adj.* Braided across.—*Teut.* *breyd-en*, *contexere*, *nectere*.

CROSS-FISH, *s.* The name given to the star-fish, *Shed*.—*Norw.* "*Kors-fisk*, or *kors-troid*, the *Stella Marina*, star-fish, or sea-star." *Pontoppidan*.

To CROSS-NOOK, *v. a.* 1. To check; to restrain, *Aberd.* 2. To sit close—into the nooks—to make room for a new-comer, at the fire. *W. Beattie's Tales*.

CROSS-PUTS, *s. pl.* *V.* *CORPS-PRESENT*.

CROTAL, *CROTILE*, *s.* Lichen *omphalodes*, now called *Cadbeer*, *Lightfoot*.—*Gael.* *crotal*, and *crotan*, *Shaw*.

CROTE, *s.* The smallest particle. *Wyntown*.—*Sw.* *krot*, powder.

CROTESQUE, *s.*, *Fr.* Grotesque painting.

CROTIL, *s.* A small fragment of any hard body, such as coral, stone, &c.—*O. E.* *crotels*, "the ordure or dung of a hare," *Phillips*. This is deduced by *Skinner* from *Fr.* *crottes*, the dung of sheep, goats, &c.

CROTLIE, *adj.* Covered with lichen, *S. O.* *Train's Mountain Musc.* *V.* *CROTAL*.

CROUCHIE, *adj.* Having a hunch on the back, *S.*—Perhaps it is immediately formed from *Fr.* *crochu*, hooked, crooked.

CROUCHIE, *s.* One that is hunchbacked, *S.* *Burns*.—*En. G.* *krok*, *incurvus*.

To CROUD, *Crowde*, *v. n.* 1. To coo as a dove. *Douglas*. 2. To croak, *S.* *Ruddiman*. 3. Metaph. to groan, to complain. *Z. Boyd*.—*C. B.* *gridhuan*, *gemere*; *Belg.* *kryt-en*, to cry.

CROUDE, *s.* A musical instrument formerly used in *S.*

CROUDS, *s. pl.* Curds, "*Crouds and ream*, curds and cream," *S. B.* *Gl. Shirrefs*.—This, in its form, resembles the *E. v.* *to curdle*, of uncertain etymology. The most probable origin is *Gael.* *gruth*, which signifies curds, *gruthach*, curdled, *Macfarlan*. *Lhuyd* gives *Ir.* *kruth* in the same sense.

CROVE, *s.* A cottage. *Y.* *CRUVE*.

To CROUP, *CRUPE*, *CROWP*, *v. n.* 1. To croak; to cry with a hoarse voice.—*Complaynt S.* 2. To speak hoarsely, as the effect of a cold, *S.*—*Moes. G.* *krop-jan*; *Isl.* *krop-a*, clamare.

CROUP, *s.* A disease affecting the throat of a child, *S.* *Cynanche trachealis*. *Synon.* *chack*, *stuffing*, *closing*. *Buchan*. From the noise made in breathing.

CROUP, *s.* A berry, *Gl. Sibb.*—*A. S.* *crop*, *uva*. *V.* *CRAWCROOPS*.

CROUPIE, *CROUPIE-CRAW*, *s.* A raven. "*Ac croupie* 'ill no pike out anither's een," *Fife*. In other counties *corbis* is generally used. From the *v.* *Croop*, to croak.

CROUS, *CROUSE*, *adj.* Brisk; lively; apparently brave, *S.* *Pebbis to the Play*.—*Fr.* *courroucé*, chafed; or *Su. G.* *kruis*, curled.

CROUSE, *adv.* Boldly, *S.*; as in the phrase "*He cracks very crouse*," or "*o'er crouse*," *S.*

CROUSE, *s.* Perhaps crockery.—*Fr.* *cruche*, *ld.*; *Teut.* *kroes*, *kruyse*, *Belg.* *kroos*, *Germ.* *kraus*, a drinking-vessel.

CROUSELY, *adv.* With confidence, or some degree of petulance, *S.* *Ramsay*.

CROUSENESS, *s.* Appearance of courage, *S.* *Poems Buchan Dial*.

To CROUT, *v. n.* 1. To make a croaking or murmuring noise, as frogs do, *S.* *Popidar Ball*. 2. To coo, *S.* *Complaynt S.* 3. Used to express the murmuring of the intestines, *S.* *Tarras's Poems*. *V.* *CROUD*.

CROW-BERRY, *s.* The name given, in *Moray*, to a berry which grows singly on a bright-green plant; the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or bilberry-bush.

CROWDIE, *s.* 1. Meal and water in a cold state, stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel, *S.* *Ritson*. 2. Food of the porridge kind in general. *Ramsay*. 3. In some parts of the north of *S.*, a peculiar preparation of milk. In *Ross-shire* it denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time.—*Su. G.* *grot*, *Isl.* *grant-ur*, pulse made of meal and water.

CROWDIE-TIME, *s.* Time of taking breakfast, *S.* *Tales of my Landlord*.

CROWDY-MOWDY, *s.* This generally denotes milk and meal boiled together, *S. B.*

To CROWDLE, *v. a.* To crawl as a crab, *Fife*. Perhaps a frequentative, from the *v.* *Crawl*, *q. v.*—*C. B.* *crotlh*, however, denotes the belly.

To CROWDLE, *CROWDLE THEGITHER*, *v. n.* 1. To draw one's self together, *Fife*. 2. To draw close together, as children do when creeping close to each other in bed, for keeping themselves warm, *ibid.* "*To Crowdle* (diminutive of *Crowd*), to keep close together, as children round the fire, or chickens under the hen," *Yorks.*; *Marshall*

CROWDLE, *s.* A heap, a collection, *Fife* — *Teut.* *krupt-en*, pellere, protrudere, *Su.* *G. krotā*, congregare, conferta turba, *A. S.* *criddā*, multitudo, turba confertissima.

CROWL, *s.* A term transmitted to me as synonym with *Crawl*, a p. ty, feeble child, *Ang.* Belg. *kriol*, parvulus, pumilus, *Kilian* — *Isl.* *kriol*, res parvula.

To CROWL, *v. n.* To crawl, *S.* Burns — Belg. *kriol en*, id.

CROWNARIE, **CROWNEY**, *s.* The office of a crowner, the same as *Crownwardship*.

CROWNARSHIP, *s.* The office of a crowner. *Robertson*.

CROWNELL, *s.* A coronet. *Douglas* — *L. B.* *coronula*, parva corona.

CROWNEN, *s.* The name of a fish. *V. Crooker*.

CROWNFR, **CROWNARE**, **CRONKAL**, *s.* 1. An officer, to whom it belonged to attach in persons, against whom there was an accusation in matters pertaining to the crown. *F.* coroner. *Wynslow*. 2. The commander of the troops raised in the county. *Baillie*.

CROWPING, *s.* A hoarse sound. *Douglas*.

CROWPURSE, *s.* The ovum of a skate, *Ork.*

CRUZE, *adj.* Fawling, wheehing, *Buchan*.

To CRUB, *v. n.* To curb, *S.*

CRUBAN, *s.* A disease of cows, *S. B.* *Est. Highl. Soc.*

CRUBAN, *s.* A wooden paunter fixed on a horse's back, *Caith.* *Statist. Acc.*

To CRUCK, *v. n.* To make lame, as, "You'll fa' and cruck yourself," *Lanark*. Evident y a peculiar use of the *E. n.* to *Crook*. The word, in this form gives the hard pronunciation of *Clydes*. *V. CRANK*.

CRIDDE BUTTER, *s.* A kind of cheese, of which the curds, being poor, are mixed with butter, *S.* *Str. J. S. 1840*.

To CRIDDLE, *v. n.* To coagulate, *S.*

CRIDELITE, **CRIDELITE**, *s.* Cruelty, — *Fr.* *crudelité*.

To CRIDLE, **CRIDLE**, *v. n.* To curdle, to coagulate, to cause to coagulate. *S.* *Junius* gives *Crude* as synonym with *Curdle*. *Ir.* *cruth*, curas, *Lhuyd*.

CRIDS, *s. pl.* Curds. *S.* *Shirreffs*.

CRUE, *s.* A sheep-pen or smaller fold, *Shetl.* — *Isl.* *limba krou*, caula agnorum.

CRUEHFRING, *s.* The Shad. *Tapea Alosa*, *Linn.* *Fennant*.

CRUEL RIBBAND, *V. Caddis*.

CRUFLI, *adj.* 1. Keen in battle, *Wallace*. 2. Resolute, undaunted. *Wallace*. 3. Terrible. *Wallace*. 4. Acute, "Cruel pain," acute pain, *S.* — *Cruel* is used in *E.* as foreign as superlative, "Very, extremely," as *cruel cross*, very cross, *cruel sick*, very ill, *Corow* and *Devons*, "Grave."

CRUELS, *s.* The King's evil, scrofula. *S.* *Wodrow* — *Fr.* *scrofula*, id.

CRUKR, *s.* A kind of ship, apparently the same with *Craken*, *J. A. Melville MS*.

CRUKE, *Cr. en*, **CRUKE**, **CRUKE**, *s.* 1. A hovel, *S.* *Cr. S. B.* *Hearysone*. 2. A sty. *Skene* — *Isl.* *kron*, *kr. / str. et in alia*.

CRUGGLES, *s. pl.* A d. sense of young & ac, *S. B.* "In this d. sense, the animal is affected with a convulsive movement, or a limbo, by which they are contracted and intertwined among each other, and soon become unable to stand, it dies, seemingly, of pure weakness." *Ag. Surv. Kinross*. *Corr. j. p. l. u. y. s.*, from *cruck* ill us denoting a disease affecting the limbs. — *En. G.* *krook-a*, *Teut.* *krook-en*, plicare, curvare, flectere.

CRUIK STUDIE, Supposed to be a stithy or anvil with what is called a horn projecting from it, used for twisting, forming horse-shoes, &c.

CRUISHEV of whisky. A certain measure of the liquor. *Ang.* — *Dan.* *kruus*, a cup, *O. Fr.* *crusquet*, and *Roquefort*.

CRUIVE, *V. Cruve*.

To CRUKE, *v. n.* To lame, — *Su. G.* *krot-a*, *Teut.* *kruk-en*, curvare.

CRUKE, *s.* A circle. *Douglas* — *Teut.* *kruk-en*, curvare.

CRUKIS, **CRUKIS**, *s. pl.* 1. The windings of a river. *S.* *Wallace*. 2. Hence it came to signify the space of ground closed in on one side by these windings, as, *The Crook of Devon*, *S.* — *Isl.* *krok* & *angulus*.

To CRULAE, *v. n.* To contract, to draw together, *Shirreffs* — *Teut.* *krull-en*, intriquere, anuare.

CRULOE, *s.* A confused coalition, or conjunction, — *Isl.* *krull*, confusio.

To CRULL, *v. n.* 1. To contract, or draw one's self together, *Lpp. Clydes*. — This is precisely the same with *Teut.* *krull-en*, *krayll-en*, intriquere. 2. To stoop, to cower. *Id.*, *V. CRULAE*.

* **CRUM**, *s.* Used to denote a small bit of any thing, as, "a crum of paper," *S.*

CRUMMET, *adj.* Having crooked horns, *Galloway*, *Peacocks' Seasons*.

CRUMMIE, **CRUMMOCK**, *s.* A name for a cow that has crooked horns, *S.* *Ramsay* — *Isl.* *krumme*, *G.* *crum*, crooked.

CRUMMILT, *adj.* Crooked, as, *The cow with the crummilt horns*, *Roxb.* The same with *Crummo*, which seems the corruption of *Crummilt*.

CRUMMOCK, **CRUMMOCK**, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans, *S.* *Ramsay* — *Gael.* *crumag*, id.

CRUMMOCK, *s.* Skirret, a plant, *S.* *Brand* — *Gael.* *crumag*, id.

To CRIMP, *v. n.* To make a crashing noise in cutting what is hard and brittle, *S.* *Morrison*.

CRIMP, *CRIMP*, *adj.* Crisp, brittle, *S.* *Herman*.

To CRIMP, *v. n.* To cut a crashing noise to such a sound as ice or frozen snow does, when y. lds to the foot, *S.*

CRIMPILT, **CRIMPILT**, *part. adj.* Crooked, as, *the cow with the crimpilt horns*, *S.* *Id.* — *Sw.* *krymp-a*, to shrink, to be contracted, *krympilang*, a cripple. 2. *crumple* is a similar sense.

To CRINCH, *v. n.* To grind any hard or rust substance with the teeth, *V. CRINCH*, *v.*

To CRINE, *V. Cruve*.

CRINKER, *s.* A fish of the Triglia kind. *V. Cruve*.

To CRINKLE, *v. n.* 1. To crumple, to rumple. *Tennant's Cr. en*. *Beaton*. 2. To shrivel, to wrack, *S.* *Tarras*. *Teut.* *kronckel-en*, to wrinkle.

CRINKLE, *s.* A wrinkle; a wrinkle, *S.*

CRUNT, *s.* A smart stroke of blow on the head, a cudgel, *S.* *Burns*.

CRUPPEN, **CRUPPEN**, *part. pa.* Crept, *S.* *Id.* *Loth.* *Cruppen thegither*, contracted, *S.* a p. used of one who is bowed by age, or who shrinks consequence of count. — *Isl.* *krypp-a*. *Eg.* *kruppon stupasco et rigesco*. *Id.* *Andr.*

CRUSHIE, *s.* A familiar name for a shepherd's crook, *Lpp. Lambs*. *Coive* synonym. Perhaps *Teut.* *kruys*, *crapus*, as the head of this species often rough and curved.

CRUSIE, **CRUSIE**, *s.* 1. A small iron lamp of

hædie. S. B.—From the same origin with E. *cruse*, *cruse*, a small cup, q. a cup for holding oil.—Teut. *kruze*, *cyathus*, *kruyze*, vas patorium. 2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned upon all the three sides, Dumfr. 3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron used for melting metals, South of S.—I. l. *kruas*, *testa*, crater testaceus.

7. CRUSIL, *v. a.* To contract the body in sitting, South of S. *Hoker*, *Hurkle*, syn. *Crusilt*, part. pa., applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.—It may be allied to Germ. *kruusel-en*, *krausel-en*, *crigare*, because what is curled is shrivelled or contracted: *kruus*, *crispus*.

CRUTE, *s.* A decrepit person, Roxb. The same with *Crut* although differently pronounced.

CRUTLACHIN, *part. pr.* Conversing in a silly, tattling way, S. B.

CRUVE, CRUVE, *s.* A box resembling a hen-crib, placed in a dam or dike that runs across a river, for confining the fish that enter into it, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Su. G. *krudda*, *præsepe*.

CUBE, CUBIE. Probably the abbrev. of *Cuthbert*. *Cudlie* is the term now used.

CUBICULARE, *s.* A groom of the bed-chamber.—Fr. *cubulaire*, Lat. *cubicularius*.

CUCHIL, CUTHIL, *s.* A forest or grove. *Douglas*.—C. B. *cuchil*, belonging to a forest.

CUCKING, *s.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by the cuckoo.—Isl. *gauk-a*, Dan. *gukk-er*, *cuculare*.

CUCKOLD'S-CUT, *s.* The first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread. Roxb. The same with the *Loun's-pie*. In E. *Kissing crust*.

CUCKSTLE, CUKSTLE. V. COCKSTLE.

CUD, *anz.* Could.

CUD, *s.* A strong staff, S.—Teut. *kodde*, a club.

7. CUD, *v. a.* To cudgel, S.

CUDDEAR, *s.* The Lichen tartareus, Linn.; dark purple dyer's lichen. S. *Stat. Acc.*

CUDDIE, *s.* Abbrev. of the Christian name *Cuthbert*, S.: as *Cudlie* *Headrig*.

CUDDIE, *s.* A small basket made of straw, Shetl.—Su. G. *kudde*, *sacculus*, *pera*. It originally denoted a bag of any kind; hence applied to a pillowslip.

CUDDIE, *s.* A gutter in a street, Roxb.

CUDDIE, CUDDY-ASS, *s.* An ass, S.—This word is now probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gypsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostanee.

CUDDIE, CUDDY, CUTH, *s.* The cole-fish; *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn. *Statist. Ar.*

CUDDING, *s.* The char, a fish, Ayra. *Statist. Acc.*

CUDDY-RUNG, *s.* A cudgel. *Dunbar*.

7. CUDDE, CUDLE, *v. n.* To embrace, S. *Ramsay*.—Teut. *kudd-en*, *coire*, *convenire*.

7. CUDDE, *v. a.* To embrace; to fondle, South of S. *Fife*. *Tennant*.

CUDDLIE, *s.* A secret muttering among a number of people, S. B.—Teut. *quedel-en*, *garrere*.

CUDDOCH, *s.* A young cow or heifer; one of a year old. *Galloway*, *Dumfr.*

CUDDUM, *s.* A custom; knack. *Gl. Shirrefs*.

7. CUDDUM, CUDDEN, *v. a.* 1. "To cuddum a beast," to make it tame and tractable, S. B. 2. To bring into domestic habits; applied to persons, S. *Ram*.—Fr. *accoutum-er*, to accustom.

CUDDUM, *adj.* Tame; usually applied to a beast, S. B.

CUDE, CUDIE, *s.* (pron. as the Scots pron. (Gr. v.) A small tub, Ang. V. COODIE.

CUDE, CODE, *s.* A chrisom, or face-cloth for a child at baptism. *Spotswood*.—From C. B. *cudd-io*, to cover.

CUDE, CUID, *adj.* Harebrained; appearing as one deranged, Border. Synon. *sker*.—Isl. *kuid-a*, to fear.

CUDEIGH, *s.* 1. A bribe; a premium for the use of money, Loth.; a gift conferred clandestinely, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Something conferred as a present, in addition to wages, and synon. with *Bounteth*, *Dumfr.*—Gael. *cuidagh-am*, to help.

CUDGER, CUDGIE, *s.* The blow which one school-boy gives to another, when the former dares the latter to fight with him, Roxb. Synon. *Coucher's Blow*.

CUDYUCH, *s.* 1. An ass, *Dumfr.* 2. A sorry animal; used in a general sense, *ibid.* V. CUDDIE.

CUDREME, *s.* A stone weight. V. CHUDREME.

CUDUM, CUDDUM, *s.* Substance or largest share, *Dumfr.*—Gael. *cuid*, a share.

CUDWEED, *s.* A plant, Roxb. Apparently the same with *Cudbear*, q. v.

CUDWUDDIE, *s.* V. CUTWUDDIE.

To CUE, *v. n.* To fuddle, Loth. Hence,

CUER, *s.* One who intoxicates others, *ibid.* Apparently a cant term.

CUFE, *s.* A simpleton, S. V. COOF.

CUFF of the neck; the fleshy part of the neck behind, S. *Galt*.—Isl. *kuf-r*, *convexitas*.

To CUFIE, *v. a.* To outstrip; to overcome, especially at athletic exercises; as, "I'll *cufie* you at loupin'," I will have the advantage of you in leaping, *Fife*. To *Cowardie*, *Mearns*, *id.* Evidently from the same origin with *Cufe*, *Coof*.—Su. G. *kufie-a*, suppressere, insultare; Isl. *kug-a*, cogere, adigere; subjungere, suppressere, *Verel*. The E. synonyme *to cove*, "to depress with fear," retains the form of the Isl. *v.*, while S. *cufe*, exhibits that of the Su. G.

CUFIE, CUPIE, *s.* The act by which one is surpassed. *Fife*. *Cowardie*, *id.*

CUID, *s.* The chrisom used in baptism, in the Church of Rome. V. CRUE. *Mearns*.

CUYLLYAC, *s.* The *Tellina Rhomboides*, a shell-fish. *Shetl.*

CUILLIER, *s.* A flatterer; a parasite.

To CUINYIE, *v. a.* To coin; to strike money. *Acts Ja. II.*—Fr. *coign-er*, *id.* L. B. *cuin-ire*.

CUINYIE, *s.* 1. Coin, S. B. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. The mint. *Acts Ja. IV.*

CUINYIE-HOUSE, *s.* The mint. *Sk. no.*

CUINYIOURE, *s.* The master of the mint.

CUIR-BERAR, *s.* One who has charge of any thing. *Aberd. Reg.*

CUIRE, *s.* Cover. *Poems 16th Cent.*

CUIRIE, *s.* Stable, inews. *Pitcottie*.—Fr. *écurie*, *id.* V. QUIRIE.

CUISSE-MADAME, *s.* The name given to the French jargonelle, S. *Neill*.

CUISSER, CUSSER, *s.* A stallion, S. *Fergusson*. V. CURSOR.

CUIST, *s.* A reproachful term. *Polwart*. V. QUAIST.

CUIST, *pret.* of the *v.* to cast, S.

CUITCHOURIS, *s. pl.* Gamblers; also smugglers. *Gl. Sibb.*

To CUITLE, *v. a.* To wheedle. V. CUTLE.

To CUITLE up, *v. a.* To effect an object in view by wheedling another, S.

CUITIE, *s.* A measure of *aqua-vitæ* or beer, Roxb. Used in E. Loth. for a cup or bowl containing liquor. —1st int. *r.*, cong. *u*, a gallon.

To **CUITIE** *v. a.* 1 To tickle, used in a ludicrous sense. *Waverley*. 2 To wheedle. *V. CUILE*, *v.*

CUK STOLE, *s.* The Cucking Stool. *V.* Cuck-stole.
CULDERS, *s. pl.* A body of teaching presbyters, who, from the sixth century downwards, had the establishment in Ireland, the Hebrides, Scotland, and Wales, were greatly celebrated for their piety, and acknowledging no bishop, were subject to an abbot chosen by themselves. *D. Buchanan*. Gael. *cuid*, each, a sequestered person, from *cuid*, a retired corner, a cave, a cell.

CUL-AN-SUP A term used to denote a state of poverty, thus, "I. has been *cul-an-sup* w' thero a' their days." *Teviot*, *q.* *cul* and *sup*, as if obliged to swallow every meal, scarcely allow of sufficient time to *cul* it.

CUL-THU-ME, *s.* A person who is extremely indolent at his work, Roxb., *q.* one who suffers the instrument he works with to cool. *Synon.* *Cul-thu-mern*, 1 *a.*, iron, Clyde.

CULES, *s. pl.* Buttocks —*Fr. cul*, *id.*

To **CULYE**, *CUY* *v. a.* 1 To coax, to cajole. *B. Douglas*. 2 To soothe. *Douglas*. 3 To cherish, to fondle. *Douglas*. 4 To gain, to draw forth. *Kelly*. 5 To lean to the chase. *Douglas*. 6 To *culye* in with one, to curry favour, *S.* *Su G kel-a*, to fondle, *kela med en* to make much of one.

CULYEON, *s.* A poltroon. *R. cultion*. *Hamilton*.

CULLAGE, *s.* The characteristic marks of sex. —*Fr. coule, testes*, &c., whence *coullage, cularge*, tributum a subitis matrimonio Juncen-lis, domine exsolvendum.

CULLSHANGER, *s.* An uproar, the same with *Cullishangie*. *q. v.* *Mason*, *P.*

CULLIBITION *CULLIBITION* *s.* A noisy squabble without mischief. *Momy Fie*, Perthshire.

CULLIONRY, *s.* The conduct of a poltroon. *Baillie*.

CULLISHANG, *s.* A broil, a squabble. *Roxb.*

CULLOCK, *s.* A species of shell fish, *Shetl.* *Neill*.

CULLONARIS, *COLENNARIS*, *s. pl.* The inhabitants of Cologne.

CULLS, *s. pl.* The testicles of the man, *Roxb.* —*Tout cul*, *colens*, *testis*, *testiculus*, whence, perhaps, *Fr. couillon*, if not immediately from Lat. *colens*. In 1st *kyll*, *eugen*, *scrotum*, *clams* a common organ as we have *Su. te gael* and *C. B. caill*, *testiculus*.

CUMMES *CUMME*, *s.* A rural club. *Douglas*.

CULPIN *CULPIN*, *s. pl.* Cups.

CULPIT, *part. pa.* Leg *culpit* coupled. *Lyndsay*.

CULREACH, *s.* A snail given to a court, when one is rejected from it. *Quon Atta A*. Gael. *cul*, custody, and *reuchd*, a law. *V. RERACH*.

CULRING, *s.* A culverin, a species of ordnance. *Nicol Burne*.

CULROUN, *s.* A rascal, a silly fellow. *Douglas*. —*Belg. kul*, *testiculus*, and *eugen* *castrare*.

CUTELLAR, *s.* A cutler. *Aberd. Rev.* 1. *D. cutellar na*, whence *Fr. coutelier* *id.* I need scarcely add, that it is from *cutell* *na*, a small knife.

CULTIE, *s.* 1 A uterine footed like the beast, *Kinross*. Sometimes used as synon. with *Sheltie* — Perhaps from E. colt in *Sw. kulting*. 2 Applied to the foot, and syn. with the cant term *Trotters*. *id.*

To **CUM** *COM*, *v. n.* Used in the definition of the future; as, "This time come a year," &c., a year hence &c.

To **CUM**, *v. a.* To bring, to fetch, applied to a stroke with different prepos. and adverb.

To **CUM** *to*, *v. n.* 1 To recover, *B. Knox*. 2 To make advancement in art, *B. N.* 3 To regain one's usual serenity after being disappointed or angry. 4 To come near in respect of ideas, a trial on, or, come close up to, *B. R.* *Ross*. 5 To feel of one, seems shy about a bargain, or reluctant to enter into any engagement, &c., when there is reason to suppose that he will at length comply. It is said, "He comes to yet," &c. This phraseology is often applied to a sailor who fights shy, or seems to fall off. 6 To rise to a state of honour, *B. Irish Elia*.

To **CUM** *at*, *v. a.* 1 To strike at, *B. R.* 2 To hit with, *id.*

To **CUM** *athwart* To strike athwart or across, *B. Skene*.

To **CUM** or **CUMME** *in*, *v. n.* 1 To be deficient, to be short to drink, *B. To give in*, *Angus*. 2 To be in a mope, *id.* in regard to any thing, view, as exuberant or excessive, as, "It's him that he'll come in o' that." *B. Y. Is.*

To **CUM** *gaud* for, *v. n.* To be surety for, as, "I cum gaud for him, that the money shall be paid when it falls due," &c.

To **CUM**, or **COME** *o'er* or *over*, *v. a.* 1 To take used in a bad sense, as, "I was aye telling ye, that some mischanter wad cum o'er ye," &c. 2 To get the better of one in whatever way, as in an argument, a bargain, a contest, &c., *B.* 3 To circumvent, take in by craft, *B. Galt*.

To **CUM** *over* or *out over*, *v. a.* "As I came a strike out over his shoulders," *Benf.*

To **CUM** *o'er* *in* To strike a person or thing with, as, "He cum o'er his power o' a coup," &c.

To **CUM** *upo'* or *upon*, *v. a.* "He cum a yark me," he gave me a severe blow, *Aberd.*

To **CUM** *about*, or *about again*, *v. n.* To recover from sickness, *B.*

To **CUM** *on*, *v. a.* To rain. "It's cumin on," it rains to rain. *B.* Hence *oncum*, *oncome*, a fall of rain. *Luth.*

To **CUM** *out*, *v. n.* To dilate, to widen, opposed to the idea of contraction or shirveilling, *B.*

To **CUM** *throu*, *v. n.* To recover from disease, to affliction being often compared to a river or torrent, perhaps from the idea of the danger to which one exposed in passing through a swollen stream.

CUM *COM*, *s.* A bend, curve, or crook. *Lanark*. Allied perhaps, to *C. B. cam*, crooked, *camus*, *cornu*, a bend, a curve.

CUMBER, *adj.* Benumbed. In this sense the legs are said to be cumber'd, *West Loth.* —*Tent. hom.* *kommer* *negritudo* *angor* *moror*.

CUMBLIFF, *adj.* To look cumberly to have the appearance of stupefaction. *Fr. the Homage*, *syn.*

CUMD, *part. pa.* Come. *Loth.* *Burd.*

CUMERD, *v. n.* *CUMERD*.

CUMERLACH, *CUMERLACH*, *s.* Apparently a denomination of an inferior class of religious in the Cistercian monasteries. —According to a story, *Cumerlachs* responds with *Ir.* and *Gael.* *comairleach* a counsellor, an adviser, from *comairleach* *m.*, to advise, counsel.

CUMLIN, *s.* Any animal that attaches itself to a corner or place of its own accord, *S.* *Fr. come* *ing.* *comer* *come*.

CUMMER, *s.* Venation, entertainment. *Fr. com.* *Aps. Hamelin* —*Belg. kommer*, *id.* *Cumer*, *Acts Mary*.

CUMMER, COMER, KIMMER, s. 1. A gossip, S. *Kelly*.—Fr. *commere*, a she-gossip. 2. It sometimes occurs in the sense of god-mother, in relation to baptism. *Spalding*. 3. A midwife, Moray, Gl. Surv. Ayr. Shetl. *Train*. 4. A common designation for a girl, corresponding to *calland* for a boy, Ang. 5. A young woman, Dumfr. 6. Applied to a female, without respect to her age, as expressive of contempt or displeasure, as, "She's a gay cummer that," S. *Saxon and Gael*. 7. Used to denote one supposed to be a witch, Dumfr. *Bride of Lamm*.

CUMMER, s. Vexation, &c. V. **CUMMAR**.

CUMMERFEALLS, s. pl. An entertainment formerly given in S. on the recovery of a female from inlying. *Marriage*—Fr. *commere*, a gossip, and *reille*, a vigil, a wake, a feast; q. "the gossip's wake, or feast."

CUMMERLYKE, adj. Like cummers, or gossips. *Dunbar*.

CUMMER-ROOM. In *cummer-room*, an encumbrance; appearing as an intruder.

CUMMING, CUMYRONE, s. A vessel for holding wort. *Inventories*. V. **CUMMING**.

CUMMIT, part. pr. Come. *Nich Burne*.

CUMMOCK, s. A short staff with a crooked head, S. O. *Burns*.—Gael. *cam*, crooked, with the mark of diminution added.

CUMMUDGE, adj. Snug; comfortable, Berwicks. Probably a cant term.

CUM-OUT-AWA, s. A swindler, Upp. Clydes.; q. *Cum-out-away*, begone.

To CUMPLOUTER, v. n. To reckon. V. **COMPLUTHER**.

CUMPTER PACISS. "Tua *cumpter pacias* of leid;" as the weights in a clock are still called *paces*, S., probably two leaden counterpoises.

CUMRAYD, part. v. Encumbered; embarrassed. *Wyntown*.

To CUN, v. a. 1. To learn; to know. E. *con*. *Dunbar*. 2. To taste, Dumfr. *Montgomerie*.—A. S. *cun-an*, scire.

To CUN, or CUNNE THANKS. 1. To give thanks; to express a sense of obligation, S. *Skinner*. 2. To feel grateful; to have a sense of obligation; expressive of what passes in the mind, S. Often in *ing. con thank*, S.—Su. G. *kaenn-a*, signifies to confess, to acknowledge.

CUNDIE, s. 1. An apartment; a concealed hole, Atg. 2. A sewer or shore. One filled up with stones is called a *rumbling cundie*; synon. *rumbling river*. 3. An arched passage, for conducting, under a road, the water collected by drains from wet grounds on the upper side of the road, Ayr. 4. Sometimes used to denote a grate, or rather the hole covered by a grate, for receiving dirty water, that it may be conveyed into the common shore, Ang.—O. Fr. *conduit*, a shop, boutique; also, an aqueduct, or canal for the conveyance of water.

CUNDIE-HOLE, s. A conduit, as one across a road, Roxb.—*Way-side Cottage*.

CUNYIE, s. A corner formed by the meeting of two right lines, Roxb. Berw. The same with *Coin*, *Cynye*, q. v.

CUNYIE-HOUSE, s. The mint; by the ignorant orthography of early copyists, written *Cunrie-house*. V. **CUNYIE**.

CUNYIE-SUIK, s. A very snug situation; literally the corner of a corner, Roxb.

CUNYING, s. A rabbit; S. *kinnen*, E. *conce*. *Dunbar*. Belg. *konyn*, Sw. *kanin*, Gael. *colannin*, id.; Lat. *caniculus*.

CUNINGAR, CUNNINGAIRE, s. A warren, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Sw. *kanningaard*, from *kanin*, a rabbit, and *gaard*, an enclosure. V. **YAIRIE**.

CUNYSANCE, s. Badge; cognizance.—*Gawan and Gol*. Fr. *cognoissance*, id.

CUNNAND, part. pr. Knowing; skilful. *Wyntown*.

CUNNAND, s. Covenant. *Harbour*. V. **CONNAND**.

To CUNNER, v. n. To scold, Upp. Clydes.

CUNNER, s. 1. A scolding, *ibid*. 2. A reprimand; a reproof.—Gael. *cain-am*, signifies to dispraise, *cainseoir*, a scolder, and *cainseoinacht*, scolding; *cannran-am*, to grumble, and *cannran*, contention.

CUNNIACK, s. A chamber-pot, Galloway.—This is, most probably, from Ir. *cuineag*, a can; C. B. *kin-nog*, id.

CUNNING, s. Knowledge. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *cun-nung*, experientia.

CUNSTAR, s. *Aberd. Reg.*—Undoubtedly allied to Teut. Dan. *kunst*, art, science; if not corr. from *kunstner*, an artist.

CUNTENYNG, s. Generalship. V. **CONTENYNG**.

CUNVETH, CUNEVETH, s. A duty paid in ancient times. V. **CONVETH**.

CUPAR JUSTICE. A proverbial phrase denoting trial after execution, S. The popular tradition is, that a man who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell, under the idea of compelling him to forsake it, till he was actually drowned; that those who had the charge of him, finding this to be the case, brought his dead body into court, and proceeded regularly in the trial, till it was solemnly determined that he had met with nothing more than he deserved.

CUP-MOSS, s. A name given to the *Lichen tartareus*. *Surv. Bangs*. The name probably originates from the resemblance of the fructification to *cups*. V. **CUNBEAR**.

CUPPELL, s. Perhaps a small tub; a dimin. from Teut. *kuyf*, a tub; if not tubful.

CUPS AND LADLES. The husks of the acorn; from their resemblance to these utensils, Roxb.

CUPPIL, s. Rafter. V. **COUPLE**.

CUPPLIN, s. The lower part of the backbone, S. B.

CURAGE, s. Care; anxiety. *Douglas*.

CURALE, adj. Of or belonging to coral, S. *Inventories*.

CURBAWDY, s. Active courtship; as, "She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began *Curbawdy*," Dumfr. This nearly resembles *Corbawdie*, although quite different in signification—It might seem to be from Fr. *cœur*, and *baud-ir*, q. what *gladdens* the heart.

CURBLYAV, s. A braggard. *Aberd*.

CURCUDDOCH, 1. To dance *curcudloch* or *curcuddie*, a play among children, in which they sit on their houghs, and hop round in a circular form, S. 2. Sitting close together, and in a friendly manner, S. B. *Ross*. 3. Cordial; intimate, Dumfr. *Kelly*.

To CURCUDDOCH, v. n. To sit in this manner; to hold a friendly *à-tête-à-tête*, S. B.

To CURDOO, CURDOW, v. a. To botch; to sew in a clumsy manner; a term applied to inferior tailors, Loth. Tweedd. V. **CARDOW**.

CUR-DOW. An imitative term, used to express the cooing of the dove, S. *Hogg*.—Su. G. *kurr-a*, murmurare.

To CURDOW, CURDOO, v. n. To make love, Ayr. *The Entail*. From *Curr*, to coo, and *dow*, pigeon; q. to coo as a dove.

CURDOWER, s. 1. One who works at any trade within a burgh in which he is not a freeman, Roxb. 2. A tailor or sempstress, who goes from house to house to mend old clothes, ibid. *Cardower, Ayr.*

To CURE, v. a. To care for, *Lyndsay*

CURE, s. Care, anxiety *Fr. Palce Hon.*

CIBER, s. A cover, a dish *Moutate*

To CURFUFFLE, v. a. To discompose, to dishevel, *S. Ross V. FLEFFLE*

CURFUFFLE, s. Tremour, agitation, *S. Antiquary*

CURFURE, s. The curfew bell. *V. CURFUR*

CURLELLIT *part. adj.* Having one's feelings shocked by seeing or hearing of any horrible deed, *Ayr.* Expl. as synon. with, "It gae a' my flesh creep" - *curie*, and *pel-er*, *q.* "to freeze the heart?"

CURLES, s. pl. Undoubted *y* meant to denote curches, kerchiefs, or coverings for the head. *Chalm. Mary V. Cotbark*

CURGLAFF, s. The shock felt in bathing, when one first plunges into the cold water, *Roxb.*

CURGLIFT, part. adj. Panic struck *Milton's Poems*

CURIE, s. Search, investigation *Douglas. Fr. quer-ir, to inquire.*

CURIOL, s. adj. Anxious, eager fond, *S. Baillie*

O. Fr. curios curieux, empresse, plein de zèle, d'affection, soigneux attentif. Cf. Rom. Roquesfort

To CURJITE, v. a. 1. To overwhelm to overthrow a term much used by children especially with respect to the small banks or dams which they make when these are carried off by the force of the water, *Flc.* 2. To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor, *Curjittit we drink id.*

CURKLING, s. The sound emitted by the quail *L'equhart's Rabelais V. CHEIRIN*

To CURLE, CURLE, s. To cause a stone to move along ice towards a mark *S. Pennycuik*

CURLDODDY, s. 1. Ribgrass *Evergreen Border Ministry* 2. Natural clover, *E. Ork.* *Neill V. CARLDODDY*

CURLDODDIES, s. pl. Curled cabbage, *R.*

CURLKIT, s. One who amuses himself at the play of curling, *S. Baillie*

CURKET, s. A coverlet.

CURLIE DODDIE, s. The Scabious, or Devil's-bit, *Scabiosa Arvensis, Linn. S. A.*

CIRLE DODDIES, s. pl. The name given to a sort of sugar-plums, rough with confectionary on the outside given to children. *Roxb.*

CURLIE PUFFS, s. pl. A term applied, apparently in a bad cross way to false hair worn by females in order to supply deficiencies, *Teviot*, from the idea of puffing up the hair. *V. FR. FR. FR.*

CIRLIES, s. pl. Cjewort, of which the leaves are curled, *S. B.*

CURLY KALE, s. The same with *Curlier* *s.* - *Isl. krulkkael* *s. e.* curled nail, in *Dan. kruskuel*, or crisped colewort.

CURLIEWIRLIE, s. A figure or ornament on stone &c. *Synon. Twy-twenty Rob Roy Curlewirles*, fantastical circular ornaments. *Cf. Antiquary*

CURLING, s. An amusement on the ice. *n. S.* in which two crouched ice-pa to a push or slide forward great slabs of a hemispherical form of from forty to seventy pounds weight, with iron or wooden handles at the top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner which had been well laid before or to strike off that of his antagonist. *Pennant's Tour in Scot. - Perhaps from Teut. kroll-*

en, kroll-en, sinare flectere, whence the great art of the game is, to make the ice curve a towards the mark, where it is up that they cannot be directed in a straight line.

CURLING STANE, s. A stone used in Ramsay. *Tout kroll-en, sinare, flectere*

To CURLIPPIE, v. a. To steal slyly *Fdc.*

CURLOROUS, adj. Churlish ungaily.

Poems - A. S. ceorl, rusticus

CURLINS, s. pl. The earthen pot the *pinum bulbocastaneum, Linn., Galloway. Lenny Arnot.*

CURMOW, s. An accompaniment, a consort. *chiel, curmow, denotes a female gossip, pot-companion, from curm, curma, etc.*

CURMUD, adj. 1. Conjoining the ideas of situation, and of a parent collation. *South of S. Lanark. A Scot's P.* 2. In a state of great familiarity. *Roxb.* Two often used in a bad sense, *as, They're o' thegither* signifying, that a man and woman are so familiar as to excite suspicion. 3. *Sup. abie S. k. k.*

To CURMUD, v. n. To sit in a state of familiarity. *They're curmuddin thegither*

CURMUDGE, s. A mean fellow, *Full mudgion*

CURMUDGEOUS, adj. Mean, ungaily.

CURMUDIE, CURMUDIE, s. Close confinement of pressure on each other, *S. B.* The *Isl. kurr-a, to sit at rest, (v. curra)* and *site to, or rather Dan. mod, by mode*

CURMURRING, s. Grumbling, that is, intestines produced by slight gripes. *S. Teut. kurr-en, gemere, murmur, murmur*

CURN, CURN, s. 1. A grain a single seed particle, part of a grain, *S. Chalm.* 2. quantity an indefinite number, *S. B.* 3. bread, a small piece of bread, *Roxb.* 4. of persons, *S. Journ. Lond. - Mox. G. G. korn, a grain.*

CURN CURN, s. A hand-mill *Flc. E.*

To CURN, CURN, v. a. To grind, *Flc.*

CURRA-CURRA, s. Expl. *"U-bere-stane"* - time with *E. quern, Mox. G. quern, A. quern, quern. So G. quern quern and we-a e e imagerie, or kurr-a a quern* - been viewed as the root. Perhaps *herry* as good a claim.

PURRA-CURRA, s. A mill for grinding *Flc.*

To CURNAB, v. a. To puff, *Flc.* The *th s* is evidently *E. quib. to see how* - In *S.* it properly signifies to seize with *th s* is not one's own, to seize in the way of *G. napp-a eia arripere* - Perhaps *th s* is allied to *kurr-a* to lay hold of clandestine.

CURNEY CURN, s. A small quantity *South of S. G. Durward*

CURNY CURN, s. 1. Gravy *S. O.* 2. Knotted caldied as honey, *Roxb.*

CURNIE, s. A nursery term for the *some* *th s* *curmow* *quern* *Flc.*

CURNOTTED, adj. *Peevish. Mox.*

CURPILCH, CURPILCH, s. The curfew ring peal. *Idiosyncratic Poems*

CURILE, s. A drupper *S. Fr. croque.*

CURPUN, CURPUN, s. 1. The rump of *Applied ludicrously to the buttocks of a*

1. *Curpin* is the common term in S. for the crupper of a saddle.—Fr. *cropion*, the rump.

To **PAY ONE'S CURPIN**, *s.* To beat one.

Arr's **CURPON**, a designation applied to a child, expressive of displeasure and contempt, Ang.

To **CURR**, *v. n.* To lean.—Isl. *kure*, avium more reclinatus quiesco.

To **CURR**, *v. n.* Used in the same sense with E. *cower*. Ross.

To **CURR**, *v. n.* To purr as a cat, Roxb.—It had been anciently used in the sense of *Coo*, as applied to doves. Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis; Isl. Su. G. *kurr-a*, murmur edere; Isl. *kaur-a*, musitare, *kaur*, murmur.

CURRACH, **CURROK**, *s.* A skiff or small boat. *Bel-lenden*.—Gael. *currach*.

CURRACK, **CURROCH**, *s.* A small cart made of twigs, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *cuingreack*, a cart or wagon.

CURRAN-BUN, *s.* The vulgar name for the sweet cake used at the New-year, from the *currants* with which it is baked, S. *Picken*.

CURRAN-PETRIS, *s.* The name given to a certain root, South Uist.—Gael. *curran* denotes a carrot; perhaps *St. Peter's Carrot*; it being very common, in the Highlands and Islands of S., to denominate objects from some favourite Saint.

CURRIE, **COURIE**, *s.* A small stool, Lanarks.; denominated perhaps from the *r.* to *Curr*, to sit by leaning on the hams; or *Cour*, to stoop, to crouch.

To **CURRIEMUDGE**, *v. a.* To beat in good humour, Fife. *Curriemudge* is used in Loth. One takes hold of a child, and rubbing the child's ears in good humour, says, "I'll *curriemudge* you."

CURRIE-WIRRIE, *adj.* Expressive of a noisy, habitual growl, Ayr. Synon. *Tircirring*.

To **CURRIT**, *v. n.* A term applied to a smooth-going carriage or vehicle of any kind; as, "It *currits* smoothly along," Roxb. Perhaps from the Lat. *v. currere*, to run.

CURROCK-CROSST, *adj.* Bound to a *currack*, Buchan. *Tarra's Poems*.

To **CURRGO**, *v. n.* "To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male pigeon," Clydes.—Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, minuire instar palumbum; Haldorson.—Teut. *koer-en*, gemere instar turturis aut columbae.

CURSABILL, *adj.* Current. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *coursable*, id.

CURSADDLE, *s.* V. **CAR-SADDLE**.

CURSCHIE, *s.* A covering for a woman's head. S. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **COURCHE**.

To **CURSESEE**, *v. a.* To reprove; to punish, Aberd.

CURSELL, *s.* *Pyle* and *cursell*, a technical phrase, formerly used in the mint, apparently denoting the impression made on each side of a piece of money, and equivalent to E. *cross* and *pile*. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *pile* denotes not only the impression made on the reverse of a coin, but the die with which it is made; while *Curcell* is a diminutive from *cors*, S. the cross, which was always stamped on the more ancient coins.

CURSE O' SCOTLAND, the name given to the nine of diamonds in the game of Whist; said to have originated from the tidings of a severe defeat of the Scots having been written on the back of this card, South of S.

CURSOUR, S. **CORPER**. **CURSER**, *s.* A stallion; originally a war-horn. *Wallace*.—Fr. *coursiere*, a tilting horse.

CURTALD, *s.* A kind of cannon.—Fr. *courtault*, O. E.

courtald, "a kind of short piece of ordnance, used at sea;" Phillips. From Fr. *court*, short.

CURTEONS, *s. pl.* Apparently corr. from Fr. *carton*, thick paper or pasteboard.

CURTILL, *s.* A slut. *Gl. Lyndsay*.

CURTILL, *adj.* Sluttish.—Mr. Chalmers properly refers to O. E. *curtail*, a drab.

CURTOUSH, *s.* "A woman's short gown," Ayr., *Gl. Picken*; i. e., what is in E. called a bed-gown; Loth. id.—Apparently from Fr. *court*, Belg. *kurt*, short, and *house*, which itself includes the idea of *shortness*.

CURWURRING, *s.* Synon. with *Curmurring*, Loth.—Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, and *verr-a*, or *urr-a*, hirrire.

CUSCHÉ, **CRSSÉ**, *s.* Armour for the thighs, *Wyntown*. Fr. *cuissot*, id., from *cuisse*, the thigh.

CUSCHETTE, *s.* A ringdove. V. **KOWSCHOT**.

CUSHIE, **CUSHIE-DOW**, *s.* The ringdove, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*. V. **KOWSCHOT**.

CUSHIE-NEEL, *s.* Cochineal, as the word is still pronounced by the vulgar in S.

***CUSHION**, *s.* Set beside the cushion, laid aside; equivalent to the modern phrase, "laid on the shelf." *Spalding*.

CUSHLE-MUSHLE, *s.* Earnest and continued muttering, S. B. *Ross*.—Su. G. *kusk-a*, to soothe, *musk-a*, to hide.

CUSYNG, *s.* Accusation. *Wallace*.

CUSSANIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, armour for the thighs. Fr. *cuissots*.

CUSSELS, *s.* The viviparous Blenny, Fife. Synon. *Greenbone*.

CUSSER, **COOSER**, *s.* V. **CURSOUR**.

CUST, *s.* Perhaps abbrev. of *Custroun*, q. v.

CUSTELL PENNIE, "A due the Bailive claims out of the goods of the deceased." MS. Explication of Norish words, Orkn. Shetl. V. **BEST AUCHT**.

CUSTOC, *s.* V. **CASTOCK**.

CUSTODIER, *s.* One who has any thing in trust, in order to its being carefully kept; a depository, S. *The Abbot*.—L. B. *custodiar-ius*, custos; Du Cange.

CUSTOMAR, **CUSTOMER**, *s.* One who receives duty on goods, S. *Acts Ja. IV.*

CUSTRIL, **KOOSTRIL**, *s.* A sort of fool or silly fellow, Roxb.—O. E. *custrell* denoted the servant of a man-at-arms; and O. F. *costereaux*, peasantry outlaws. V. **CRSTROUX**.

CUSTROUN, *s.* A low-born fellow; perhaps a beggar. *Polwart*.—O. Fr. *coestron*, batard, enfant illegitime; Gl. Roquefort.

CUSTOMABLE, **CUSTOMABLE**, *adj.* This word, besides signifying, as in E., "according to custom," (V. Spottisw. Suppl. Dec. p. 209,) also denotes what is subject to the payment of *custom*. *Skene*.

CUSTOMARIE, *s.* The office of the customs. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *coustumerie*, id.

To **CUSTUME**, *v. a.* To exact custom for; to subject to taxation, ibid.

CUT, *s.* A lot. To draw cuts, to determine by lot. *Douglas*.

CUT, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, S. *Statist. Acc.*

CUTCHACH, *s.* V. **COUTCHACK**.

CUTCHIN, *adj.* Cowardly; knocking under. The same with E. *couching*. V. **COTCHER**.

CUTE, **COOT**, **CUITT**, *s.* The ancle, S. *Lyndsay, Dunbar*.—Teut. *kyle*, sura.

To **LET ONE CULE HIS CUTES**. To leave one to wait in a situation where he is exposed to the cold; a phrase common among the vulgar; as, "I let him cule his cutes at the dore," or "in the lobby."

- CUTIT**, *Contr. part adj* Having angles, as, *small-cutit*, having neat angles, *thick-cutit*, &c.
- CUTE**, *s* A thing of no value *Dunbar*
- CUTE**, *adj* Shrewd, sharp-sighted, acute, *S. 2*. Deep, designing, crafty, *S. B*—*A S. cuta*, *ex pertus*.
- To CUTE**, *v n* To play at the amusement of curling. —This term is used in the higher part of Clydes. *V. Coiz. v. 2*
- To CUTER**, *v a* To cocker, *S. V. Kuter*
- CUT FINGERED**, *adj* 1 A ludicrous term, applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony. The idea seems borrowed from the peevish humour often manifested when one has *cut one's finger*. 2 Applied also to one who leaves a company abruptly, or makes what is termed a *stolen jouk*, as "He's gone away unco cut-finger'd wise," *Knox*
- CUTH** *Contr s* The coalfish, before it be fully grown. *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*
- CUTHBERTS (St) BEADS**, *s pl* A name given to the *Entoloma*, *S.*
- CUTHERIE**, *Contr. adj* Very susceptible of cold, *S. B*—*Brig. koud*, cold, and *ryk*, denoting full possession of any quality.
- CUTHIL**, *s* A word used to denote corn carried to another field than that on which it grew, *Perth.* *V. CUTIL v*
- CUT HORNET**, *part adj* Having the horns cut short *Aberd. Rep.*
- CUTHRIE**, *adj* Having the sensation of cold, fond of drawing near to the fire, *Ang.*
- CUTIE-STANE**, *s* A stone used in the amusement of curling sometimes pron. *Cuttin-Stane*, *Clydes.*—Apparently an old Cumbrian word from *C B. cwid*, "a projecting ejecting, or throwing off" *Owen*
- CUTKINS**, *s pl* *Cutkins*, now called *garters*, are short, *Spatterdashies*, *Scotch leggings*, cover the whole leg. From *cutie* the article *Antiquary*
- To CUTLE**, *Contr. CUTTLE, v n* To wheedle, To *cutle in with one*, *Id. S.* The *Abbot*—*Teut. quedel-en*, *garrere*
- To CUTLE**, *v a* To *cutle corn*, to carry corn out of water mark to higher ground, or from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried, from a damp to a dry position, with the same view, from a *lown* or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used, when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer, that when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads, *W. Loth. Cutil*, *Perth.*—*Sax. kaud-en*, *Su. G. kaud-a*, *collare*
- CUTLE**, *s* The corn set up in this manner, *W. Loth.* It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the forage
- CUTLING**, *s* A flatterer, one who coaxes, a wheedler, from *Cutle*, *v* *Jacob Rel.*
- CUTPOCK**, *s* The stomach of a fish, *S. B.* *Rox.*
- CUTTABLE**, *adj* What may be cut or mowed.
- CUTTLE**, *Contr. v a* With quick but unequal motion *Burel*. 2. Suddenly, abruptly, *S. 3*. Incoherently and tartly, *S. Baithe*
- CUT THROAT**, *s* 1 A dark lantern or bowel, in which there is generally horn instead of glass, but so constructed, that the light may be completely obscured, when that is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act, *S. 2* The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance
- CUTTY**, *Contr. s* A light or worthless woman.
- CUTTY QUEEN**, *s* 1 A worthless woman, *S. 2* Lasciviously applied to a wren *Herd's Coll. V. Kirtia*
- CUTTY**, *Contr. adj* 1 Short, *S. 2* Testy, hasty, or to expel it by another, *S. shom*, "short of the temper" *Fife*—*Gael cutach*, short, bob-tailed *Monk.*
- CUTTIE**, *Contr. CUTIE, s* 1 A popgun *Up. Gallie-way*. 2 A spoon, *S.*—*Gael cutag*, *Id. Rom.*. 3 A short tobacco pipe *S. Ramway Benthic*. 4 "A short stamp of a girl," *Dumfri.*
- CUTTY GUN**, *s* A short tobacco-pipe, *Mearns*. *Cutie* synon.
- CUTTIE**, *s* A hare, *Fife, Perth.*, *Herwick.*, "Lepus timidus, Common Hare, *S.* *Monk.*, *Cutie*."—*C. B. cut*, a rump or tail, a scut.
- CUTTIE-CLAP**, *s* The couch of a hare, its nest or lair, *Kinross, Perth.*
- CUTTIE'S-TID**, *s* A hare's tail tid—Perhaps from *Gael cutach*, bob-tailed *Cutag*, according to *Shaw*, denotes "any short thing of feminine gender" *Armor gal*, a hair
- CUTTIE**, *s* A horse or mare of two years of age, *Mearns*. Supposed to be a dimin. from *Cout*, *s* *c.*, a colt.
- CUTTY BROWN**, *s* Apparently a designation for a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail *Herd's Coll.*
- CUTTY RING**, *s* A crupper formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord, *Mearns*
- CUTTIE**, *s* The Black Gull-mot, *S. O.* *Fleming*
- CUTTIE-BOYN**, *s* A small tub for washing the feet in *Lanark. Ayr.*
- CUTTY FREE**, *adj* Able to take one's food, *S. B.*
- CUTTY MUN**, *s* *Cutty mun* and *Tree-ladle* Supposed to be the name of an old tale. *Cutty mun*, if denoting a spoon with a very short handle, as its connection with *Tree-ladle*, a wooden ladle, would intimate, must be viewed as tautologous, *Munn laili*, *q. v.*, bearing this sense.
- CUTTY-STOOL**, *s* 1 A low stool, *S. 2* The stool of repentance, *S. Str. J. Sinclair*—From *cutty*, *cuttie*, a light woman *V. Kirtia*
- CUTTIE-STOUP**, *s* A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart, *S. Burns. Modern S. a fell*
- CUTTIT CUTTED**, *adj*. 1 Abrupt, *S. E. Bruce*. 2. Lascivious and tart *S.*
- CUTTITLIE**, *adv* *V. CUTTITLIE*
- To CUTTIE**, *v n* To smile or laugh in a suppressed manner *Trav. obs.* Synon. *Smurgle*
- CUTTING RING**, *s* That part of the *Tree-and-rant-lum* which goes under the tail, *Aberd.*
- CUTWIDDIE**, *Contr. CUTWIDIE, s* 1 The piece of wood by which a barrow is fastened to the yoke, *Fife*. 2. *Cutwiddies* *pl* The links which join the *swagles* to the *share-ree* in a plough *Clydes.*
- CUTWORM**, *s* A small white grub which destroys vegetables, by cutting through the stems, *S.*
- CUTWYN**, *s* *Siratagom* *V. CONWYN*
- CUZ**, *adv* Closely *Ang.* Synon. *Cose*, *q. v.*
- CWAW**, *Cwaw*, a contraction for *Come awa' at awry*, *S.*

D.

DA

Douglas. V. DAW.

DAY, *s.* A doe. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *da*, id.

uggard. V. DAW.

haps a small portion or piece; from A. S. *laion*, or *dael*, a portion, *l* being quiescent of many words in S.

Dear, in price; compar *daarer*, superl. *Aberd.* V. DARRAR.

DAB, *v. a.* 1. To peck, as birds do, S. J. 2. To prick. *Popular Ball.*—Teut. *dabb-en*, *fodicare*.

A stroke from the beak of a bird, S. 2. A sh. *Cyckion*.

s. A stroke or blow, *Buchan.*—Probably a com *Dab*, a stroke. *Gael.* *diobadh*, however, *l*, a point.

R, DEVER, *v. a.* To confound or stupify one, ag so rapidly that one cannot understand aid, *Dumfr.*—This seems to be merely a variety of *Dawer*, *Daiver*, *v. a.*

R, *v. a.* To jar; to wrangle, *Aberd.*—*Gael.* *l* signifies "to battle, to encounter;" *Shaw.*

s. pl. *Haly, Holy, or Helly, Dabbies*. 1. Ignation still given, in Galloway, to the ed in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. ot baked in the form of a loaf, but in cakes are generally called *Shortbread*. 2. The ame still given in Edinburgh to a species of ed with butter, otherwise called *Petticoat-*

Dundee, Holy Doupies.—They have ob- been denominated *Dabbies*, as being punc- m the *v. to Dab*; and *Haly, Helly, or Holy*, consecrated to a religious use.

CK, *s.* 1. "A kind of long sea-weed," *Gl. zirn.* 2. "Any wet dirty strap of cloth or ibid. In this sense it is often used to sig- rags of a tattered garment, from its resembl- ong sea-weed. 3. Applied to the hair of the en hanging in lank, tangled, and separate id. *Syn.* *BADDERLOCKS*.

s. An imp; a little devil. *Watson's Coll. ibletan*, id.

(*gull.*) *s.* A puny dwarfish creature, *Buchan.* ith *Ablack, Wary-drag*, &c.—*Gael.* *daock*, *ikle*; *Teut.* *docke*, a puppet.

s. Struggle, *Ang.* *Ross.*

ER, DAIKER, *v. a.* 1. To search; to exa- search for stolen goods, S. B. *Ross.* 2. ge; to grapple, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.*

To toil as in job work. *Gl. Sibb.* 4. To a peddling way; to truck; to barter, S. 5. ghly employed, S. 6. To be engaged about e of work in which one does not make great S. 7. To stroll, or go about in a careless not having much to do, *Roxb.* *Heart Mid-*

To go about in a feeble or infirm state, . 9. To *Daiker on*, to continue in any situa- to be engaged in any business, in a state of on whether to quit it or not; to hang on, *Roy.* 10. To *Daiker up the Gate*, to jog or vly up a street, S. *ibid.*—*Gael.* *deachair-am*, ; *Flem.* *deacker-en*, to fly about.

s. 1. Suspense; hesitation; applied both

DAF

to inanimate objects, and to the mind, S. B. 2. The fading of the fire. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

DACKLIE, *adj.* 1. Of a swarthy complexion. *Ayrs.* 2. Pale; having a sickly appearance, *ibid.*—*Isl.* *dauck-r, doeck-r*, *obscurus*. It is conjoined with many other words; as, *daukkblar*, *nigro-coeruleus*, dark-blue; *daukkraud-r*, *nigro-ruber*, dark-red, &c.

DACKLIN, *part. pr.* 1. In a state of doubt, S. B. 2. Slow; dilatory, S. B.

DACKLIN, *s.* A slight shower; "a *dacklin* of rain," S. B.

To DACRE one, *v. a.* To inflict corporal punishment on one; as, "I'll *dacre* ye," spoken jocosely, *Dumfr.*

DAD, *s.* A large piece. V. DAWD.

DAD. *Dad a bit*, not a whit; a minced oath, *dad* being expl. as equivalent to devil, *Mearns.* *Taylor's S. Poems.*

To DAD, DAUD, *v. a.* 1. To thrash, S. B. *Saxon and Gael.* 2. To dash; to drive forcibly, S. *Knox.* 3. To throw dirt so as to bespatter, S. *J. Nicol.*

DAD, *s.* 1. A sudden and violent motion or stroke. It is also used to denote a blow given by one person to another, *Galloway, South of S. Ramsay.* 2. Used to denote the act of beating with the hands, as expressive of a plaudit, *Dumfr.* *Siller Gun.*

To DAD DOWN, *v. n.* To fall or sink down, forcibly and with noise, S. *Ramsay.*

DADDIE, *s.* A father; the term most commonly used by the children of the peasantry, S. *Song Herd's Coll.*

DADDINS, *s. pl.* A beating; *I've gi'e you your dad-dins*, I will beat you, *Fife.*

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, *v. a.* 1. To draggle, S. 2. To do any work in a slovenly way, *Ang.*

To DADDLE, DAIDLE, *v. n.* 1. To be slow in motion or action, S. 2. To waddle; to wriggle, S. 3. To be feeble or apparently unfit for exertion, S. 4. *To dad-dle and drink*, to tipple, S. 5. Applied to one ad- dicted to prostitution, *Ayr.* V. DAWDIE.

DADDLE, DADDIE, *s.* A pinafore, a larger sort of bib, S.

To DADE. Perhaps to suck.

To DAFF, *v. n.* 1. To be foolish. *Polwart.* 2. To make sport, *Lanarks.* 3. To toy, rather conveying the idea of wantonness, *Ayrs.* S. B., S. O. *Picken's Poems.*—*Sax.* *dav-en*, *insanire*; *Su. G.* *dofw-a*, *sensu private*, *dofn-a*, *stupere*.

DAFFERY, *s.* 1. Romping; frolicsomeness, S. 2. Thoughtlessness; folly, S. B. *Ross.*

DAFFICK, *s.* A coarse tub or trough, *Orkn.*

DAFFIN, DAFFINO, *s.* 1. Folly in general, S. *Ram- say.* 2. Pastime; gaiety, S. *Lyndsay.* 3. Exces- sive diversion. *Kelly.* 4. Matrimonial intercourse. *S. P. Repr.* 5. Loose conversation; smutty lan- guage, S. *Old Mortality.* 6. "Dallying;" indel- cate toying, S. *Gl. Skirrefs.* 7. Derangement; frenzy. *Melville's MS.*

DAFFING, *part. adj.* Merry; gay; light-hearted, S. *Petticoat Tales.*

DAFT, *adj.* 1. Delirious; stupid, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Foolish; unwise, S. *Lyndsay.* 3. Giddy; thought- less, S. *Diallog.* 4. Playful; innocently gay, S. *Ramsay.* 5. Gay to excess, S. *Ross.* 6. Wanton, S. *Skirrefs.* 7. Extremely eager for the attain-

- ment of any object, or foolishly fond in the possession of it, *S* — *Lat. dauf-r, daufi, fatuus, subritus*; *Su. G. dorf*, stupidus.
- DAFT DAYS** The Christmas holidays, and those at the New year *S. Ferguson*.
- DAFTISH, adj.** In some degree deranged, *S. A* diminutive from *Daft*.
- DAFTLY, adv.** 1. Foolishly, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Merrily, gaily, *S. Davidson's Seasons*.
- DAFTLIKE, adj.** 1. Having the appearance of folly, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Having a strange or awkward appearance, *S. Hogg*. 3. Resembling derangement, *S. Galt*.
- DAFTNESS, s.** 1. Foolishness. *Abp. Hamilton*. 2. Fatuity, insanity, *S. Enslin*.
- To DAF, v. a.** To shoot, to let fly. *Knox*.
- To DAG, v. n.** To rain gently, used impersonally, *It's daggin on, there is a small rain, S.* — *Lat. daga-a, riga, Sw. dagg-a, to drizzle.*
- DAG, s.** 1. A thin or gentle rain, *S.* — *Lat. dagg, pluvia, Sw. dagg* a thick or drizzling rain. 2. A thick fog, a mist, *S.* 3. A heavy shower, *Ayr's* — *Su. G. dagg, dew*.
- DAGGIE, adj.** Drizzling. *A daggie day, S., a day characterized by slight rain. Dargie, synon.*
- To DAGGLE v. n.** To fall in torrent. *Ayr's*.
- DAGGLE, s.** A lounge; an idler, *Fife*.
- DAGE, s.** A trollop, a d rty, in managing woman, *Terr. ed.* This is probably the same with *Daw, Da, s.* as used in sense *S.*, only differing in pronunciation.
- DAGH, s.** Dough. *V. DAUGH*.
- DAY, s.** A canopy. *Inventories* — *O. Fr. day* is synon. with *daiz*, a cloth of estate, canopy, or heaven, that stands over the heads of princes' thrones, *J. Colgr*.
- * **DAY, s.** A portion of time, determined by the word conjoined with it, as, *A month's day*, the space of a month, *A year's day*, the space of a year.
- * **DAY** The day, a Scottish idiom for to-day; as, *How are ye the day?* *Waverley*. The same idiom appears in the north, the phrase invariably used in our vernacular language for to-morrow.
- DAY AND WAY, 1.** To make day and way o't, to support one's self for the day, as as to clear one's way, without any overplus. *S.* 2. "Ye've made the day and the way al'ke lang," applied to those who have taken much longer time in any excursion than was necessary, especially when they do not return till nightfall, *c.*
- DAY DAW, s.** Dawn of day, *Fife*. — *Tennant's Card. Brant*. *V. Daw, v.*
- DAY NETTLES** Dead nettles, an herb, *S. Lamium Album, Linn*.
- DAY AND DOOR** It is said that one can hear neither day nor door, when a person cannot distinguish one sound from another. It is more generally used, I think to express the stunning effect of loud noise, *S. Old Mortality*. I suspect that it should be *It nor Door* in the same manner as it is said of a stupid person, that he *dawns ken a B frae a Bul's ft*, *S.* Ought it not to be or *ther Day nor Door* *V. c.*, neither the time nor the agent of an action?
- To DAIBLE, v. n.** To wash in a slight way, *Roxb.* *E. dabile* is synon.
- DAIBLE, s.** A slight washing, as, "The chaise has gotten a bit *daible*" *ibid* — *Teut. dabilen, subigere*.
- To DAIBIE, v. n.** To go about in an inactive and feeble way, generally applied to children, *Edin. For* *Fr. debile, feeble, infirm, Lat. debilis, id.*
- To DAICKLE, v. n.** To hesitate, to feel reluctant, *Ayr's*. *V. DACKLE*.
- DAIDLE, DAIDLE, s.** A larger sort of bit, used for keeping the clothes of children clean; a pin-stone, *S. Jao. Kelce*.
- To DAIBLE, v. n.** To trifle, *S. V. DABLE*.
- DAIDLER, s.** A trifle, *Dumfr.*
- DAIDLING, part. pr.** Silly, mean-spirited, pusillanimous, *S. Old Mortality*.
- DAIGH, DAIGH, s.** Dough, *S. Ramsay*. *A S. dal, id.* "The rain will make (that gail) *dagha* again." *J. Knox*.
- DAIGHIE, s.** 1. Doughy. *S.* 2. Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit, *S.* 3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions, *Daiffs*.
- DAIGHINESS, s.** The state of being doughy.
- DAYS, To hold days, to hold a truce** *H. g. g. g.*, *Su. G. dag*, a truce, also the time of the observation of a truce, *dagga*, to come to terms, to enter into an agreement.
- DAYS** A corrupted spelling of *Agnus Dei*, "those little amulets, as one may call them, commonly made of fragments of the wax lights used at Easter, and impressed with the figure of the Paschal Lamb," *Inventories*. *V. Angus Days*.
- DAYS-DARLING, s.** A sweet cart, *Lyndsay*.
- DAYTHIE, s. pl.** Debits, *Aberd. Nrg*.
- To DAIK, v. a.** To smooth down, as, "to *daik* the head" to smooth down the hair, *Meams*. — Perhaps a provincial pronunciation, and oblique use of the *E. v. to Deck*.
- To DAIKER v. n.** *V. DACKER*.
- To DAIKER out v. a.** To dispoise in an orderly way, *West of S.* *V. DACKER*.
- DAIKER, s.** A decade. *Skins* — *Su. G. daker, id.* "Daker skin," says *Thre*, "according to our old laws, was the number of ten or rather of twelve hides." The decades of the moments generally consisted of twelve, as the hundred of 120. In *S.* the *lang kander* is 120 or six score, which is still used in the sale of oysters, and many other articles.
- DAIKINS, interj.** An exclamation or kind of oath, *Galloway*. — This is undoubtedly the same with *E. dickens*, which, according to Dr. Johnson, seems to "import much the same with the devil." *Halley* gives it *devinkin, s. s.*, little devil.
- DAIKIT, part. pa.** "It has ne'er been *dakit*," it has never been used, *Ang.*
- DAIL, s.** 1. A part, a portion, *E. deal*. 2. A number of persons. *Chr. Kirk*. 3. *Nae great dail*, of no great worth or value. *Aberd.*
- To HAVE DALE** To have to do. *Douglas*.
- DAIL, s.** A ewe which not become pregnant, is fattened for the butcher. *Complaynt S.*
- DAIL, s.** A field, *V. c.* *Teut. dal, dail, vallis, A. S. dael*. *Su. G. dal, id.* *Gael. dal*, "a plain field, a dale."
- DAILY DUD** The dish-cloth. *V. Dan*.
- DAYLIGHT, s.** The twilight. This is almost the only term used in this sense in *Clydes*, *q. daylight* gone or going. *Synon. Gloamin*.
- DAILL, s.** Used in the sense of *E. dealing* as denoting intercourse. *Acts Ja. VI*.
- DAILL SILVER, Dail-Silver, s.** Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation. *Acts Ja. VI*. From *A. S. dael*, *Teut. dael*, *deyl*, *part*, whence *dey*, *brood*, *part*, *qui*, *elemosynae loco*, *egens*, *distributus*. *V. ANIVERSARY*.
- DAIMEN, adv.** Rare occasional. *S. Austrin* synon.
- DAIMENICKER, s.** An ear of corn wet with occasionally, *S. Burns* — From *A. S. acer*, an ear of corn, and perhaps *diment*, counted, from *A. S. dem-an*, to reckon.

To DAIMIS, *v. a.* To stun, Aberd. The same with *Dammish*, *q. v.*

DAINE, *adj.* Gentle; modest; lowly.—Perhaps from the Fr. *v. daign-er*, to vouchsafe.

DAINSHOCH, *adj.* Nice or squeamish; pulling at one's food, Flfe, Berwicks. E. *dainty*.—Gael. *deanmh-asach*, prim, bears some resemblance.

DAINTA, DAINNIS, *interj.* It avails not, Aberd. Ross. Teut. *dien-en*, to avail, and *intet*, nothing.

DAYNTE', *s.* Regard. Wyntown.

DAINTESS, *s.* A rarity; a delicacy, Ang.—It appears to be merely a corruption of the *s. Daintith* as used in the plural.

DAINTY, *s.* 1. Large, as applied to inanimate objects; as, *A dainty kebbuck*, a large cheese, S. 2. Plump and thriving, as regarding a child, S. It is also used of adults in the same sense with *stately* in S. *A dainty bird, indeed*, a large or well-grown person, S. B. 3. Nearly as *synon.* with E. *comely*, S. 4. Pleasant; good-humoured, S. 5. Worthy; excellent, S. Burns. 6. Liberal; open-hearted. *She's a dainty wife; she'll no set you awa' tume-handit*, S. This sense is very common in the North of S. 7. It is sometimes used ironically; *That is a dainty bit, truly!* applied to a scanty portion, S. B.—Isl. *daindi*, excellent bonum quid; *dandis madr*, homo virtuosus; rendered in Dan. *en brav mand*, S. a *draw man*; perfectly *synon.* with "a dainty man."

DAINTITH, *s.* A dainty, S. Kelly.

DAJON-WABSTER, *s.* A linen-weaver, Ayrs.

To DAIR AWAY, *v. n.* To roam; to wander; applied to sheep, forsaking their usual pasture, Roxb.—It may be merely a softened, provincial pronunciation of *Daver*, *Daiver*, to become stupid.

DAIRGIE, *s.* The entertainment given to the company after a funeral, Ang. Probably a corr. of *Dirge*, E. V. DREGY.

DAIS, *s.* V. DEIS, and CHAMBRADRESE.

CHAMBER OF DAIS. V. CHAMBRADRESE.

DAYS, *pl.* *A' the Days of the Week*, a game among children. V. BIRDS.

DAYS of LAW, LAWDAIS. The term of the session, or the time when those are summoned to attend, who have interest in a court of justice. Wallace.—Isl. *lag-dag*, dies lege prae-finitus.

DAIS'D, *part. pa.* A term applied to wood, when it begins to lose its proper colour and texture, S. V. DASE, *v.*

DAISE, *s.* 1. The powder, or that part of a stone which is bruised in consequence of the strokes of the pick-axe or chisel, Ang. 2. *To get a daise*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled; applied to clothes, wood, &c. V. DASE, DAISE, *v.*

To DAISE, *v. a.* To stupify. V. DASE.

To DAISE, *v. n.* 1. To wither; to become rotten or spoiled, from keeping, dampness, &c., Roxb. 2. To be cold or benumbed, *ibid.* V. DASE, *v.*

DAISIE, DAIZIE, *adj.* Applied to the weather; as, "a daisie day," a cold, raw day, without sunshine, Roxb. Dumfr.—Perhaps as having the power to benumb, from *Dase*, *Daise*, *v.*

DAISING, *s.* A disease of sheep, called also *Pining* and *Fanquish*, S.—Isl. *das*, languor, *das-as*, languescere.

DAY-SKY, *s.* The appearance of the sky at break of day or at twilight, Ettr. For.

DAIT, *s.* Determination; destiny. Wallace.

To DAIVER, *v. a.* 1. To stun, &c., S. V. DAUER 2. This term is used in an imprecation.—*Daiver ye*,

which seems equivalent to the unwarrantable language of wrath, "Confound you," Dumfr.

DAIVILIE, *adv.* Listlessly; Lanarks.—This is evidently formed from the old *adj. Dase*, *q. v.*, *synon.* with Isl. Su. G. *dauf*, stupidus. See its cognates under DOWF and DAW.

DAYWERK, DAWERK, DARK, *s.* 1. A day's work. Wyntown. S. *darg*. 2. This term seems to have been used, in a secondary sense, to denote a certain quantity, as being the result of the labour or work of a day.—A. S. *daegweorc*, *id.* V. DARG.

DAKYR, *s.* The same with *Daiker*, *q. v.*

DALE, *s.* Part; interest; management. *To Have Dale*. V. DAIL, *s. l.*

DALEIR, *s.* A dollar.—Teut. *daler*, *id.*

DALE-LAND, *s.* The lower and arable ground of a district, from *dale*, a valley.

DALE-LANDER, DALE-MAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the lower ground, Clydesd.

DALESMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of a small valley or *dale*, S. A. Hogg.

DALK, *s.* Varieties of *slate clay*, sometimes common *clay*, S. *Statist. Account*.

DALL, *s.* A large cake, made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, &c., used by poor people for fuel, Angus.

DALL, *s.* A sloven, Ayrs.—Perhaps originally the same with *Daw*, properly a sluggard; in a secondary sense, a drab.

DALLISH, *adj.* Slovenly, *ibid.*

DALLY, *s.* The stick used sometimes in binding sheaves, Border.

DALLY, *s.* 1. A girl's puppet, S. B. E. *doll*. 2. A painted figure. Morison.

DALLIS, 3 *p. s. v.* Dawns. *Godly Ball*.

DALLOP, *s.* *Train's Mountain Muse*. V. DOOLLOUP.

DALMATYK, *s.* A white dress worn by kings and bishops; at times by priests and deacons. Wyntown. Thus denominated, as being brought from *Dalmatia*.

DALMES, *s.* Damask cloth. *Inventories*.

DALPHYN, *s.* The name of a French gold coin in our old Acts. V. DOLPHIN.

DALT, *s.* The designation given, in the Hebrides, to a foster child.—Gael. *daltan*, *id.*

* DAM, *s.* Improperly used to denote what is otherwise called a *mill-lead*, Kinross.

DAM, *s.* The quantity of urine discharged at once; a term generally applied to children, S.

To MAK one's DAM. To urine.

To TYNE one's DAM. To bepiss one's self, S. Burns.

To DAM, *v. n.* To urine. *Maitland Poems*.

DAMALL COMBRONE. A designation anciently given to the usher of a grammar school.

DAMBRODED, *adj.* Having square figures. Also called *diced*.

DAMBROD. V. DAMS.

DAMAGEUS, *adj.* Injurious. *Bellenden*.

DAMMER, *s.* A miner, S.

DAMMERTIT, *part. adj.* Stupid, Renfr. *Synon.* *Doitit*.—Perhaps from Teut. *dom*, stupid, and *aerd*, Belg. *aart*, nature, disposition; *q.* of a stupid nature.

DAMMES, DAMMAS, *s.* Damask-work.

DAMMIN AND LAVIN'. A low poaching mode of catching fish in rivulets, by *damming* and diverting the course of the stream, and then *laving* or throwing out the water, so as to get at the devoted prey, S.

DAMMYS, *s.* The city of Damascus.

DAMMYS, DAMMIS, *s.* Damage. Gl. Sibb —F *dommage*.

To DAMMISH, v. a. To stun, to stupify, S. *Rellock*
—Germ *dammisch machen*, to stun one's head

DAMMIT, part pa. The same as *dammish* stunned,
Ang. Allied perhaps to Teut. *dom*, obdus, stu-
pidus, stolidus

To DAMPNE, v. a. To condemn.

DAMPNIS, s. pl. Damages, or perhaps expenses.
Aberd Reg. From Lat. *damm-nis*

DAMS, DAMES, s. pl. The gates of draughts, S. *Saxon*
and *Gael* —Sw *damm*, *dampsel*, id., *dambrode*, S.,
a *dambrod*

DAMSCHEID, s. A portion of land bordering on a dam
V. *Shed*

DAN, s. A term equivalent to *Lord*, *Sir* *Douglas*
O Fr.

DAN, DAND, DANDIE. Contracted forms of the name
Andrew used in the South of S.

* To DANCE, v. n. "Ye'll neither dance, nor hand
[hold] the can lie," S. Prov., You will neither do one
thing nor another you will neither act your own
part, nor assist another

To DANCE *his* or *her* *lance*. A phrase expressive
either of great joy or of violent rage, S. *James V*

DANCE IN MY LIFE A designation for a person of
a very diminutive appearance, Roxb. Apparently
in allusion to a child's toy V. *Lure*, the palm of
the hand

DANDER, s. 1 A bit of the refuse of a smith's fire, a
cinder from a smithy, S. 2 A piece of the scoriae
of iron or of the refuse of glass, S. *Papers A S S.*

DANDER, DAWNA, s. The act of sauntering, S.
Dawner, Renfr.

To DANDER, v. n. 1 To roam, S. 2 To go about
idly, to saunter S. *Ramsay* 3 To roam, with-
out a fixed habitation, S. *Ferguson* 4 To trifle,
to suspend one's time S. 5 To bewilder one's self,
from want of attention or stupidity, S. *Burd*

DANDERER, DANDERER, s. A saunterer, one who
habitually goes about, S.

DANDERIN, s. A sauntering, S.

DANDERS, s. pl. Refuse of a smith's fire, S.

DANDIE, DANDY, s. A principal person or thing,
what is nice, fine, or possessing super-eminentness in
whatever way S. *R. Gallopoy*, V. *Dandy*

DANDIEFECHAN, s. A hollow stroke on any part
of the body *Fife*

To DANDIE, v. n. To go about idly *Burd* —Fr.
dandin-er, to go gaping ill favourably, *Cutgr.*

DANDILLY, DANDILT, adj. Celebrated, especially for
beauty, S. S. *Rox*

DANDILLY s. A female who is spoiled by admira-
tion S. *W. Ireland*. Perhaps from the same origin
with *Dandil*.

DANDILLIE CHAIN A chain used by children as a
toy or ornament, made of the stems of the *Dandelion*,
Roxb

DANDLING, part pr. Emitting an unequal sound
Evergreen —Teut. *donder-en*, to rattle

DANE, DANK adj. Gentle, moderate *Lyndsay* —O
Fr. *dane* dainty, fine.

DANE part pa. Done, *Aberd* *Gl. Shorrefa*.

DANG, pret. of *Ding*, q. v

DANGER, DAWKOR s. 1 The great exertion made
by a pursuer exposing another to imminent danger
Wallace 2 In his danger as his power as a cap-
tive *Wyntown*. It sometimes conveys the idea of
being subject to a legal prosecution, S. *Butcher*
perce, without hesitation *Barbour* —O Fr. *danger*
power domination

DANGER, adj. Perilous. *Wallace*

To DANYEL, v. n. 1 To dangle, *Upp. Clydes*.
To jolt as a cart on a rough road, *ibid*. This is
radically the same with S. *Dangle*, as denoting in-
constancy of motion —The origin is Lat. *danglo*
which is used in two senses, pulsare, alia, vibrare.
We may add Su. G. *dangla-a*, *dangra*, pendulum
mouleri

DANNARD, part adj. In a state of stupor, *Ayre*
Trains Post Res. V. *Dannan*.

To DANNER, v. n. To saunter, *Clydes*. *Dunfer-*
Softened from *Dander* q. v. *Suler Gun*.

DANSKEINE, DANKOR, s. Denmark

To DANT, v. n. To be afraid, S. This is merely
dant, to intimidate, used obliquely, or in a neutral
sense.

DANT, s. *Prætor Publicus*, V. *Derry*

To DANT v. a. To subdue. *Aly Hamilton*.

DANTER s. A tamer a subduer *Douglas*

To DANTON v. n. 1 To subdue, S. *Fals. off.* 2
To break in or tame a horse *Shene* 3 Still used

in the same sense with the S. v. to *dant*, S. to in-
timidate *H. & S. Coll.* —Fr. *danter* *denter*, id.

DAPILL adj. Perhaps, severe, harsh —*Gael* *diopail*
siobhail severe

DAPPERPY adj. Of diapered, or variegated woollen
cloth *Bord Minst*

To DARE (pron *dair*) v. n. To be afraid, to stand
in awe, Ang. —Sw *darr-a*, to quake, to tremble

To DARE Perhaps to hurt. *Sir Thomas V. Dana*.

DARE, adj. Stupid, dull. *Houlat* —Su. G. *daira*,
stultus.

DARE THE DIEL, s. One who fears nothing, and
who will attempt any thing, S. *Waverley*.

DARE, DARA, s. 1 A day's work, S. *Anciently day-*
work, q. v. *Stat. Account* 2 A certain quantity
of work, whether more or less than that of a day
Kelly 3 Transferred to the ground on which a
particular kind of work is done, as denoting its ex-
tent, Perth. *Somerset's a day's lary*

Love DARE s. A piece of work or service done, not
for hire, but merely from affection S.

DARE DAYS, s. pl. Colours were formerly bound to
give the labour of a certain number of days to the
superior, in lieu of rent which were called *dare-*
days i. e., *days of work*, S. S.

DAREEIS, s. pl. *Dares* *Bannatyns P*

DARELE, s. A day labourer S. *Minst Border*

DARING, DARINGU, s. The work of a day labourer,
S. *R. Gallopoy*

DARKENING, s. Evening twilight *Syn Glacian*
and *Day gran* S. *Deckung* *Roxb* *Waverley*.
Formed from the E. v. *Darken*. It corresponds to
A. S. *deorung* crepusculum *Gl. Aelfr*

DARKLING, s. In the dark, S. *Burns*

DARLE, s. 1 A small piece, properly applied to
bread *Ayre* 2 A small portion of any thing, *ibid*.
C. B. *dara* and *deyll* both signify a piece of any thing

To DARN DARS v. a. To cobweb S. *Acts Ja VI*

To DARN trans v. n. 1 To hide oneself *Hud-*
son 2 To harken or listen *Fife* 3 He was
darned at my door, a secret way house borrowed
from the idea of a listener peering himself in a secret
place, or keeping himself in a lurking place 3 To loiter
at work, a still less a idling, as the verb *darn* is
generally shaken the idiom *Fife* 4 To mis-
take *Fife* Perhaps q. v. to conceal one's mind.
5 To *be-n* behind, to fall back *Fife* —A. S. *darnan*,
occultare.

DARN, DARN, DERN, adj. Secret, S. *Wallace. Waverley. In darn, adv.* In secret. *Bannatyne Poems.*

DARN, s. A disease of cattle, said to be caused by eating the Wood Anemone, Aberd. Also called *Rinnin Darn*, q. v. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

DARRAR, adj. 1. Dearer. *Abp. Hamilton.* 2. Higher in price, S. B.

To DARREN, v. a. To provoke. *Douglas.*—A. S. *dearr-an*, audere.

DARREST, superl. 1. Most dear; most beloved. 2. Highest in price. *Balf. Pract.*

To DASCAN, v. n. To contemplate; to scan. *Burel.*—Lat. *de*, and *scando*, whence E. *scan*.

To DASE, DAISE, v. a. 1. To stupify, S. *Wyntown.* 2. To benumb. *Douglas.* The part. is frequently used to express the dulness, stupor, or insensibility produced by age. One is said to be *dais'd* who is superannuated. 3. The part. *dased, daised, dased*, is applied to any thing that has lost its freshness and strength. *Daised Wud*, rotten wood, S.—Su. G. *das-a*, languere, *dase*, stupidus.

DASE, On dase, alive, q. on days. *Gawan and Gol.*

To DASH, v. a. 1. To flourish in writing, S. 2. To make a great show, S.

DASH, s. 1. A flourish in writing, S. 2. A splendid appearance, S. *Fergusson.*

DASH, s. A *Dash o' weel*, a sudden fall of rain, Dumfr. Roxb. V. *BLASH*, s.

DASH, DASHIE, s. A hat, cap, &c.; a cant term, Aberd.

DASH YOU. An imprecation, Loth. Syn. *Dise you.*

DAS KANE, s. Singing in parts. *Montgomerie.*—Lat. *discant-us*.

DASS, s. 1. *Dass* of a hay-stack, that part of it that is cut off with a hay-knife, Loth. 2. A *dass* of corn, that which is left in the barn after part is removed, Fife.—C. B. *das*, a heap of grain; Teut. *tas*, id.

DASS, s. A stratum of stones, S. *Statist. Account.*

DASS, s. A small landing-place, Selkirks.

To DATCH, v. a. To jog; to shake, S. B. Perhaps originally the same with E. *dodge*.

DATCHEL-LIKE, adj. Having a dangling appearance; as, "How *datchel-like* he looks! his plaid is torn," Perth.

DATCHIE, adj. 1. Penetrating; applied to intellectual powers, Ayrs. 2. Sly; cunning, ibid. 3. Hidden; secret, ibid.—Shall we trace this to O. Goth. *dae*, denoting excellency and wit, skill, knowledge, like *dae-wenn*, *dae-fryd-r*, *eximie formosus*?

To DATCHLE, v. n. 1. To waddle, Fife. Synon. *Haingle, Henghle.* 2. To walk in a careless manner, with clothes not adapted to the shape of the wearer, ibid. Evidently a dimin. from *Datch*, v., q. v.

• **DATE, s.** To *gie Date and Gree*, to give preference, Teviotd.

DATIVE, s. A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs, S. *Acts Sedt.*

DAUB, s. A dash; a sudden stroke, S. Apparently from the E. v. *to Daub*, to besmear.

DAUCH, s. "A soft and black substance, chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen.* This seems to be the same with *Dalk*, q. v.

DAUD, s. A large piece. V. *DAWD.*

DAUDNEL, adj. Shabby in appearance, Lanarks. —*Probably from the same origin with Dawdie*, q. v. M. *laidless*; inactive. *Dunbar.* V. *DAW.*

DAVEL, DEVEL, s. A stunning blow, S. Gl. *Sibb.* To *DAVEL, DEVEL, v. a.* To strike with violence, West of S. *Tannahill.*

DAVELIN, s. The flat planks on the centres, for supporting the arch-stones of bridges, during the time of their being built, Ayrs.

To DAUER, DAIVER, v. a. 1. To stun; to stupify, Loth. 2. To weaken.

To DAUER, DAIVER, v. n. 1. To become stupid. *Burel.* 2. To be benumbed, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. To go out of one's road from stupor, Ang. Synon. *staiwer.* *St. Kathleen.*—Su. G. *daw-a*, infatuare; Teut. *daver-en*, tremere.

DAVERT, part. adj. 1. Knocked down; stupified, Roxb. 2. Become senseless, from whatever cause, ibid.

DAUGH, pret. v. Had ability, Renfrews: Ayrs. The same with *Dought.* *Train.*

DAUGH, s. A certain division of land, determined by its being able to produce forty-eight bolls, S; B. V. *DAWACHE.*

DAUGH, s. A very heavy dew, or drizzling rain, Stirlings. Synon. *Dag*, Angus, *Dauk*, Fife. Hence the adj. *Daughy.* V. *DAWK* and *DAWKY.*

DAVIE, s. Dimin. of the name *David*, S.

DAUK, adj. Dark; murky, Buchan. *Tarras.*—Isl. *dauck-r*, *doeck-r*, niger, obscurus.

DAUKY, adj. Moist; damp. V. *DAWK.*

DAULER, s. A supine, delicate person, Roxb. Evidently allied to *Dawlie.*

DAUNIE, s. The abbrev. of *Daniel*, S.

DAUNTIT, part. pa. Broken in. V. *DANTON, v.*

DAVOC, s. A dimin. of *David*, S; G: *Burns.*

DAUPET, DAUPIT, DAWPIT, part. adj. 1. "Silly; inactive." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* 2. "Stupid; unconcerned; foolish." *Gl. Picken.* 3. In a state of mental imbecility, Ayrs.—Moes. G. *daubata*, sensu carens; Su. G. *dofw-a*, stupefacere; Isl. *dap-ur*, deficiens, moestus. V. *Dowf.*

To DAUR, v. n. To be afraid; to stand in awe, Ang. Fife. V. *DARE.*

DAUR, s. A feeling of awe or fear, ibid.

To DAUR upon, v. a. To affect; to make impression, Aberd. V. *DEAR upon.*

To DAUT, v. a. To fondle, S. V. *DAWT.*

DAUTING, DAUTING, s. The act of fondling. *Dunbar.*

To DAW, v. n. To dawn. *Wallace.* This v. is still used in the West of S. In O. E. it seems to have borne a sense nearly allied.—A. S. *daeg-ian*, Sw. *dag-as*, *lucescere.*

DAW, s. Day.—O. E. *dawe.*

DWNE OF DAW. Dead. *Wyntown.*

DAW, DA, s. 1. A sluggard, S. *Douglas.* 2. Appropriated to a woman, as equivalent to E. *drab*, S. B. *Kelly.*—Isl. *daa*, defect, fainting; *deliquium animi.*

DAW, s. An atom; a particle, S. B.—Anc. Goth, *daa*, *vaporare.*

DAW, s. A cake of cow's dung, baked with coal-dross, and, when dried in the sun, used by the poor for fuel, Fife.

DAW, s. Used in Ayrs. to denote a trull or bad woman. Although *Dall* might seem to be the same word, it is used simply for a sloven.

DAWACHE, DAVOCH, DAVACH, s. A considerable tract of land; a small district, including several ox-gangs, S. *Quon. Att.*—Gael. *dama*, pron. *dav*, an ox, and *ach*, field. V. *DAUGH.*

DAWAYTT, s. A thin, flat turf; a *dívef.*

To DAWCH (outt.), v. a. To moisten, as with dew

- to damp, Ayra.—Isi *daegg-ra*, Dan *dugg-er*, rigare, irrigare. V **DAWK**, and **DAWKIN**
- DAWCH** Daw, *adj.* Apparently the same with *Dawe* inactive useless. Wallace
- DAWD**, **DAID** *s.* A considerably large piece of any thing S. *Adj.* y.—Isi *fadde*, portio, tomus
- DAWDIE**, *s.* A interdemallie, Lanarks. This apparently claims the same origin with *Dawdle* *q. v.* It may be observed that *E. dawdle* is syn with our *Dawdle*
- DAWDIE**, *s.* A dirty, slovenly woman, S. B. O. E. *downy*—Isi *danda dogga*, foemella ignava.
- DAWDIE** *adj.* Slovenly, slothful, S. B.
- To **DAWDLIE**, *v. n.* To be indolent or slovenly, Perthshire.
- DAWDS AND BLAWDS** 1 The blades of colewort boiled whole, and eaten with hannocks S. *Ol. Shurr*
2 The phrase appears to be sometimes used to denote the greatest abundance, Fife.
- DAWERK**, **DAWARK**, *s.* V **DAYWARK**
- DAW FISH** *s.* The smaller Dog fish, Orkn. Barry
- DAWGHE**, *adj.* Moist, damp, as "a dawghe day," Ayra. V **DAWKE**
- DAWKIE**, *s. pl.* Apparently a corr. of *dawkie*, or *dawkerie*. *s. e.*, occasional services by day a labour. V **DAWERK**, and **DARG**.
- DAWING**, *s.* Dawn of day Barbour.—A S. *dagung*, aurora
- DAWK**, *s.* A drizzling rain, Fife, Loth. Ayra.
- To **DAWK**, *v. n.* To drizzle, *ibid.*
- DAWKIE**, **DAWKY**, **DAKEY**, *adj.* Moist, as, "a dawkie day," a day characterized by thick mist, or by drizzling rain, *ibid.* Tennant's Card Beaton *Sax. daken* is nearly synon.
- DAWLESS**, *adj.* Lazy, inactive, destitute of energy Roxb.—Perhaps from *A. hor. dato*, to thrive, or *daw*, to rouse, with the negative partic. *less*
- DAWLIE** *adj.* Slow in motion, Ayra. Apparently from *Dawe*, or *Dail*, a sluggard
- To **DAWNER**, *v. n.* "To wander, as if a person knew not whither, to wander" *Gl. Falden*
- DAWNER**, **DAWNER**, *s.* A strich, Ayra. G. L.
- DAWPIT**, *part. adj.* Having lost vigour of mind, in a state of mental imbecility, Ayra. V **DOW** and **DAUPET**
- DAWRD** *s.* "A push or slug." *Ol. Aberd. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* V **DIAD**, *s.*
- DAWSIE**, *adj.* Stupid and inactive, Loth. It conveys both the idea of constitutional folly or imbecility of mind, and of bodily torpor. Probably allied to *Isi. dsa-del*, languid, whence, as would seem, *Su. dli. dsa-a*, to yaw. Tent *diaw*, stultus, insipidus, *diawzen*, desipere. Thus, it is evidently akin to *Daze*, *v.* The common proverb may be seen under *Daw*, a sluggard
- To **DAWT** **DALT**, *v. a.* 1 To fondle, to caress, S. *Roxb.* 2 To dote upon Ramsay.—Isi. *dad-wr*, *gustus amatoria*.
- DAWTIE**, **DAWTY**, *s.* 1 Kindness, endearment *Dunbar* 2 A darling, a favourite, S. *Shirreff*
To some it may appear that *S. dawtie* may have had its origin from *Isi. dalt* which in the Hebrides denotes a foster child. V **DALT**
- DAWTIT**, **DAUTED**, *part. pa.* Fondled
- To **DE**, **DRA**, *v. n.* To *de* *Douglas*
- DORK TO DE** Killed, *Douglas*
- DEAD** *s.* Death, with its components. V **DEPT**
- DEAD-KNACK** *s.* A loud stroke as of a switch, upon the door or bed, the cause of which is unknown, sup-
- posed by the superstitious to announce the death of some relation of the person who hears it, but probably arising from expansion or cooling. S.
- DEAD-LAWN**, *adj.* Completely still, applied to the atmosphere, Lanarks. V **LAWS**, *adj.*
- DEAD-MEN'S BELLS**. Foxgrove, S.
- DEAD-MEN'S SHOON** To wait for dead men's shoon, to wait for a place till it become vacant by the death of the present possessor, S.
- DEAD-RIPE**, *o. y.* So ripe that all growth has ceased, S. *Ayr. Sure & Loth.*
- DEAD-SWEIR**, *adj.* Extremely adverse to exertion, as lay as if one were dead, S. *Kelly*
- DEAD-THRAW**, *s.* The last agonies of expiring nature. V **DEATH-THRAW**
- DEAF** *adj.* 1 Flat, applied to soil S. *Su. G. daut*, *ad. terra sterilis* 2 Without vegetable life, often applied to grain S. *A. S. deaf corn*, frumentum sterile. S. *Ryton*, as, *a deaf wit*, a wit whose knowledge is decayed, S.—Test *doore noot*, *id.*
- DEAL**, **DEALS** (*of land*) *s.* A division of land, *q. v.* a distinct portion *Acts Ja. VI*—A. S. *dæles*, portions. V **DE L**, **DELS**
- DEAM**, *s.* Apparently for *E. dam*.
- DEAM** *s.* A *gr. Berwick*. Corrupted from *E. dama*, and generally expressive of contempt or displeasure.
- DEAMBULATOR**, *s.* A gallery *Douglas Lat. dramulatorum*, *id.*
- DEAN**, **DEAN**, *s.* 1 A hollow where the ground slopes on both sides, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2, A small valley, S. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. *den*, vall. *s.*
- To **DEAR**, *v. n.* To savour *Falmer*.
- To **DEAR**, *v. a.* To hurt, to injure
- DEAR H. DEAR**, *s.* Adward *Evergreen*. V **DAICEN**.
- DEARIE**, **DEARY**, *s.* A sweetheart a darling, S. *Dum.* from *E. dear* *id.* *Silver Gun*
- To **DEART**, **DEARTH** *v. a.* To raise the price of any thing *dearted* raised in price Orkn. Evidently from *E. dearth*.
- DEARTH-CAP** *s.* A species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl or what is in S. called a cap, containing a number of seeds. *Cass. f. Gower*
- DEARTHEE** *adj.* High-priced. S. O. Burns
- DEAR**, *s.* A turf seat on the outside of a cottage. V. *De s.*
- DEASIE**, *adj.* "A deasie day," a cold, raw, uncomfortable day, Roxb. V **DAISIE**.
- DEASOUL**, **DEISUAL**, **DEAS-UL**, contrary to *withering* *s.* Motion according to the course of the sun, *Quel*
- DEATH-CANDLE**, *s.* The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death. S. *St. Katherin*
- DEATH-HILL** *s.* Mortal sickness. V **DEATH-ILL**
- DEATHIN** *s.* Water hemlock, *Phellodendrum aquaticum* Lind. *Tevoit*, denominated perhaps from the deadly nature of the herb
- DEATH-SOUL**, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person. South of S.
- To **DEAVE**, *v. n.* To deafen. V **DAVE**
- To **DEAW** *v. n.* To rain gently, to drizzle, S. B.—A. S. *deawian* Belg. *daw-en*, *id.*
- DEBAID** *s.* Dirty *Barbour*
- To **DEBAIT** *v. a.* To protect. *Beilenden*.
- To **DEBAIT** *v. a.* To lower. *Douglas*
- To **DEBAIT** *v. a.* To be diligent in procuring anything. *Beilenden*. *Fr. debaitre* to strive
- To **DEBAIT**, *v. n.* When one has eaten as much as a meal as he deems sufficient, and thence it is time to

- lay down his knife and fork, he sometimes says, *I'll deat now*, S. A.
- DEBAITMENT**, *s.* Contention. *Palice Honour*.—Fr. *debatement*, id.
- DEBATEABLE**, *adj.* A debateable person, one who makes a good shift to gain a livelihood, Galloway. *Synon. Fendie.*
- DEBAURD**, *s.* Departure from the right way.
- To **DEBAUSCH**, *v. a.* To squander; to dissipate. *Forrd, Suppl. Dec.*—O. Fr. *desbauch-er*, "to marre, corrupt, spoyle," Cotgr.
- To **DEBORD**, *DEBOARD*, *v. n.* To go beyond proper bounds. *More.*—Fr. *debord-er*, to exceed rule.
- DEBORDING**, *s.* Excess.
- To **DEBOSH**, *v. n.* To indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c. The prep. with, following the *v.*
- To **DEBOUT**, *v. a.* To thrust from. *Godacroft.*—Fr. *debout-er*.
- * **DEBT**, *s.* To come in the debt o', to break; to destroy; to make an end of, *Aberd.*
- DEBTBOUND**, *part. pa.* Bound by engagement, or legal obligation. *Acts James VI.*
- DEBTFULL**, *adj.* 1. Due; honest. *Keith's Hist.* 2. Indebted. *V. Derr.*
- To **DEBUCK**, *v. a.* To prevent any design from being carried on. A term chiefly used in the game of Nine-pins, Clydes. Hence,
- DEBUCTION**, *s.* In Nine-pins, if a player strike down more of the pins than make up the number required in the game, he loses thirteen. This is called a *debuccion*, *ib.*
- To **DEBURSE**, *v. a.* To disburse.—Fr. *debours-er*, *Acts Mary.*
- DEBURSING**, *s.* Disbursement. *Acts James VI.*
- DEBUSH**, *s.* 1. Excess; intemperance, *Aberd.* 2. One who is intemperate in the use of any thing, *ibid.*
- DECADEN**, *adj.* Apt to fall. *Aberd. Reg.*
- To **DECAID**, *v. n.* To fail. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *de* and *cad-e*.
- DECAY**, *s.* A decline, a consumption, S. *Brand.*
- DECANTED**, *part. pa.* What is much spoken of. *Forbes, Suppl. Dec.*—Lat. *decant-are*, "to report or speak often." *Cooper.*
- DECEDENT**, *s.* Used to denote one who has demitted an office. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*—Lat. *deced-ere*, to depart, to retire.
- DECEIVERIE**, *s.* A habit or course of deception, Clydes.
- To **DECERN**, *v. a.* To adjudge. *Spalding.*
- To **DECERN**, *v. n.* To determine; to pass a decree.—Lat. *decern-ere*, id.
- DECERNITURE**, *s.* A decree or sentence of a court; sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt. *Newbyth, Suppl. Dec.*
- To **DECEST**, *DECIST*, *DICEST*, *v. n.* A strange orthography for desist.
- DECHLIT**, *part. pa.* Wearied out and wayworn, Roxb. or Clydes.—Perhaps of Welsh origin; C. B. *diffygiawl*, wearied. Shaw gives Gael. *duaigh*, as signifying fatigue.
- DECHT**, *part. pa.* Dressed; cooked. *V. Dicht. Aberd. Reg.*
- DECLARATOUR**, **DECLARATOR**, *s.* A legal or authentic declaration; a forensic term. *Ersk. Inst.*
- DECLINATURE**, **DECLINATOR**, *s.* An act by which the jurisdiction of any judge, or court, is declined; a term used both in civil and in ecclesiastical courts, S. *Ersk. Inst.*—Fr. *declinatoire*, "an exception taken against a judge, or to the jurisdiction of a court of justice;" Cotgr.
- DECOIRMENT**, **DECORMENT**, *s.* Decoration; ornament. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *decorement*.
- DECOMPONIT**, *part. adj.* Decomposed; compounded a second time. *Lat.*
- DECOMPT**, *s.* An account. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- To **DECORE**, *v. n.* To adorn. *R. Bruce.*—Fr. *decor-er*.
- DECOUBTED**, *part. pa.* Dismissed from court. *Mel-vill.*
- To **DECREIT**, *v. a.* To decree. *Acts Cha. I.*—L. B. *decret-are*, *decernere*, *Du Cange.*
- DECREIT**, **DECREET**, *s.* The final sentence of a judge. *Spalding.*—Lat. *decret-um*.
- DED-BED**, *s.* Death-bed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
- DEDE**, **DEID**, *s.* 1. Death, S., O. E. *Dunbar.* 2. The cause of death, S. *Minstrelsy Border.* 3. It is, by way of eminence, used as denoting the pestilence which desolated Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century. *Aberd. Reg.* 4. The manner of dying. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *ded*, S. G. *doed*, id.
- DEDELAULD**, *adj.* Extremely old, *Aberd.*
- DEDE-BELL**, *s.* 1. The passing-bell, the *bell of death*, S. *Herd's Coll.* 2. The designation given by the superstitious to a ringing in the ears, South of S. *Hogg.*
- DEDE-CANDLE**, *s.* A preternatural light, like that of a candle, seen under night by the superstitious, and viewed as the presage of the death of some one. It is said to be sometimes seen for a moment only, either within doors, or in the open air; and, at other times, to move slowly, from the habitation of the person doomed to death, to the church-yard where he is to be interred, S. B.
- DEDECHACK**, *s.* 1. The sound made by a wood-worm in houses; so called from its clicking noise, and because vulgarly supposed to be a premonition of death, S. It is also called the *chackie-mill*, S. B., because of its resemblance to the sound of a mill. In E. it is denominated the *death-watch*. *V. Elfmill.* 2. The dinner prepared for the magistrates of a borough after a public execution.
- DEDE-CHAP**, **DEAD-CHAP**, *s.* A sharp stroke supposed to be a premonition of death, S. *Dead-swap*, *synon.*
- DEDE-DEAL**, **DEAD-DEAL**, *s.* The stretching-board for a dead body, S. *Bride of Lam.*
- DEDE-DOLE**, *s.* A dole given at funerals, S., *ibid.*
- DEDE-DRAP**, *s.* A drop of water falling intermittingly and heavily on a floor, viewed by the superstitious as a premonition of death, S.
- DEDE-ILL**, *s.* 1. Mortal sickness. *Wyntown.* 2. A deadly hurt; a mortal injury, *Aberd.*
- To **DEDEINYE**, **DEDANE**, *v. n.* To deign. *Douglas.*
- DEDE-LIGHTS**, *s. pl.* The luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphorated hydrogen gas. *Blackw. Mag.*
- DEDE-MAN'S-SNEESHIN**, *s.* The dust of the common Puff-ball, Mearns. The idea mentioned by Linnaeus, as prevailing in Sweden, that the dust of this plant causes blindness, is also prevalent in this country.
- To **DEDEN**, *v. n.* To deign.
- DEDE-NIP**, *s.* A blue mark in the body, ascribed to necromancy. *Witch's nip* *synon.*, S.—Teut. *doode-nep*, id.
- To **GIE ONE THE DEDE-NIP**. *Sudden- and - check one*, Clydes.

Teut. *daaghe*, Fr. *dague*, whence *dag-uer*, to stab with a dagger.

To **DEGENER**, v. n. To degenerate. *Forbes's Defence*.—Fr. *degener-er*.

DEGEST, adj. Grave. *Douglas*.—Lat. *digest-us*.

DEGESTIBLE, adj. Concocted. *Wallace*.—Fr. *digest-er*, to concoct.

DEGESTIE, adv. Sedately; deliberately. *Douglas*.

DEGYST, part. pa. Disguised. *King's Quair*.—Fr. *deguis-er*, to disguise.

DEGOUTIT, part. pa. Spotted, *ibid*.

DEY, s. A dairy-maid, S. B. *Ross*.—*Dee*, Loth. Sw. *deja*, a dairy-maid.

To **DEY**, v. n. To die. *Wyntown*.

DEY, (pron. as Gr. *dei*) s. A father; *Grand-dey*, a grandfather; terms most commonly used by children, *Fife*.—In the language of Estonia, *die* or *this* signifies a father, *díar*, fathers.

DEID, s. Death; also pestilence. V. **DEDE**.

DEIDIS PART. That portion of his moveable estate, which a person deceased had a right to dispose of before his death, in whatever way he pleased, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

To **DEIGH**, **DECH**, v. a. To build, applied to turfs; as, "Ye're *deighen* your toora," *Fife*.—Teut. *díck-en*, aggerare, aggerem jacere, q. to make a dike or wall of them.

DEIL, **DEILLE**, s. Part; quantity. A *deille* any thing. *Wallace*. Half *dele*, the one half. *Douglas*.

DEIL, **DEEL**, s. The devil, S. *Ramsay*. "Between the *deel* and the deep sea; that is, between two difficulties equally dangerous. *Kelly's S. Prov.*

DEILPERLICKIT, s. Nothing at all; as, "Hae ye gotten ony thing?" "Na, *deilperlicket*," *Mearns*.

DEILISMAN, s. A divider; an apportioner; a dealer; also a partner.—A. S. *dael*, gen. *daeles*, a part, and man.

DEIL'S-BIT, s. The *Scabiosa succisa*, Linn., an herb; so denominated because it seems to have a *bit* or *bite* taken off the root, which by the vulgar is said to have been done by the devil, South of S. In E. it is also called *Devil's-bit*; *Morsus Diaboli*, Linn. Flor. Suec.

DEIL'S BUCKIE. 1. *Papillus purpureus*. 2. A person of a perverse disposition, an imp of Satan, S. *Waverley*. V. **BUCKIE**.

DEIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE, s. A name given to the Dragon-fly, *Ayr*.

DEIL'S DOZEN. The number thirteen, S. Apparently from the idea, that the thirteenth is the devil's lot. Has this a reference to Judas?

DEIL'S DUNG. *Asafoetida*, named from its stench, S.

DEIL'S-KIRNSTAFF, s. Petty spurge, *Euphorbia peplus*, Linn, S. O. *Surv. Ayr*.

DEIL'S SNUFFBOX. The common puff-ball, S. *Lycoperdon bovista*, Linn.

DEIL'S SPOONS. 1. Great water plantain, S. 2. Broadleaved pondweed, S.

DEIN, adv. Very; in a great degree; the pron. of *Aberd.* for S. *doon*. V. **DOYN**.

DEIR, adj. Bold; daring. *Gawan and Gol*.

DEIR, adj. Wild. *Gawan and Gol*.—Isl. *dyr*, a wild beast.

DEIR, **DERE**, s. A wild animal.

DEIR, s. Perhaps, precious. *Gawan and Gol*.

DEIS, **DESS**, **DEAS**, **DAIS**, s. 1. The upper place in a hall, where the floor was raised, and a canopy spread over head. *Douglas*. 2. A long seat erected against a wall, S. *Wallace*. 3. A table. 4. A pew in a

church, S. B. *Popular Ball*. 5. A seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, S. A. *Bord. Minst.*—O. Fr. *dais*, a throne or canopy.

DELACIOUN, s. Procrastination; delay. *Bellenden*.—Lat. *Dilationem*.—Fr. *dilation*, id.

To **DELASH**, v. a. To discharge. *R. Bruce*.—O. Fr. *deslach-er*, id.

To **DELATE**, v. a. To accuse; a law term, S. *Rollocke*.—L. B. *delat-are*, id.

DELATION, s. An accusation. *Spalding*.

DELATOR, s. An accuser, S. *Rollocke*.

To **DELE**, v. a. To divide, S. *Deal*, E.—Teut. *deel-en*, *deyl-en*, A. S. *dael-en*, id. V. **DEIL**, s. 1 and **CAVELL**, v.

DELF, s. 1. A pit. *Douglas*. 2. A grave. *Wyntown*.—Belg. *delve*, a pit; *delt-en*, to dig. 3. Crockery, S. Hence *delf-house*, a pottery, S. 4. A sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, *Lanarks.* and *Banff*; q. what is *delted*.

DELF, adj. Of or belonging to crockery, S. *Guy Manning*.

DELGIN, **DALGAN**, s. The stick used in binding sheaves, *Fife*; *Dally*, *Border*.—A. S. *dalc*, a clasp; Gael. *dealg*, a pin, a skewer.

DELICT, s. A term used in the Scottish law to denote a misdemeanour. *Erskine's Institutes*.—Lat. *delictum*, a fault.

DELIERET, **DELIRIE**, adj. Delirious. *Burns*.

DELIRIETNESS, s. Delirium, *Ayr*. *Galt*.

To **DELYVER**, v. n. 1. To deliberate. *Wyntown*. 2. To determine. *Bellenden*. Lat. *deliber-are*.

DELIVERANCE, s. 1. Deliberation; consultation. *Bellenden*. 2. Determination; sentence. *Pittscottie*.

DELIUER, adj. 1. Light; agile. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *delivre*, libre, degagé. 2. Disburdened of a child. *The Bruce*.

DELIUERLY, adv. 1. Nimble; cleverly. *Barbour*. 2. "Incessantly; continually." *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

DELL, s. The goal in games, *Aberd.* Perhaps merely the provincial corr. of *Dule*, q. v. Teut. *delte*, however, is expl. by *Kilian*, meta, a boundary.

To **DELT**, v. a. To fondle; *deltit*, caressed, *Moray*. Synon. *Dawt*.

DELTIT, part. adj. 1. Hid from public view, *Ayr*. 2. Applied also to the retired habits of one devoted to a literary life, *ibid*.

DELTIT, part. pa. Treated with great care, for preventing injury; petted; *Banffs*.—Isl. *dealla*, indulgentius, *dalaeti*, admiratio; *vera i dalaeti*, haberi in delitiis.

To **DELUGE**, v. n. To dislodge. *Lyndsay*.—Fr. *delog-er*, to remove.

To **DEMAINE**, **DEMEAN**, v. a. To punish by cutting off the hand. *Crookshank*.—Lat. *de* and *manus*, Fr. *main*, hand.

To **DEMANE**, **DEMAINE**, v. a. To treat; generally to maltreat, S. B. *Dunbar*.—O. Fr. *demain-er*, tralter.

DEMANYT, part. pa. Demeaned. *Barbour*.

DEMELE, s. Rencounter. *Ruddiman*.—Fr. *demel-er*, to contest.

DEMELLIT, part. pa. Hurt; injured, *Ang*.

DEMELLITIE, s. A hurt, *Ang*; q. the effects of a broil.

To **DEMEMBER**, v. a. To dismember; to maim, to mutilate. *Acts Ja. IV*.—Fr. *dismembr-er*.

DEMEMBRARE, s. One who mutilates or maims another. V. the v.

To **DEMENT**, v. a. To d

DEMENTATION, s. *Deu*

DEMENTED, *adj.* 1. Insane, *S.* Wodrow. 2. Unsettled in mind, *S.* Baillie 3. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical. Walker's Feden.—*Lat.* *demens*, *id.* *id.*

DEM-FOW, *adj.* Quite full. It is sometimes said that the hounds are dem-fow, when one has too much work to do. Both *Q.* full as a dam.

DMY, *s.* A gold coin, ancient & current in *S.* It was equal in value to the *Lyon*, both being estimated at twelve shillings, and only sixpennies below the French crown. *Acts Ja III*

DEMYSTAFIE, *s.* A kind of taming or woollen stuff. *Aberd Reg V Housen*

DEMISSION, *DEMISS*, *s.* The act of laying down an office, *S.* Melville's Mem.

To **DEMIT** *DEMITT*, *v. a.* To resign, to abdicate, to give up, generally applied to an office, *S.* Spalding.—*Lat.* *demitt-ere*.

To **DEMIT**, *v. a.* To give information of, to announce. *Belenden*

To **DEMIT**, *v. a.* To dismiss, to permit to depart. *Guthrie's Mem.*

DEMIN, *adj.* Rare, occasional, *Dumfr.* *Ed. Mag V Daimen*

To **DEMONT**, *v. n.* To dismount. *Belenden*.—*Fr.* *démont-er*, *d'mont-er*, *id.*

DEMPLE, *DEMPLE*, *s.* An instrument for setting potatoes, a dibble, *Aberd*

DEMPSTER, *DEMPSTER*, *s.* 1. A judge, *S. B.* 2. The officer of a court, who pronounces doom. *Just. Afr*—*A. B.* *dem an* to judge.

DEMSTARY The office of demstary, probably that of pronouncing doom. *Aberd Reg.*

DENT, *part. pa.* Judged, doomed. *Barbour.*

DEN, *s.* A howl, a single. *V. DEAN*

To **DEN**, *v. n.* To get into a cavern or den, often applied to the fox, *Roeb*

To **DEN**, *v. a.* To conceal; to secrete, *Avra.* *Dent pret R. Githart*.—Perhaps from Teut. *denne*, antrum, caverna

To **DEN**, *v. a.* To dam, to shut up water. *Barbour.*

DEN, *s.* 1. A respectful title prefixed to names. *Wynnon* 2. A title of honour to religious men. *Chart. Aberbroth V. DAN.*

DENTE, *adj.* Danish. *Godly Ball*

DENEIR, *DENEIR*, *s.* 1. A denomination of coin formerly used in *S.* *Fr.* *denier* properly signifies a penny, from *Lat.* *denarius*; the term being applied to a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penny. 2. In *pl.* money. *Lyndsay.*

DENK, *adj.* 1. Trim neat, gay. *Dunbar* 2. Saucy, nice. *id.* *V. DNE*

DENNER, *DENNER*, *s.* Dinner. *S. Wallace.*

LITTLE DENNAR When people rise earlier in the morning than usual, and take a repast before the usual time of breakfast, the food thus taken is called the little *dennar*, *Roeb*

DENSAIXES, *s. pl.* Danish axes. *Statist Acc.* "A *danish* axe was the proper name of a *luchaber* axe, and from the Danes the lawmen got them." *Note, S. B. S.*

DENSMAL CH (*cont. & adj.*) Nice, hard to be pleased, applied especially to food. *Horne cka.*

DENSMAN, *s.* A Dane. *Dunbar*

DENT DIST, *s.* Affection. To *tyne dent* of a person or thing, to love regard, *Ang.* *Ferguson.* To *tyne dantie* is used in the same sense. *Pertha* This seems to confirm the idea of its having the same origin with *Dandie*—Perhaps from *Ind.* *dantia*

DENT, *part. pa.* Indented. *Gawen and Col.*—*Fr.* *denta*, *id.*

To **DENT**, *v. a.* To indent, to leave an impression, *S.* **DENTS**, *s.* Affection; regard, *Aberd.* The same with *Dent*, *Dint*.

DENTELION, *s.* The vulgar name in *S.* for the herb *Bandelion*, *Leontodon tarricum*, *Link.* Apparently immediately formed from *Fr.* *dent de Lyon*

DENTILION, *s.* Dandelion, an herb, *S.* *Douglas.* *Fr.* *dent de Lyon*

DENTIS, *adv.* Equivalent to *E.* very well, just so; spoken in a careless and indifferent way, *Mearns*.—Perhaps from Gael. *deontas*, w. *ingness*

To **DENUM**, *v. a.* 1. To confound, to perplex, to stupify, used in a general sense, *Aberd.* 2. To stupify by incessant foolish talk, *Mearns*—Formed perhaps from *E.* *numb*, or corr. from *benumb*.

DEPAYNTIT, *DEPAYNTIT*, *part. pa.* Painted. *King's Quair*

To **DEPAIR**, *v. a.* To ruin, to destroy. *Police Hon.* *Fr.* *deper-ir*, to perish.

To **DEPART**, *DEPART*, *v. a.* To divide, to separate. *Barbour.* *Fr.* *depart-ir*, *id.*

To **DEPART** with, *v. a.* To part with, to dispose of. *Inventories*—*Fr.* *se departir de*, to quit, renounce, &c.

DEPARTISING, *s.* Division, partition. *Act Audit.* *V. DEPART*

To **DEPAUPER**, *v. a.* To make poor; to impoverish; *E.* *depauperate.* *Acts Ja VI.*—*Lat.* *depauper-are*.

To **DEPESCHE**, *DEPESCH*, *v. a.* To send away; to despatch. *Belenden*—*Fr.* *desper-h-er*, *id.*

DEPESCHE, *s.* A despatch, a letter or message. *Keith's Hist.*

DEPYIT, *part. pa.* Cut off. *Aberd Reg*—*O.* *Fr.* *depier*, mutilation. Hence the legal phrase, *depié de fief*, the dismembering of an inheritance. *L. B.* *depiare*, dismember, in *petias mittere.* *Fr.* *depier-er*. For the word is traced to *Fr.* *piece*, *L. B.* *petit*, *petra*, fragmentum

DEPOIS, *DEPOIS*, *s.* Deposit. *Coll. of Invent.*—In *depois* seems exactly to correspond with the modern *Fr.* phrase *en dépôt*, as denoting either what is in the keeping of another, or the place where it is kept.

DEPONAR, *s.* One who makes oath in a court. *E. deponent*, the term now used in *S.* *Acts Ja VI*

To **DEPONE**, *v. a.* To deposit. *Lat.* *Forard, Suppl. Dep*

To **DEPONE**, *v. n.* To testify on oath, *S.* *Statist. Acc.* *L. B.* *depon-ere*, testify

DEPOSITION, *s.* Oath; the substance of what is deposited in a court. *Act Dom. Conc.*

DEPOSITION, *s.* The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping. *Inventories.*

To **DEPRISE**, *v. a.* To depreciate. *Lyndsay*—*Fr.* *depriser-er*

To **DEPLYE**, *v. a.* To spoil. *Douglas.* *Fr.* *depuill-er*

To **DEPURSE**, *v. a.* To disburse. *Acts Chd. I*

DEPURSEMENT, *s.* Disbursement, *id.* *Fr.* *desbours-er*, *id.*

DEPTTIE, *s.* Vicegerency. *Acts Ja. VI*

To **DER**, *v. a.* To hazard, to dare. *Barbour*—*A. S.* *deor* *ian*, *help* *deor-en*, *id.*

DERAY, *s.* 1. Disorder. *Barbour.* In *Aberd Reg.* it is singularly enough, used for array. 2. Mirthful noise at a banquet. *Douglas*—*Fr.* *deroy*, *derok*, disorder

DERHEDE, *s.* *Derheide* male, meaning unknown. *Charter of St. Andrews.*

To DERE, DEIR, DEAR, *v. a.* 1. To hurt. *Douglas*.
 2. To *dere* upon, to make impression, *S. B.*—*A. S. der-ian*, nocere.
 DERE, DER, DER, *s.* Injury. *Wallace*. It is still used in this sense, *Dumfr.*
 To DERE, *v. a.* To fear. *Burel*.
 DERE, *s.* A deer, or any wild beast of game. *Wyntown*.—*A. S. deor*, *Su. G. diur*, *Isl. dyr*, *id.*
 DERE, *s.* A precious person. *Houlate*.
 DEREGLES, *e. pl.* 1. Loose habits; irregularities, *Ayrs*. 2. Also expl. "deceptive, fraudulent informations," *ibid.*—*Fr. se deregler*, to be disorderly.
 To DEREYNE, DERENE, DERENY, *v. a.* To determine a controversy by battle.—*Barbour*.—*O. Fr. derainier*, prouver son droit en justice; *Roquefort*.
 DEREYNE, DERENY, *s.* Contest; decision. *Barbour*.
 To DERENE, *v. a.* To disorder. *Dundar*.
 DERETH, *s.* Some kind of office anciently held in *S. Chant. Dunfermline*.
 DERF, *adj.* 1. Bold and hardy. *Douglas*. 2. Capable of great exertion. *Douglas*. 3. Possessing a sullen taciturnity, *S. B. Wallace*. 4. Severe; cruel. 5. As applied to inanimate objects, it signifies massive, capable of giving a severe blow, *Buchan. Tarvas*.—*Isl. diarf-ur*, *Su. G. diaerf*, daring.
 DERFLY, *adv.* Vigorously. *Wallace*.
 DERGAT, *s.* Target. *Wyntown*.—*Gael. targaid*.
 DERGY, DERGIE, *s.* An entertainment or drink given after a funeral, *S. V. DREGY*.
 DERYT, *part. pa.* Raised in price. *Acts Ja. I.*—*From A. S. deor*, *Dan. dyre*, *Isl. dyr*, *Teut. dier*, carus, pretiosus.
 DERK, *adj.* Dark; the pronunciation of *Roxb.*—*A. S. deorc*, *id.*
 DERKENING, *s.* The evening twilight, *ibid.* *V. DARKENING*.
 To DERN, *v. a.* To hide. *V. DARN, v.*
 To DERNE, *v. a.* Perhaps for *darren*. *Hudson*.
 DERRIL, DERLE, *s.* A broken piece of bread, as of a cake or scone, *Upp. Clydes*.—*C. B. dryll*, a piece, a fragment, a part.
 DERRIN, *s.* A broad thick cake or loaf of oat or barleymeal, or of the flour of pease and barley mixed, baked in the oven or on the hearth covered with hot ashes, *Roxb.* *Synon. Fadge*.—This term seems very ancient, and is most probably formed in allusion to the mode of preparation; *Teut. dar-en*, *darr-en*, *derr-en*, *dorr-en*, to dry, to parch.
 To DERT, *v. a.* To dart. *King's Quair*.
 To DESCRIVE, DISCRYVE, *v. a.* To describe, *S. Hamilton*.—*O. E. id.*
 To DESERT the Diet, to relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time; a forensic phrase, *S. Ersk. Inst.*
 DESERT, *part. pa.* Prorogued, adjourned; used instead of *desertit*. *Acts Ja. V.*—This seems borrowed from *Fr. desert*, used for *deserté*, as in the phrase *Appel desert*, an appeal that is not followed.
 To DESPITE, *v. n.* To be filled with indignation, *S. B.*—*Fr. se despit-cr*.
 DESTRUCTIONFU', *adj.* Destructive; wasteful; q. full of destruction, *Roxb.*
 DET, *s.* Duty. *Palice Hon.*—*Fr. dette*.
 DETBUND, *adj.* Predestinated. *Douglas*.—*O. Fr. del*, a die.
 DETERIORAT, *part. pa.* Injured; rendered worse.—*L. B. deteriorat-us*.
 To DETERME, *v. a.* To determine; to recede. *Keth's His. App.*
 DETFULL, *adj.* Due. *Knox*.

DETFULLY, *adv.* Dutifully, as bound in duty. *Acts Ja. III.*
 DETRUSARE, *s.* *R. Bannatyne Trans.*—Perhaps from *Lat. detrud-o*, *detrusi*, to thrust down, as denoting a violent opposer. It may, however, be traced to *Fr. detrousseur*, a robber.
 DETTIT, *part. pa.* Indebted. *Bellenden*.
 To DETURNE, *v. a.* To turn aside. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. destourn-cr*, *detourn-cr*, to turn aside, to divert, &c.
 To DEUAIL, DEUAL, *v. n.* 1. To descend. *Douglas*. 2. *v. a.* To let fall. *Palice Hon.*—*Fr. devall-cr*.
 DEVAILL, *s.* An inclined plane for a water-fall, *Lanarks*.—*O. Fr. devalée*, *devallée*, a descent, a fall in ground; *Armor. deval*, *id.*
 DEVALL, *s.* A sunk fence, *Clydesd.*
 To DEVALL, DEVALD, *v. n.* To cease; to intermit, *S. Fergusson*.—*Su. G. dwal-a*, to delay.
 DEVALL, DEVALD, *s.* A cessation, *S.*—*Isl. duaul*, mora.
 DEUCH, TEUCH, *s.* 1. A draught; a potation, *S.* 2. Drink in general, *S. B. V. TEUCH*.
 DEUCHANDORACH, DEUCHANDORIS, *s.* 1. A drink taken at the door before leaving it; the stirrup-cup, *S.* 2. Equivalent to *stark-love and kindness*, *S.*—*Gael. deoch an doruis*, the parting drink.
 To DEVE, DRAVE, *v. a.* To stupify with noise, *S. King Hart*.—*Su. G. doef-wa*; *Isl. deyf-a*, to deafen.
 To DEVEL, *v. a.* To give a stunning blow, *Roxb.*
 DEVEL, *s.* A severe blow, *ib.* *Antiquary*.
 DEVELLER, *s.* 1. One celebrated as a boxer, *ibid.* 2. A dexterous young fellow.
 To DEVER, *v. n.* To be stupid, *Roxb. V. DAVER*, DAIVER.
 DEUGIND, *adj.* Wilful; illigions, *Caithn.*
 DEVILOCK, *s.* A little devil, an imp, *Aberd.* *Deilie* is used in the same sense, *S. O.*
 DEVILRY, DEEVILRY, *s.* 1. Communication with the devil. *Brown's Dict. Bible*. 2. Used to denote mischief, but rather of a sportive kind; or a disposition to this, *S.*
 DEVINT, *part. adj.* Bound under obligation.—*Acts Ja. VI. Lat. devinct-us*.
 To DEVISE, DIUISS, DEUYS, *v. a.* To talk. *Barbour*.—*Fr. devis-cr*, *id.*
 DEUK, *s.* Covert; shelter, *S. B. V. JOKK*.
 DEUKE, *s.* A duck, *S. Antiquary*.
 DEULE WEEDS; mourning weeds. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. deuil*, mourning.
 To DEUOID, DEWOID, DEWID, *v. a.* 1. To clear; to evacuate. *Act. Audit.* 2. To leave; to go out from. *Aberd. Reg.*
 DEVORE, DEUORE, *s.* Service; duty. *Wyntown*. 2. Good offices; exertions. *Acts Ja. VI*—*Fr. devoir*.
 DEURIE, *s.* A duty payable from land, or belonging to one from office. *Acts Mary*.—*O. Fr. debvoir*, *devoir*, denotes both the homage or act of submission done to a landlord or superior, and a fee or toll due.
 DEVVEL, *v.* Devel.
 DEW, *adj.* Moist. *Douglas*.
 DEW, *pret.* Dawned. *Wallace. V. DAW*.
 DEW-CUP, *s.* The herb called Ladies Mantle; *Alchemilla vulgaris*, *Linn. Hogg*.
 DEWGAR, *s.* A salutation. *Wallace*.—*Fr. Dieu garde*.
 DEWGS, *s. pl.* Rags; shreds, *S. Ramsay*.
 To DEWID, *v. a.* *V. DEUOID*.
 To DEWYD, DEWOYD, *v. n.* To divide. *"*
 To DEWYSS, DIUISS, *v. a.* To divide *Fr. dev-s-cr*, *id.*

DEWYT Deafened, stunned. V. DAWN.

To DEWITT, v. a. To murder, to assassinate *Brand's Orks* &c.—The formation of this term affords a proof of the general detestation which the fate of the celebrated John and Cornelius De Witt, in Holland, excited in our country.

DEWOR, DEWONY s. Duty Harbour.

DEW PIECK, s. A piece of bread given to servants when going out early to their work, S. B. *Sinclair*.

DGHARK, Houlate. Leg. *Alquahra*.

DIACLE, s. The compass used in a fishing-boat. *Apr. Surv. Shell*.

DIB, s. A small pool of rain-water, the same with *Dub*, q. v. *Ayrshire Legaleers*.

DIBBER DERRY, s. Confused debate, S. B. *Ross*.

To DIBBLE, v. a. To plant by means of the instrument in S and E. called a dibble. *Remains Nithdale Song*.

DIBBLE-DABBLE, s. Uproar, accompanied with violence, *Fife. MS. Poem*.

DIBLER, s. A large wooden platter. *Burrow Lawes*—O E. *dobler*, O Fr. *doublier*, assiette.

To DICE, v. a. 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment, S. B. 2. To weave in figures resembling dice. *Herd's Coll.* 3. Used figuratively, as signifying to do any thing quickly and neatly. *Ross*.

DICHELS, Dighals. (gutt, s. pl. 1. Reprehension, correction. "I gat my dichals," I was severely reprimanded, *Renfrews Synon Dure* 2. Used also to denote a drubbing. *Ibid.*, *Dumfr.*, as, "Well, my lad, I think ye'll get your dichals." *Poems Eng Scot Lat* Perhaps akin to O D. *degnare*, tending to anger, *dikt honed*, displeasure, from *dig-saw*, to offend, to be offended, to be angry.

DICHEL (gutt, s. A bad scrape, *Kitt For*.

DICUENS (gutt, s. pl. A beating, *Galloway Synon.* *licks* 2. Severe retribution in whatever way. *Selkirk's Hogg* Merely a variety of *Dichels*, q. v.

To DIGHT, DIGHT, v. 1. To prepare. *Douglas* 2. To deck. S. *Douglas* 3. To dress food. *Ritton* 4. To polish. *Douglas* 5. To make clean, to wipe, S. *Colvil* 6. To dry by rubbing, S. *Ross* 7. To sift, S. *Burns* "To dight corn," to cleanse it from the chaff by winnowing, *Camb* "Groat" 8. To treat, to handle, used in the use of maltreating. *Douglas* 9. To handle, applied to the mind, and a course is said to be well dight when the subject is well handled, S. B. 10. To drub. S. B. *Hamilton* 11. To make an end of, to destroy. *Douglas*—A. S. *dicht-an*, Germ. *dicht-en*, parare, Belg. *dicht-en*, Su. G. *dicht a*, to compose.

To DIGHT one a Doublet. To give one a sound drubbing, to carry one's hide. *Hamilton's Wallace*.

DIGHTING, s. pl. 1. Refuse, S. *Ross* 2. The refuse of corn, S. *Synon shag*.

DICKIE, s. Faith, ordure, Abert.

DICKIER, s. pl. Severe reprehension. *Upp. Clydes*—This is merely a variety of *Dize*, V also *Dighals*, *Dighals*.

To DICT v. a. To dictate. V. DITE.

DICTAY, s. Indictment. V. DITAY.

To DIDDLE, v. a. To shake, to jog, *Roob*—A. Scott's *Poems*.

DIDDLE, s. A jingle of music, *Ayr. Train's Foot* *Roob*.

To DIDDLE v. n. 1. To move like a dwarf, S. *Rum* say 2. To shake, to jog. *Burns*—*Id.*, *didd-est*, *scuipen esse*.

DIE, s. A toy; a gewgaw, *Loth.*

DYED I' THE WOO', s. a wool. A proverbial phrase signifying naturally clever, *Kinnear*.

DIET, DYT, s. 1. An excursion, a journey. *Pit-scolle* 2. Used to denote the discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time—*as*, a diet of examination, a diet of visitation, on such a day. 3. Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession, as A has the first diet of preaching, B the second, S. 4. The fixed day for holding a market.

DIET BOOKE, s. A diary, *Culderwood*—L. B. *diet-a*, iter unus dies.

DIFFER, s. A difference, S. *Bp. Forbes*.

To DIFFER, v. a. To cause difference between, to divide, S. *Saxon and Gael*.

To DIFFER, v. a. To yield to, to submit.

DIFFERIT, pret. Submitted. V. DEXA.

To DIFFER, v. a. To delay. *E. defer* *Keith's Hist.* Fr. *differ-er*, Lat. *differ-e*, *id.*

DIFFERENCE, s. Delay, procrastination, *Ibid.*

DIFFERRER, s. Delayer, the person who delays, *Ibid.*

DIFFICIL, adj. 1. Difficult. *Complaynt S* 2. Backward, reluctant. *Acts Ch. I*.

To DIFFICULT, v. a. To perplex, to render difficult to, S. *Kame's Suppl. Dec*—Fr. *difficult-er*, *Id.*

To DIFFIDE, *Darwin*, v. n. To distrust, with the prep. of added. *Pit-scolle*. Lat. *diffid-ere*, *Id.*

To DIFFOUND, v. a. To diffuse. *Douglas*.

DIGESTIE, adv. Deliberately. *Acts Jo. VI*—Fr. *diger-er*, *mediter*.

DIGGOT, s. A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty diggot," frequently used among school-boys, *Roob*—C. B. *dupon* denotes a trull, a drab, in pl. *digod*.

DIGHTER, s. One who is employed in winnowing grain, S. *A Scott's Poems*.

DIGNE, adj. Worthy. V. DING.

To DIGNOSCE, v. a. To distinguish. *Acts Ch. I*—Lat. *dignosc-ere*.

To DYT, v. a. To endite. The same with *Dite*, q. v. *Keith's Hist.*

To DYK, v. a. 1. To enclose with ramparts or ditches. *Barbour* 2. To surround with a stone wall, S. *Sat-four's Pract*.

DIKE, DYK, s. 1. A wall, S. *Kelly* 2. A vein of whinstone, traversing the strata of coal, S. *Statist. Acc* 3. A ditch. *Wallace*—A. S. *dio*, Su. G. *dike*, *Id.*

DRY-STANE DYK. A wall built without mortar, S.

FALL-DYK, s. A wall of turf, S.

To DIKE, v. n. To dig to pick, applied to that kind of digging in which it is required to make only a small hole, as, "to dike a bumbee-byke" also, to dike out, as, "to dike out the eye" to pick the eyes out, *Roob Hoop*. Tent *dyk-en* *Idere*.

DYKE-LOUPER, s. 1. A beast that transgresses all fences, S. 2. A person given to immoral conduct, *Roob*.

DYKE-LOUPIN', s. 1. Primarily applied to cattle, that cannot be kept within walls or fences, S. 2. Transferred to loose or immoral conduct, *Roob*.

DYKER, DYKES, s. One who builds enclosures of stone, generally without lime, also dry-diker, S. *Statist. Acc*.

DYKIE, s. A low or little wall or, perhaps rather a small ditch, *Aberd.* Hence the metaph. but unfeeling phrase,

To LOUP THE DYKIE, to die, *ibid.*

To DILATE, *v. a.* Legally to accuse. V. DELATE.

DILATOR, *s.* An informer; the same with *Delator*, *q. v.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

DILATOR, *s.* A delay; old law term. *Baillie*.—L. B. *dilatare*, to delay.

DILATOURE, DYLATOURE, *adj.* Having the power to cause delay. *Acts Ja. IV.*

DILDERMOT, *s.* An obstacle; a great difficulty, *Ayrs.*—The last syllable seems to claim a Goth. affinity; *mot*, conventus, *Isl. duldur*, occultatus, *q. a.* a secret meeting; or from *dvel-ia*, pret. *dvalde*, cunctari, *q. a.* "a meeting which caused delay."

DILIP, *s.* A legacy, *Pertha*. This is merely Gael. *diolab*, *id.*

To DILL, *v. a.* To conceal. *Callander*.—*Isl. dyll-a*, *Su. G. doel-ja*, occultare.

To DILL, *v. a.* To still; to calm; to assuage or remove. *Bannatyne Poems*.—A. S. *dilg-ian*, delere; *Isl. dill-a*, lallare.

To DILL DOWN, *v. n.* To subside. *Baillie*.

DILLAGATE, DELAGAT, *s.* The provincial corruption of *E. delicate*, as signifying a *datny*, *Fife. MS. Poem*.

DILLY, DILLY-CASTLE, *s.* A name applied by boys to a small mound of sand on the sea shore, on which they stand at the influx of the tide, until they are dispossessed of it by the waves demolishing it, *Mearns*.—Allied perhaps to A. S. *digle*, *digel*, secretus. *Su. G. doel-ja*, anciently *dylg-a*, occultare; *q. a.* a hiding-place.

To DILLY-DALLY, *v. n.* To trifle; to spend time idly, *Fife*.—*Teut. dill-en*, fabulari, garrire instar mulierum; *Kilian. Germ. dal-en*, nugari, ineptire. The *E. v. to dally* must be traced to the same origin.

DILLY-DAW, *s.* One who is both slow and slovenly, *Fife. Saxon and Gael.* *Dilly* is most probably from *Isl. dill-a*, lallo, referred to under *vo. Dill*, *v. 2*, whence *dillildoo*, amplexatio, *G. Andr. V. Daw*, which itself denotes a slattern.

DILLOW, *s.* A noisy quarrel; as, "What a great *dillow* thai twa mak," *Teviotdale*.—*Isl. deila*, dissensus; *Su. G. dela*, *lis*.

DILP, *s.* A trollop. *Ross*.—*Sw. toelp*, an awkward fellow.

DILSER, *s.* The Rock or Field lark; *Alauda campestris*, *Linn.*, *Mearns*.—It is supposed to receive this name from its frequenting rocks on the sea-shore, and feeding on the sea-lice among the *Dilse* or *Dulse*.

DIM, *s.* The head of the dim, mid-night, *Shetl. Isl. dimma*, tenebrae, caligo, at *dimma*, tenebrescere. A. S. *dim*, *dym*, tenebrosus.

To DYMENEW, *v. a.* To diminish. *Douglas*.

To DIMIT, *v. n.* To pass into; to terminate. *Fountainh. Suppl. Dec.*—*Lat. dimitt-ere*, to cease; also, to let pass.

DYMOND, *s.* A wedder of the second year, *Roxb.*; viewed as of the third year, *Dumfr. Act. Dom. Conc. V. DYMONT*.

DIN, *adj.* Dun, of a tawny colour, *S. Saxon and Gael.*—C. B. *dy*, *Armor. diu*, *Ir. dunn*, *id.* The Scottish language often changes *u* into *i*; as *bill* for *bull*, *pit* for *put*, (*Lat. ponere*), *nit* for *nut*, &c.

To DIN, DYN, *v. n.* 1. To make a noise. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To resound. *Barbour*.—A. S. *dyn-an*, *id.*

DYND, *part. pa.* *Bannatyne Poems*.—Perhaps from *dwined*, wasted; or *Germ. dien-en*, to humble as a servant, to reduce to a state of servitude.

DINE, *s.* Dinner. *Burns*.—O. Fr. *dina*, repas que l'on prend à midi; *Roquefort*.

DYNE, *s.* Used for *den*, a dale. *Poems 16th Century*.

To DING, *v. a.* 1. To drive, *S. Bellenden*. 2. To exert one's self. *Henryson*. 3. To beat. *Wyn-town*. 4. To strike by piercing. *Bellenden*. 5. To scourge; to flog. *Acts Ja. I.* 6. "To smash; beat to powder." *Shirrefs*. 7. To overcome, *S. Ferguson*. 8. To excel, *S. Ramsay*. 9. To discourage, *S. B. Ferguson*. 10. To *Ding off*, *v. a.*, to drive or knock off, *S. V. Ding off*. 11. To *ding back*, to beat back; applied to a state of warfare. 12. To *Ding by*, *v. a.*, to thrust aside; to displace; to set aside; to discard; to supersede, *Aberd.* To reduce to a state of inability or disqualification; to be frustrated, by some intervening circumstances, as to the accomplishment of one's purpose; as, "I meant to hae gaen to see my friends in the country, but something cam in the gait, sae that I was *dung by't*," *S.* To bring on bad health, by imprudent exertion. To be *dung by*, to be confined by some ailment, *Aberd.* 13. To *ding in*, to drive in, *S. Spalding*. 14. To *ding down*, to overthrow, *S. Barbour*. 15. To *ding off*, to drive from. *Douglas*. 16. To *ding on*, to attack with violence. *Barbour*. 17. To *ding out*, to expel. *Bellenden*. To *ding out the bottom* of any thing, to make an end of it, *S. Baillie*. 18. To *ding ouer*, to overthrow; also to overcome, *S. Poems Buchan Dial.* 19. To *ding throw*, to pierce. *Bellenden*. 20. To *ding up*, to break up; to force open. *Hist. James the Sext.* 21. To *ding to dede*, to kill with repeated strokes. *Wallace*.—*Isl. daeng-la*, *Su. G. daeng-a*, tundere.

To DING, *v. n.* 1. To drive. *Douglas*. 2. To *ding down*, to descend. *Lyndsay*. 3. To *ding on*. It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow; as, "It's *dingin' on*," or "*dingin' on o' weet*," *S. Spalding*.

To DING one's self. To vex one's self about any thing, *South of S., Loth.*

DING, DIGN, *adj.* Worthy. *Douglas*.—Fr. *digne*, *Lat. dign-us*.

DING-DANG, *adv.* This is used differently from *E. ding-dong*. 1. It denotes rapid succession, one on the heels of another; as, "They cam in *ding-dang*," *S. Gl. Picken*. 2. Pell-mell; helter-skelter; in confusion; as, "They faucht *ding-dang*," *S.*

To DINGYIE, *v. a.* To deign. *Knox*.

To DINGLE, *v. n.* To draw together; to gather, *Gypsy language, Fife*.

DINGLE, *s.* The state of being gathered together; a group, *Fife. MS. Poem*.

DINGLE-DANGLE, *adj.* Moving backwards and forwards, *S.*—*Su. G. dingl-dangl*, *id.* This is formed from *dingl-a*, to dangle.

DINGLEDOUSIE, *s.* A stick ignited at one end; foolishly given as a plaything to a child, *Dumfr.*—*Su. G. dingl-a*, to swing, and *dwig*, dizzy.

DING-ME-YAVEL, lay me flat, *Aberd. V. YAVIL*.

To DINK, *v. a.* To deck; to dress neatly, often with the *prep. out* or *up* subjoined, *S. A. Scott's Poems*.

DINK, DENK, *adj.* 1. Neat; trim, *S. Evergreen*. 2. Precise; saucy, *Fife. A. Douglas*.—*Alem. ding*, gay.

DINKET, *part. pa.* Finely dressed, *Ang.*

DINKLY, *adv.* Neatly. *B. Galloway*.

To DINLE, DINLE, *v. a.* To produce a tremulous motion; as, "Dinna *dinle* the table," *S.*

To DINLE, DYNLE, *v. n.* 1. To tremble, *S. Dundee*. 2. To make a great noise. *Ferguson*. 3. To tingle. *J. Nicol*.

DINLE, *s.* 1. Vibration, *S.* 2. A

any sensation of pain, similar to that caused by a stroke at the elbow, *S.* 3 A slight sprain, *Roxb.*
 4 Thrilling sensation, as applied to the mind, *S.*
Heart of Mid-Lothian 5. A vague report, *S. B.*
DINMONT, DYNMONT, DIMMONT, DIMOND, s. A wedding in the second year, *S.* or rather from the first to the second shearing, *S.* *Gl. Sbb.* *Q.* twelve months *Complaynt S.*
DINNA Do not, *S.* the imperative conjoined with the negative particle *Heart of Mid-Loth.*
DINNAGOOD *adj.* Worthless, in a moral sense, *Id.*
Brownie of Bodsbeck
DINNAGUDE, DO NAGUDE, s. A disreputable person, one of whom there is no hope that he will ever do good, *Roxb.*
DINNEN SKATE The young of the *Rasa Batis*. *Sibbald*
To DINNER, v. n. To dine, *S.*; more commonly *Dinner* *Jacobite Relics.*
DYNMIF *pref.* Made a noise
DYNMIS, *adj.* Noisy, from *E. din*, *Saint Patrick*
DYNOME, *adj.* The same with *Dynmif*, *S.* *Burns*
DINT, s. An opportunity, *S.* *Ross* "Stown dint are sweetest," *S. Prov.*
DINT, s. Affection *V. Dent.*
DYOLU, DYORA, s. A bankrupt. *Dundee.*
DIPIN, s. 1 A part of a herring-net, *Argylls.* 2 The bag of a salmon-net, *Loth.* *Gael.* *dipinn*, a net
DIPPEN, s. The stairs at a river-side, *S. O.* *Picken.* Perhaps, *q.* steps for dipping, or the place where women dip their buckets to bring up water
DIPPIN, s. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness, *S.*
DIBA Apparently, saying *P. 16th Cent.*
DIBD, s. An achievement, used ironically, *S. B.* *Forrest Buchanan* *Thal*—*Test. daybeard, Lal dayferd* a day's journey
DIBD, s. A stroke, *Aberd.* *Ross*—*Fr. doudar*, to beat.
DIRDY, s. An uproar. *V. Dikru.*
To DIRDOUSE, v. a. To thump, *Aberd.*—*A. S. dir-ean*, ladder, "to hurt or harm, to annoy," *Somner*, and *dous*, *doce* *douch*, a stroke or blow
DIRDUM, s. Deed, achievement, *S. B.*
DIRDIM, s. 1 An uproar, a tumult, *S.* *Kemp Hart* 4 *B. dard* son tas, *strepitus*. 2 Damage "To dice the dirdum," to do penance *S. B.* *Out Mortality* 3. Passion, ill humour, *Perth.* 4 A great noise, *Roxb.* *prop. Dirdum*. "Dirdum, a loud, confused, riotous noise, North *P. Green* 5. Severe reprehension, act of scolding, *S.* *Petticoat Tales* 6. It seems to signify a stroke or blow, *M. Bruce* 7. Used to denote a female who had been slighted by her lover *Mer's Col. Perth.* = *q.* she who drees the dirdum or experiences the damage who must wear the willow" 8. In pl. *dirdums*, ridicule, sneering, scolding, sometimes a scolding slanderings *Ayr*—As this word, in *schae 2*, denotes the disagreeable consequence of any action or event, it might seem allied to *Lal dyradom r.*, a judgment sentence properly one pronounced at the door or gate, *judicium ad fores veterum* or to *dyri-dom-r* extremum, *ultimum*, *Madison*—*Gael.* *diardan*, *curiosus*, *anger*
DIRDUM DARDUM, s. A term expressive of contempt for an action. *Ch. Kirk*
DIRKMIT, *part. pa.* Broken off. *Pitcaultie*—*Lat.* *disruptus*.

DIRK, *adj.* Thick-set, strongly made. *V. Dux.*
DIRK, s. A dagger *V. Dux*
DIRK, *Drak, *adj.** Dark. *Wallace*—*A. S. dæort*.
To DIRK, v. n. To grope in utter darkness. *For-guson*
To DIRKIN, v. n. To act clandestinely *Dundee.*
To DIRKEN, v. a. To darken. *Douglas.*
DIRKIT *part. *adj.** Darkened. *Dundee.*
DIRKNES, s. Darkness. *Dundee.*
DIRL, s. 1 A slight tremulous stroke, *S.* 2 The pain caused by such a stroke, *S.* 3 A vibration, a tremulous motion, *S.* *Burns* 4. Applied to the mind, denoting a twinge of conscience, or what causes a feeling of remorse, *S.* *Heart Mid-Loth.*
To DIRLE, v. a. To pierce, *E. drill* *Bannatyne MS*—*Sa. G. drill-a*, perforare.
To DIRLE, v. n. 1. To tingle, to thrill, *S.* *Ramsay* 2. To emit a tingling sound, *S.* *Burns* 3. To move with the wind, *Border*
DIRLING, s. 1. The sound caused by reiterated strokes on the ground, or on a floor, *S.* *Rem. Natha Song* 2. A short-lived smarting pain, *S.* *Douglas.*
DIRR, *adj.* 1 Torpid, benumbed, *Loth.* 2. In-sensate, destitute of feeling, used in a moral sense, *Loth.*—*Sa. G. durr-a*, insensate
To DIRR, v. n. To be benumbed, as, *My f' lirr*, a phrase used in relation to the foot, when there is a stoppage of circulation. It seems originally the same with *E. dor* to stand, which *Seren* derives from *Sa. G. durr-a*, insensate, *Id.*
DIRRAY, s. Disorder *V. Drear*
DIRT, s. 1 Excrement, *S.* 2. An expression of contempt for a mean insignificant person, or for a troublesome child.
DIRTENLY, *adv.* In a dirty way *Kelly.*
DIRTER of a Mull, s. A vibrating stick that strikes the large *Bolter*, *Aberd.*
DIRT-FAIR, s. Terror producing the loss of the power of retention. *Weston & P.*
DIRT FEAR, *adj.* So much afraid as to lose the power of retention *S.* *Hamilton*
DIRT FLEE, s. The yellow fly that haunts dung-hills, *S.* *Musca stercoraria*.
DIRT FLEED, *adj.* The same with *Dirt-fear d.* *Drummond's Polemical Dissertation*
DIRT HASTE, s. A coarse term for, in great haste.
DIRT HOUSE, s. A close-stool, now a privy, *S.* *Herd's Coll.*
DIRTY, *adj.* 1 Defiled with excrement, *S.* 2. Mean, contemptible, *S.* *Beaumont*
DIRTRIE, s. A term expressive of great contempt, denoting despicable persons, *Edr. For.* From *Dirt*, *q. v.*
DISABEEZE, s. Sur; disturbance.
To DISABUSE, v. a. 1. To misuse, to abuse, *S.* *Dis-abuse*, *Id.* *Aberd.* 2. The term is also used in *Aberd.* as signifying to mar, to spoil
To DISAGYIS. To disguise *Gl. Complaynt*
DISAGREANCE, s. Disagreement.
To DISASSENT, v. n. To disapprove, to dissent, *Disassent*, *Aberd. Reg.*
DISBURST, s. An uproar, a broil, *Loth.*—*Fr. desbours*, "unboxed, out of its right box"
DISCENSE, s. Descent. *Douglas.* *Lat. descendere*.
DISCEPCIONE, s. Apparently the determination of causes referred to a consequence of debate without the necessity of renewed citation. *Fr. discepter* to debate or plead a cause, to arbitrate, or conduct a controversy, *Lat. disceptare*, *Id.*

To DISCERN, *v. a.* To decree; the same with *Decerne*, *q. v.*—Fr. *decern-er*, *id.*

* To DISCHARGE, *v. a.* To prohibit; to forbid, *S. Acts Assembly.*

To DISCHONE, *v. n.* To take breakfast.—*Acts Ja. VI. V. Disjune*, from which this is corrupted.

DYSCHOWYLL, *adj.* Undressed. *Wallace*.—Fr. *deshabillé*, *id.*

DISCLAMATIOUN, *s.* The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with *Disclaimer* in the law of England. *Skene.*

DISCOMFISHT, *part. adj.* Overcome, *Dumfr. Balf. Pract.*—Fr. *desconfis*, *id.*, *Cotgr.*

DISCONTIGUE, *adj.* Not contiguous, *ib.*

DISCONVENIENCE, *s.* Inconvenience, *Aberd.*

To DISCONVENIENCE, *v. a.* To put to inconvenience, *ibid.*

DISCONVENIENT, *adj.* Inconvenient, *ibid.*—O. Fr. *desconveniens*, *desconvenance*, *malheur*, *defaute*, *douleur*, &c., *Roquefort.*

DISCOURBOUR, *s.* A scout. *Barbour.*

To DISCOURSE, *v. a.* To converse with, or speak to; as—*appoints the Moderator to discourse him more fully.* *Preb. Aberd., 1697.*

DISCOURSY, *adj.* Conversible, *Aberd.*

DISCREET, *adj.* 1. Civil, or obliging. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. Not rude; not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female, *S. Thomson.* Dr. Johnson renders it "modest, not forward." This, however, does not fully express its meaning, as used in Scotland.

DISCRETION, *s.* 1. Propriety of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry, *S. Saxon and Gael.* 2. Kindness shown to a stranger in one's house; nearly the same with *E. Hospitality*, *S.*

To DISCRIBE, *v. a.* To describe. *Douglas.*

To DISCURE, *v. a.* To observe accurately. *Douglas.*—Fr. *discour-ir*, to survey.

DISDOING, *adj.* Not thriving, *Clydes.*

To DYSE, *v. a.* *Dyse you*, a phrase commonly used in Lanarks, as an imprecation.

DISEIS, *Dissess*, *s.* 1. Want of ease. *Barbour.* 2. State of warfare. *Wynntown.*—Fr. *désais*, "a being ill at ease;" *Cotgr.*

DISFORMED, *adj.* Deformed, *Aberd.*

DISFREINDSCHIP, *s.* Disaffection; animosity. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To DIGEST, *v. a.* To digest, *S. Monro's Exped.*

DIGEST, *s.* The digestion. *An ill digest*, a bad digestion, *S.*

To DISH, *v. a.* To push or strike with the horn, *Lanarks. Renfrews.* A *dishing cow*, a cow that butts. *Synon. Put, and Dunch. Sir A. Wylie.* If not originally the same word, it seems to have a common source with the *v. Dusch*, to rush, whence *Dusche*, a stroke.—It especially resembles *Teut. does-en*, to strike with force. *V. Dusch.*

To DISH, *v. a.* To destroy; to render useless; as, "I'm completely *dish'd wi'* that journey," *S.*—This term has great resemblance to *Isl. dus-a*, cubare anhelitus et fessus, *G. Andr.*

To DISH, *v. a.* To make concave. This term is used by mechanics. The spokes of a wheel are said to be *dished*, when made to lie towards the axis, not horizontally, but obliquely, *S.*

To DISHABILITATE, *v. a.* Legally to incapacitate, *S. Stair Suppl. Dec.*—*L. B. habilit-are*, *Fr. habilit-er*, signify idoneum, habilem reddere.

DISHABILITATIOUN, *s.* The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments formerly enjoyed. *Acts Cha. I.*

DISHLAGO, *s.* The vulgar name of Tussilago or colt's foot, *S.*

DISHALOOFF, *s.* A sport of children, *Roxb.*

To DISHAUNT, *v. a.* To leave any place or company. *Spotswood.*—Fr. *deshanter.*

DISHEARTSUM, *adj.* Saddening; disheartening, *Fife.*

DISHERING, *s.* The act of disinheriting.

To DISHERYS, *v. a.* 1. To disinherit. *Barbour.* 2. To put in disorder; to put any thing out of place, in consequence of a person's meddling with it who has no right to do so, *Loth.* Apparently used metaph., from the idea of putting one out of the proper line of succession.

DISHERYSOWN, *s.* The act of disinheriting. *Wynntown.*

DISH-FACED, *adj.* Flat-faced; applied both to man and beast, *S.*; *q.* "having the face so hollow as to resemble a dish."

DISHINS, *s. pl.* A beating; a drubbing, *Ettr. For.* This may be viewed as a derivative from the old *v. to Dusch*, *q. v.*; also *Doyce*. It seems nearly allied to *Teut. does-en*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

DISHORT, *Disshort*, *s.* 1. Displeasure. *Chron. S. P.* 2. A disappointment, *Aberd.* 3. Any thing prejudicial, *S.* 4. Deficiency; as, "There was a *disshort* in the weight," *Roxb.*—From *dis*, and *short*, *v.*, to recreate.

DISJASKIT, *part. pa.* 1. *Disjaskit-like*; exhibiting every appearance of a decay in circumstances, *S. B.* Probably allied to *Dan. jask-er, hask-er*, sordide habeo. 2. Having a downcast look, *S. B.* 3. Exhausted, whether in body or mind, *S. O. Galt.* 4. *Disjasked-looking*, *adj.*, having the appearance of neglect or disrepair. *Old Mortality.*

DISJUNE, *Disjook, Disjone*, *s.* 1. Breakfast, *S. B. Ross.* 2. To make a *disjune of*, to swallow up at once. *Baillie.*—O. Fr. *desjune.*

To DISLADIN, *v. a.* To unload. *Acts Cha. I.*

To DISLOADIN, *v. n.* The same. *V. LADEN.*

DISMAL, *s.* A mental disease; probably melancholy, *Polwart.*

DYSMEL, *s.* Apparently necromancy. *Priests Peblis.*—A. Goth. *dys*, dea mala, et mal, *Moes. G. mel*, tempus praeinitum. Inde *dismal*, dies vindictae, *Seren.*

DISMISSAL, *s.* Dismission.

DISNA. Does not. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

DYSOUR, *s.* One who plays at dice. *Dunbar.*

DISPARAGE, *s.* Disparity of rank. *Skene.*

DISPARASSING, *s.* A term used in relation to marriage, as denoting a connexion below the rank of the person. *Act Dom. Conc.*

DISPARIT, *Dispert*, *adj.* 1. Desperate. *Douglas.* 2. Keen; violent; incensed, *S. B.* *Dispert* is often used as denoting excessive; and even as an adv. in the sense of excessively, *S. B.* In the same sense *dispard* occurs.

To DISPARPLE, *v. n.* To be scattered. *Hudson.* *V. SPARPEL.*

To DISPARPLE, *v. a.* To divide.

DISPEACE, *s.* Disquiet; dissention, *S.*—*L. B. dispacatus*, iratus, minime pacatus.

DISPENCE, *Dyspens*, *s.* Expense.—*Wynntown.*—Fr. *despens.*

To DISPEND, *v. a.* To expend. *Barbour.*—Fr. *dispend-re.*

DISPENDING, *s.* Expenses. *Barbour.*

DYSPYTUWS, *adj.* Despitful *Wynlow.* — *Fr.* *despiteux*

To DISPIENISH, *v. a.* To disturbish, *S. Baillie*
V *Pierys, v.*

DISPLEASURE, *s.* Displeasure. — *Fr.* *desplaisance*.
Acts Ja III.

To DISPONE, *v. a.* To make over, or convey to another in a legal form. *Spalding*

To DISPONE of To dispose of, used in a general sense. *Pitcottie*

To DISPONE upon *Syn.* to *Dispos* of

DISPONEE, *s.* The person to whom any property is legally conveyed, *S. Erik Inst*

DISPONER, *s.* The person who legally transfers property from himself to another, *S. ib. d.* V *Dispos*

To DISPOSE upon, *v. a.* To apply to any purpose or use, like *E. dispose of, S.*

DISPOSITION, *s.* Deposition, equivalent to *forfeiture* or *forfeiture*. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*

To DISPURSE, *v. a.* To disburse. *Acts Cha I* V *Deburse*

DYSS or IRNE Perhaps for *dies*, used to denote moulds. *Inventories.*

DISSAIP, *s.* Insecurity. *Wallace.*

To DISSASSENT, *v. n.* To dissent. *Keith.*

DISSASSENT, *s.* Dissent. *Acts Cha I*

DISSEMBLE, *adj.* Unclothed. *Wallace.* — *Fr.* *de-shabillé* & *id.*

DISSENTMENT, *s.* Dissent, disagreement. *Content of Soc.* — *Fr.* *dissentiment* *id.*

To DISSIMILATE, *v. a.* To simulate, to dissemble. *Bellenden* — *From Lat.* *dissimulare*

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To dizzle, loth.

DISSLE, *s.* 1 A slight shower, *Laurens.* Loth A *dressing rain*, *E. Walker's Remark, Passages.* 2 A slight wetness on standing corn, the effect of a *dressing rain*, *Laurens.*

DISSLE, *s.* Expl. as signifying an attack, *Dunfr.*, and as *synon.* with *Bensel*; as "Ye bade an unco *dissle*" Perhaps a provincial variety of *Taisle*, *Teut's p. v.*

To DISSLE, *v. n.* To run, as, "to dissle throw the dubs," *Dunfr.*

DISSOBEDIANCE, *s.* Disobedience — *Fr.* *desobéissance*.
Acts Ja III.

DISSOLAT *adj.* Desolate. *Keith's Hist.*

DYST, *Doist, s.* A dull, heavy stroke, *Aberd.* V *Doice*

DISTANCE, *s.* Difference, distinction, *Aberd.* — *Lat.* *distance* — *id.*

To DISTANCE, *v. a.* To distinguish, *ib. d.*

DYSTANS, *Dystans, s.* Dissension. *Wynlow.* —
1. *B. distans* *to contentio, id.*

DYSTER, *s.* A dy, *S. Synon* *Littler*

DISTYMER, *v.* *Dystie* *Mit per.*

DISTY MELEDE, *s.* 1 The last quantity of meal made of the crop of one year, *S.* 2 Metaph. one's latter end. *S. B. Jour. Lon.*

To DISTINCT, *v. a.* To distinguish, *Keith*

To DISTRACT, *v. n.* To go distracted, *S. B. Rom.*

DISTRIBULANCE, *s.* The same with *Distrubance*.
Acts Ja II.

To DISTRINYE, *v. a.* To restrain. *Spald.*

To DISTRUBLE, *Distrubula, v. a.* To disturb. *Doig* & *id.*

DISTRUBANCE, *s.* Disturbance. *Act Audit.*

DISTRUBLYNK, *Distrubula, s.* Disturbance. *Barbour.*

To DIT, *Ditt, v. a.* To indulge, to caress, to make much of, *Aberd.* Perhaps from *Ditt*, to fondle, *Bauha.*, or a modification of *Dawt*

To DIT, *Ditt, Ditt v. a.* To close up, *S. Douglas.* —
A *B. dytt-an*, *occludere*, *obstruere*

To DITE, *Dyte, Dict, v. a.* 1 To indite, *S. Wallace.*

2. To dictate to an amanuensis, *S. Baillie.* 3. To point out as duty to direct, denoting the act of conscience. *Pitcottie* 4. To indict *Henryson.* —

Teut. *dicht-en*, *Sw.* *dict-a*, to compose, *German.* *dicht-en*, *sententiam dicere.* *litteris mandare*

DYTE, *s.* Composition. *Wynlow.*

To DYTE, *v. n.* To walk crazily, *Bochan* *Torrar*

DITEMENT, *s.* Any thing indited, or dictated by another. *Sir W. More*

DITION, *s.* Dominion, jurisdiction. — *Lat.* *dictio*, *Nicol Burne*

DYTIT, *adj.* Stupid, *ibid.* V *Doirrit.*

DITON, *s.* A motto — *Fr.* *dicton*, an inscription.

DITTAY, *Dittay, Dictay, s.* Indictment. *Wallace.*

DIV, for *Do* I *dit*, I *do*, *S. Antiquary*

DIVAN, *Devan, s.* A large divot, or other turf of a larger size, *Renfr.*

DIVAN, *s.* A small, wild plum, or kind of sloe, *Renfr.*

DIVE, *s.* The putrid moisture, which issues from the mouth, *Ac.*, after death, *S. B.*

DIVERT, *s.* Amusement, *Berwick's*

To DIVERT, *v. n.* 1 To turn aside. *Baillie* — *Lat.* *divert-ere* 2. To part, to separate from each other; applied to husband and wife. *Forbes, Supp. Dec.*

DIVER, *adj.* Luxurious, as, "a *divers* eater," an epicure, *Edinburgh* Evidently from the history of *Dives* or the rich man in the Gospel, who "fared sumptuously every day"

DIVET, *Divvat, Divot, s.* 1 A thin flat oblong turf, used for covering cottages, and also for fuel, *S. Acts Ja VI* 2. A short, thick compactly made person, *Ettr. For.* *Sod E.* is metaph. used in a different sense — *Lat.* *defodire* to dig V *Sod*

To DIVET, *v. a.* To cover with divots, *Aberd.*

To DIVET, *v. n.* To cast or cut divots, *ib.*

DIVET SEAT, *s.* A bench, at the door of a cottage, formed of divots. *S. Hogg.*

DIVIE, *adj.* Having much dive, *S. B.*

DIVIE GOO, *s.* "The Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*," *John Meares* The great Black and White Gull. — *Goo* is a cover of *thull*, *Dive*, as would seem, of *thel* *duth* *black* V *Gow* &

DIVINE, *s.* A soothsayer. *Douglas* — *Fr.* *devin*, *id.*

DIVINES To serve in the divines, to serve in the church, *Ac.*

DIVISE, *s.* A term denoting a boundary by which land is divided, also a portion of land as defined by its boundaries. *Balfour's Pract.* — *L. D.* *divisa*, *divise* *finis*, *limbes*, *metes* *locorum* *et* *prediorum*, *Du Cange*

DILBIT, *part. pa.* 1 Appointed 2 The same with *E. devised*, *Acts Ja V.* — *Fr.* *déviser*, to dispose of.

DYFOUR, *s.* A bankrupt. *Stens* — *Fr.* *devote* *duty*.

DYFOURIE, *s.* Declaration of bankruptcy. *Stens*

DIXIE, *s.* Severe reprehension, *S.* 1 the sentence of a pedagogue *Lat.* *dixi*, 'I have said it'

DIXIE-FLAIE, *s.* An alternative term of a tedious kind used to denote a state of confinement, noting that one is imprisoned, or put into the stocks, *Ayr.* Perhaps from *Dixie*, *s.* q. v., and the *E. v.* to fix, or *S. Flie*, to give trouble

DIZZEN, *s.* 1. A dozen, *S.* 2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, *i. e.*, a dozen of cuts, *S.* Burns.

DO, (*pron. doe*), *s.* A piece of bread, *S. A.*—Evidently *O. Fr. de*, in plur. *dos*, un don, un present; *donum*; *Gl. Roquesfort*.

To **DO**, *v. a.* To avail. *Wallace. V. Dow.*

To **DO** *in-to*; to bring into. *Wynntown.*

* To **DO**, *Don at.* To take effect; to make impression upon. *Pitcottie.*

DOACH, *Doach*, *s.* A wear or crulve. *St. Ac.*

DOB, *s.* The Razor-fish, *Fife. Syn. Spout.* Often used as bait by the fishermen.

DOBIE, *Dobbie*, *s.* 1. A soft, inactive person; a stupid fellow; a dolt, *Roxb. Derwicks.* 2. A clown; an awkward fellow; as, "He's a country *dobbie*," *Roxb.* "*Dobby*, a fool; a childish old man, North," *Grose.*—*Moes. G. daube*, seems, as *Ihre* observes, to admit of the general sense of *Lat. stupens*; *Su. G. doef*, stupidus; *Alem. toub*, *Germ. taub*, *id.*; *Dan. taabe*, a fool, a sot, a blockhead; *Isl. dofi*, torpor, ignavia.

To **DOCE** down. *V. Doss down.*

DOCHER (*gutt.*), *s.* 1. Fatigue; stress, *Aberd.* 2. Injury, *Mearns.* 3. Deduction, *ibid.*—*Ir. Gael. dochar*, harm, hurt, damage.

DOCHLY, *adv.* Perhaps for *dechtely*, powerfully; from *A. S. dochtig. Howlate.*

DOCHT, *pret.* Could; availed. *V. Dow, 1.*

DOCHTER, *Douchter*, *s.* Daughter, *S. Bellenden.*

DOCHTER-DOCHTER, *s.* Grand-daughter. *Wynntown.*—*Sw. doter doter*, *id.*

DOCHTERLIE, *adj.* Becoming a daughter, *Aberd. V. Sonnelie.*

DOCHTY, *adj.* Malapert, *S.* An oblique sense of *E. doughty.*

To **DOCK**, *v. a.* To flog the hips, *S. Ross.*—*Teut. dock-en*, dare pugnare.

DOCK, *Dok*, *s.* 1. Podex, *S. Kennedy.* 2. Stern of a ship. *Pitcottie.*

DOCK, *s.* A term used, in *Dumfries*, to denote a public-walk, or parade, on the bank of the *Nith*, composed of ground apparently alluvial. Small vessels come up to this bank.—*Isl. dok*, a marshy place.

To **DOCK**, *v. n.* To go about in an exact and conceited sort of way, *Fife.* Always applied to persons who are rather under the common size, while those above this are said to *stage about*.—*Allied*, perhaps, to *Germ. docke*, a puppet; *Su. G. docka*, *Alem. tokka*, *id.*

To **DOCKAR**, *v. n.* To toil as in job-work; to labour, *S. A. Synon. Dacker*, *q. v.*

DOCKEN, *Doken*, *s.* The dock, an herb, *S. Saxon and Gael. Ritson.*

A DAY AMONG THE DOCKENS. 1. A stormy day, at whatever season of the year, *Roxb.* 2. Sometimes a day distinguished by a quarrel, *ib.*

DOCKER, *s.* Struggle, *S. B. Ross. V. Dock*, *v.*

DOCKETIE, *adj.* Expl. "Short, round, and jolly," *Roxb.* Apparently from *Dockit*, *E. docked*, cut short.

DOCKY, *adj.* Applied to one who is little and neat, and who takes short steps, *S.*

To **DOCKY**, *Doaky*, *v. n.* To move with short steps; always applied to one of small stature, *Lanarks.*

DOCKUS, *s.* Any thing very short, *S.*

DOCTOR, *s.* The title anciently given to the masters of the High-School of *Edinburgh.* The rectorship of the High-School was once reckoned a more honour-

able station than that of Professor of Humanity in the University. *Craufurd's Univ. Edin.*

To **DOCTOR** one, *v. a.* To kill one; to do one's business completely, *Clydes.*; a phrase evidently borrowed from the prejudice of many of the vulgar against regular practitioners of medicine.

To **DOCUMENT**, *v. a.* To prove; to bring sufficient evidence of, *S. Blue Blanket.*

DOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow, *S.*—*Germ. docke*, a puppet.

DOD, *s.* A slight fit of ill-humour, *S.*—*Gael. sdoid*, *id.*

To **TAK THE DODS**. To be seized with a fit of sullenness or ill-humour. *The Entail. V. the s.*

To **DODD**, *v. n.* To jog, *Fife.*—*Isl. duddet*, *segnipes esse.*

DODDERMENT, *s. pl.* 1. A recompense; what one deserves, *Ayrs.* Apparently used in regard to demerit. 2. To put one throw his *dodderments*, to interrogate with sharpness or severity, *ibid.*

DODDY, *adj.* Pettish, *S. Galt.*—*Gael. sdodach.*

DODDY, *Doddit*, *adj.* 1. Without horns, *S. Hoggs.* 2. Bald; without hair, *S. B.*

DODDIE, *s.* A cow wanting horns, *S.*

DODDIE-MITTENS, *s. pl.* Worsted gloves without fingers, *Aberd. Mearns.*

To **DODDLE** about, *v. n.* To wag about; spoken of something heavy or unwieldy moving now in one direction, then in another, with an easy motion, as a little child, or an old man, *Dumfr.* This seems originally the same with *Todle, Toddle*, *q. v.*

DODGE, *s.* A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food, *Rox. Loth. Syn. Junt.*—*Isl. toddt*, *integrum frustum, vel membrum rei, Halderson.*

To **DODGE**, *v. n.* To jog, *S. A. Gl. Sibb.*

DODGEL, *s.* A large piece or lump; as, "a *dodgel* o' bannock," *Roxb.*

To **DODGEL**, *Dudgel*, *v. n.* 1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling way, either from the infirmity of age, or from grossness of body, *Ang. Loth.*—*Isl. datsl-a*, *sgris pedibus insistere.* 2. To jog on; to trudge along, *Lanarks.* The same with *Dodge*, *q. v.*

DODGEL-HEM, *s.* The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a *splay*, *Lanarks.*

DODGIE, *adj.* Thin-skinned; irritable, *Fife.* Perhaps originally the same with *Doddy*, *id.*

DODLIP, *s.* When a person is in ill-humour, or disconcerted at any thing, he is said to "*hang a dodlip*," *Roxb.* Apparently from *Dod*, a slight fit of ill-humour, and *Lip*. *Synon.* with "*hanging the faiple*."

DODRUM, *s.* A whim; maggot, *Ayrs. Galt.*

DOE, *s.* The wooden ball used in the game of *Skinty*, *Fife. Synon. Knowt.*

* **DOER**, *Doare*, *s.* 1. A steward; one who manages the estates of a proprietor, *S. Factor*, *synon.* 2. The attorney employed by a proprietor, for managing his legal business, *S.* 3. A person employed to transact business for another, in his absence; *synon.* with *factor*, as used in *E.*, "a substitute in mercantile affairs," *S. Act. Dom. Conc.*

DOFART, *adj.* Stupid. *V. DUFFART.*

DOG, *Doghead*, *s.* The hammer of a pistol or firelock. *Law's Memorials.*

DOG, *s.* A lever used by blacksmiths in *shoeing*, *i. e.*, hooping cart-wheels, &c., *Roxb.*—*Teut. duygh*, denotes a stave, or a beam.

DOG, *SEA-DOG.* A name given by mariners to a meteor seen close to the horizon, generally before sunrise, or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather, *S.*

DOG-DRIVE, *DOG-DRAVE*, *DOG-DRIVING*, *s.* A state of ruin, often used to denote bankruptcy. *Ramsay Saxon and Gael.*

To go to the Dog-drive. To go to wreck in one's affairs.

DOG-DRUG, *s.* "At the dog-drug," in ruinous circumstances. *Aberd.* Apparently from *dog*, and *drug*, to pull forcibly, as expressive of the severity of creditors to a poor debtor, in allusion to a parcel of dogs pulling at a morsel, or piece of carrion, every one his own way.

DOGGAR, *s.* Coarse iron-stone.

DOGGERLONE, *He's aw gane to doggerlone*, He is completely gone to wreck, or ruin. *Lanarks.* Gone to the dogs.

DOGGIS, *s. pl.* Swivels. *Complaynt S.—Norm. Fr. dagge*, a small gun.

DOGGRAVE, *s.* A kind of cloth. *Inverl.*

*** DOG HEAD**, *s.* The hammer of a fire-lock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint. *S. Waverley*

DOG HIP, *s.* The fruit of the Dog-rose. *S.*

DOG LATIN, *s.* Macaronic Latin. *S. Rudd.*

DOG-NASHICKS, *s.* Something resembling the gall-nut, produced by an insect depositing its *ova* on the leaves of the Tra lling willow. *S. B.*

DOGONIS, *s. pl.* Sutors. *Dunbar*

DOG-ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The red elder. *Lanarks.*

DOG-KOWANS, *s. pl.* The berries of the red elder. *Ibid.*

DOG-RUNG, *s.* One of the spurs which connect the stils of a plough. *Clydes —Belg. duyge*, the staff of a cask. *Teut. duyge*, assula.

DOGS, *s. pl.* Pieces of iron, having a zig-zag form, for fixing a tree in the saw-pit. *Berwick.* So denominated, perhaps, from their keeping hold as dogs do with their teeth.

DOG'S CAMOVYNE, Weak-scented feverfew, also *Dog-gowan*. *S. B.*

DOGS' HEADS, *As thick as dogs' heads*, in a state of the most familiar intimacy, although, like dogs, they may speedily fall by the ears. *S.*

DOG'S HIPPSIS, *s. pl.* Dog-hips. *Aberd.*

DOG-S-LUG, *s.* The mark made in a book by folding down the corner of a page, from its resemblance to a dog's ear. *S.*

DOG-S-LUGS, *s.* Fox-glove, or Digitalis, Five. Apparently denominated from the resemblance of the leaves to the ears of a dog.

DOG'S BILDER, Yellow rattle, or Cook's comb. *S.*

DOG'S TANSY, *s.* Silver-weed. *S.*

DOG'S-WAGGERS, *s. pl.* An emphatical term used in *S.* when one receives nothing for service more than food.

DOG-THICK, *adj.* As intimate as dogs. *S. Tanna —All's Poems. V Thick*

To DOYCE *v. a.* To give a dull heavy stroke. *Ang.*

DOYCE, *s.* 1 A dull heavy stroke. *Ang.*; *dowse*, a blow. *S.* 2 The flat sound caused by the fall of a heavy body. *Ang. V Dusen.*

DOID, *v. imp.* It becomes. *Henryson Fr. doil.*

DOID, *s.* A fool, a sot, often *drucken doid*, *Lanarks. V under Doytt.*

DOIGHLIN, *s.* A drubbing. *Renfrews. V Dighals*

DOLL, *s.* A piece of any thing; as of bread. *Ang. dolo*, *E.*

DOLL D., *Dolly*, *adj.* 1 Stupid confused. *S. Polwart.* 2 Gravel. *S. Gl. Sherr. Su G. dwoia*, stupor. *Hogg's dwoia*, *jacere in sopore*

DOYN, *Dunk*, *Doon*, *Doona*, *Dunka*, *adv.* Very, in a

great degree, a mark of the superlative. *S. Bellend. Doon well*, or *dunk well*, very well. *S. —Is. dace*, id as *daceids wael*, excellently *dac roema*, very beautiful from *daa*, an old primitive or particle denoting any thing good, worthy, or excellent.

DOING, *part. pr.* To be doing. 1 To continue in statu quo, or to proceed in the same way as before, without regard to any circumstances that may be apt to interrupt, or may seem to call for a change of conduct. *S. Moyer's Memoirs* 2 To rest satisfied, to be contented in any particular situation, with any thing referred to. *S.* This is evidently a secondary sense of the phrase. 3 To bear with; exercise patience under. *S.* "He that has a good crop, may be doing with some thistles." *S. Pres.* "If a man hath had a great deal of good convenience, he may bear with some misfortune." *Kelly*

DOIR, *Thorid doir*, cloth of gold. *—Fr. d'or*, golden or of gold. *V Tolpous*

To DOYST, *v. a.* To fall with a heavy sound. *Aberd.*

To DOYST, *v. a.* To throw down, *Ibid.*

DOYST, *s.* 1 "A sudden fall attended with noise." *S. B. Gl. Sherr.* 2 The noise made by one falling. *Ibid. —Is. dwoia nubl*, cernuare, to throw one's face

DOISTER, *Dratan*, *s.* A storm from the sea. *Ang. —Is. thustar aer incipit inclemens fieri*

DOISTERT, *part. adj.* Confused, overpowered with surprise, so as to be in a state nearly bordering on frenzy. *Ayr. —Teut. dwoce stultus, insanus, idiosyncr.* *insipere*, and perhaps *ter-re*, gerere, hoc aut modo se habere gestire, q. to demean one's self like a deranged person.

DOIT, *s.* A name sometimes given to a kind of grass. *Ag. Surr. Ayr.*

DOIT, *s.* A small copper coin, formerly current in *S.* and to have been equal to one penny Scots, half a bodie, or the twelfth part of an English penny. *For. Buchanan Dial.*

DOIT, *s.* A disease, perhaps stupor. *Walton.*

DOIT, *s.* A fool, a numskull. *S.*

To DOITER, *v. a.* 1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence. *S. Syn. with Dost*, *seu*

2. To walk in a tottering way as one does under the infirmities of age, conveying nearly the same idea with *Stouter*. *S. Saint Patrick*

To DOITER, *v. a.* To dote, to become superannuated. *S. V Doytt.*

DOITIT, *Doytt*, *part. adj.* Stupid, confused. *Dunbar —Belg. dot-en*, *dehrare*, *Dan. doede*, stupid.

To DOIT, *Doitert*, To become stupid, or be infatuated. *M. Brwe*

DOITRIFIED, *part. pa.* Stupified. *S. Hogg*

To DOYTT, *v. a.* 1 To dote. *Lyndsay* 2 To move as if eating stup dity. *S.*

DOITTERT, *adj.* In a state of dotage or stupor. *E.*

DOITTRIE, *s.* Dotage. *S. Philotas*

DOKEN, *s.* The dock. *V Docken*

DOLBERT, *s.* A stupid fellow, a blockhead. *For. Syon. Iunderhead.*

DOLE, *s.* 1 Fraud a design to circumvent, a forensic term. *S. Erik Inst.* 2 Malice also used in the sense in our courts of law. *S. Ibid. —Fr. dol*, *Is. dol us*, id.

DOLE, *s.* A doxy. *Gl. Sherr.*

DOLENT, *adj.* Mourful. *Lyndsay*

DOLESS, *Dowless*, *adj.* Without exertion. *S. Doleless* in *Tannaish* —*Sw. dugloos*.

DOLF, *adj.* *V Doytt*

DOLFISH, *s.* Leg. *Dog-fish*. *Statist. Acc.*

DOLFNES, *s.* Want of spirit. *Douglas*.

DOLL, *s.* Dung; applied only to that of pigeons; called *Dow's-doll*, Banffs.

DOLLY, **DOLIN**, **DUNNY**, **DOWIE**, *adj.* 1. Dull, *S. Douglas*. 2. Vapid; spiritless; applied to the mind, *S. 3.* Possessing no power of excitement, *S. Skinner's Tullochgorum*. 4. It is sometimes used as denoting the visible effect of age on poetical composition, *ibid.*—*Su. G. daalig*, tristis.

DOLLYNE, *part.* Buried. *Dunbar*.—*A. S. be-dolfen*, *id.*; *Teut. dolo-en*, inhumare, humo tegere, sepelire, Killan.

DOLLY-OIL, or **ESL-DOLLY**, *s.* Oil of any kind, *Aberd.*—*Fr. huile d'olive*. *V. OYL DOLLY*.

DOLPE, *s.* A cavity, *S. doep*. *Douglas*.—*Belg. dop*, a shell or husk.

DOLPHIN, **DALPHEM**. The denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in *S. Acts. Ja. II.*

DOLVER, *s.* Any thing large; as, "A great *dolver* of an apple," an apple uncommonly large, *Fife*. *Syn.* with *Bulder*, *Ang.*, and perhaps from the same origin with *E. dola*.

DOME, *s.* Judgment; sentiment. *S. P. Repr.*

DOMBOR, *s.* Said to signify a madman, *Teviotd.*

TO DOMINE, *v. n.* To rule; to act the dominion. *Forb.* *Def.*—*Fr. dominer*.

DOMINIE, *s.* 1. A pedagogue, *S. Forbes*. From the practice of addressing the teacher in Latin, *domine*. 2. A contemptuous name for a minister, *S. Ritson*.

DOMLESS, *adj.* Inactive; in a state of lassitude; applied to both man and beast, *Orkn.* It is transferred to grain, when it has been so much injured by rain, that the stalk is unable to sustain the weight of the ear. *Flamp* is used as *synon.*—*Isl. dom-ur*, gustus, sapor, and *laus*, solutus, *q.* tasteless, insipid.

DON, *s.* A favourite, *S.*—Perhaps from *Hisp. Don*.

DON, *s.* A gift; a donation, *Ayrs*.—*Fr.*

DO-NAE-BETTER, *s.* A substitute, when one can find nothing better, *S.*

DO-NAE-GUDE, **DINNAGOON**, *s.* 1. One who, by his conduct, gives reason to believe that he will do no good, *Ayrs*, *South of S. Galt*. 2. One who is completely worthless, *S. Syn. Ne'er-do-well*. *Guy Man.*

DONATORY, **DONATOR**, *s.* One to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over, *S. Ersk. Inst.*—*Fr. donataire*, *L. B. donator-ius*, is cui aliquid donatur.

DONCIE, *s.* A clown; a booby. *V. DONSIE*.

DONGYN, **DOUNGIN**, *part. pa.* of *Ding*.

DONIE, *s.* A hare, *Ang.*—*A. S. don*, damula.

DONK, *adj.* Damp, *E. dank*. *Douglas*.—*Su. G. dunk-en*, *id.*

DONK, *s.* Moisture; perhaps mouldiness. *Douglas*.

DONKISH, *adj.* Rather damp. *V. DONK*.

TO DONNAR, *v. a.* To stupify, *Fife*. *A. Douglas*.

DONNARD, **DONNER'D**, *s.* In a state of gross stupor, *S. Ramsay*—*Germ. donner-a*, to thunder; *q.* stupified with noise, like *bedundert*.

DONNARTNESS, *s.* Stupidity, *S.*

DONNAT, **DONNOT**, *s.* A good-for-nothing person. *H. Mid-Loth.* "Donnaught, or *Donnat*, *i. e.*, donnaught. A good-for-nothing, idle person," *Yorks. Grose*.

DONN'D, *part. adj.* Fond; greatly attached; as, "That cow's a *donn'd* brute," *i. e.*, very fond of its owner, *Mearns*.—Probably allied to *Su. G. daan-a* (pron. *don-a*), animo alienari, deliquium pati; *Isl. dan-a*, *id.*

DONSIE, **DOUNIE**, *s.* A stupid, lubberly fellow, *Roxb.*—*Teut. donee*, sceptum morionis. This *S.* term seems to have a common origin with *E. Dunce*, "a word of uncertain etymology," as *Johns.* observes. *Serenius* refers to *Sw. dunser*, homo pede gravis, *duns-a*, ruditer gradi.

DONSIE, **DOUNIE**, *adj.* 1. Affectedly neat and trim; implying the idea of self-importance, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Obliquely signifying pettish; testy, *S. 3. Sancy; malapert, Galloway. David. Seas.* 4. Restive; applied to a horse, *S. Burns*. 5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes, *Galloway*. 6. Unlucky; ill-fated, in regard to accidents of an unfortunate kind, *Galloway. David. Seas.* 7. Unlucky, in a moral sense. *Burns*. 8. Dull and dreary. *Hamilton*. 9. Sometimes signifying stupid, *Roxb.* "*Donsie*; dunce-like; dull; stupid," *Gl. Sibb.*—*Germ. duns-en*, to swell; intumescere. But, perhaps *Donsie*, as signifying unlucky, &c. is radically a different word, and allied to *Ir. and Gael. donas, domus, distress, misery, ill-luck, Obrien*.

DONTIBOURS, **DOUNTIBOURIS**, *s. pl.* Probably courtesans. *Knox*.—*Fr. domter*, to tame, and *beures*, the purse; unless the last term be used in the grosser sense mentioned by *Cotgr.*

DOOBIE, **DOWAIR**, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow, *Roxb.* *V. DOWIE, DOBBIE*.

DOOCK, **DUCK**, *s.* Strong coarse cloth, *Ang. Sail-dock*, that used for sails. *Pron. doock. Stat. Acc.* *Teut. doock*, *id.*; *Su. G. duk*.

TO DOODLE, *v. a.* 1. To dandle, *S. B. Herd's Coll.* 2. Metaph. applied to the drone of a bagpipe. *Old Mortality*. It would seem that the root is *Isl. du-a*, *dy-a*, reciprocare, motare, *Halderson*; *pret. ddd*, *dude*; *Dudie*, *metabat, quassabatur*, *G. Andr.*—*Fr. dodin-er, dodelin-er*, *id.*

DOOF, *s.* A stupid fellow. *V. DOWY*.

DOOF, **DOOFF**, *s.* 1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c., *Clydes. Loth. South of S.* 2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground, *Ettr. Fer. Hogg*.—*Belg. doff-en*, to push, to butt; *def*, a push, thrust, or shove. *V. DUFF*.

DOOK, *s.* A peg, *S.*—*Belg. dousig*, *id.*

DOOL, *s.* The goal in a game. *V. DUAL*.

DOOL, *s.* To shole the dool; to bear the evil consequences of any thing, *Ang.*—*Fr. doul*, grief.

TO SING DOOL. To lament; to mourn, *S. Burns*.

DOOLIE, *s.* 1. A hobgoblin, *S. B.* 2. A scarecrow; a bugbear, *S. B.*—*A. S. deoul*, diabolus; *Isl. dols-r*, spectrum.

DOOL-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of sorrow. *Rutherford*.

DOOL, *s.* A large piece, *Ayrs*. *Dole*, *E. Picken's Poems*. *V. DOIL*.

DOOL, *s.* An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor, *Roxb. Synon. Dook*.—*Teut. dol, dulle*, pugio, sica.

DOOL, *s.* A blow or stroke; probably one of a flat description, *Fife*.

DOOL-AN'EE, *interj.* Alas; alackaday, *Ayrs. Deol-ances. Picken.* *Dool* evidently means sorrow. *E. dole*. The termination is the same as in *Alackance*, *q. v.* Perhaps it may be *q. Dool an' wee*, "Grief and misery."—*A. S. wea, wa*, miseria, as in *Walewa*.

DOOLLOUP, *s.* "A steep shank, or glen, where two haughs are exactly opposite to each other," *Ayrs*—Perhaps a combination of *dol*, *C. B. dol*, and *hop*, *hope*, "a sloping hollow between two hills."

DOOLZIE, *s.* A frolicsome and thoughtless woman, Ayr. —Teut. *dul*, mente captus, *dol-en*, errare, Su. *le, dolak*, ancepis animi, inconstans.

DOOMS, *adv.* Very, absolutely South of S. *Guy Mannering*. V **Down** and **Down**.

DOOMSTER, *s.* One who pronounces doom. *Ruthery*.

DOON, *s.* 1 The goal in a game, Dumfr. Galloway Synon. *Doni*, *Dule*, S. *David &cat*. 2 Applied, in a more general sense, to the place used for play, as, the *Barley Doona*, the place for playing at *Barley-break*, Dumfr. —Corn. *down*, signifies high, town, tays, a hillock, also a plain, a green, or level place, Pryce C B. ton, a green.

To **DOON**, *Down*, *v. a.* To upset; to overturn, to throw over, as in wrestling, Roxb. Most probably formed from the prep.

DOON, **Downs**, *adv.* Very; in a great degree. V. **Down**, and **Down**.

DOONLINE, *adv.* The same. *No that doonline ill*, not very bad, S. B.

DOONBIN, *adv.* Very, the note of the superlative, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems*.

DOOR, *s.* To be put to the Door, to be ruined, S.

DOOR, *s.* *Durk and door* *Ritson*. —Isl. *dour*, also door, signifies a sword.

Open Doors. It is a proverb universally known in S., "At open doors dogs come ben," Kelly, p. 23. But our forefathers had, perhaps, a more important object in view. To keep doors open after gloam'ng is considered, by the superstitious, as tantamount to an invitation to evil spirits. They are therefore carefully shut, in order to keep out these unwelcome visitors, *Tevold*.

To **TAK THE DOOR ON ONE'S BACK**. To pack off, to be gone, a low phrase, S. Perhaps the original meaning had been, Carry off the door with you, as one who has no intention of returning, to shut the door as one goes out.

To **DOOSSIL**, *v. a.* To beat, to thump.

DOOSSIL, *s.* A stroke; a thump, ibid. Perhaps a dimin. from *Douer*, *Doyce*, *Dutch*, *v.* to give a dull, heavy stroke —Belg. *doer-en*, pulsare cum impetu.

DOOZIL, *s.* 1 An uncomely woman, S. B. 2 A lusty child, S. B. —Isl. *dusill*, cervus, cervulus.

DORIEL, *s.* Any thing that has an unseemly appearance, Ayr. —Gael. *dairbh*, *darb*, a worm, a reptile.

DORDERMEAT, *s.* A *bannock* given to farm-servants, after leaving the plough, between dinner and supper, Ang. —Su. G. *dagwerd*, a meal from *dag*, day, and *werd*, food, sometimes *dopordar*.

To **DORK**, *v. a.* To make one deaf with noise, Orkn. It seems, properly, to denote the stupor occasioned by din —From Su. G. *daare* (pron *dore*), stultus, Alem. *dar*, Su. G. *daar* a (i. e., *dor-a*), infatuate.

DORWHEEK, *s.* The door-post, S.

DOR-CROOK, *s.* The hinge of a door, Aberd. —Dan. *door*, a door, and *krog*, a hook, Isl. *krok-r*, hinges being anciently made in a hooked form, to drop into sockets in the wall.

DOREN, *s.* A term of imprecation used in Orkney as, "Doren tak you" viewed as equivalent to *Michael Sorrow*, Devil, &c., take you. V. *Taow*, *v.*, 2.

DOREN Probably *dare* *Wallace*.

DORSTANE, *s.* The threshold, S.

DOR-STEP, **DOR-STAR**, *s.* 1. The threshold, S. Synon. with *Dor-stane* *Edm Nether Song*. 2. The landing place at a door, South of S. *Hogg*.

DORY (JOHN) The name given to the *Doree*, a fish, Firth of Forth. *Nell*.

DORLACH, **DORLOCH**, *s.* A short sword, a dagger —Isl. *dour*, door, a sword. V. **Down**.

DORLACH, *s.* A bundle or truss, Gael. *Basille*. 2. A portmanteau *Waverley*.

DORNEL, *s.* The fundament of a horse, a term used by horse-dealers, South of S.

DORNELL, *s.* Lollam E. *darnel*.

DORNIC, **Doaniqua**, **Doanewis**, *s.* Linen cloth used in S. for the table, from Tournay. *Lyndsay* —Teut. *dornick*.

DORNICLE, *s.* The Viviparous Blenny, S. B. *Elipond* synon. S. —Perhaps from Teut. *doornie*, a thorn, Belg. *doornig*, thorny, as, "at the nostrils are two small beards," Pennant.

DORNYE, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Dornick*, S. "A *dornyk* to wall" *Aberd. Reg.*

DORNOCH LAW. "To hang a man to-day and try him to-morrow," S. B. This resembles *Jeddart Justice*, q. v.

DOROTY, *s.* 1. A doll, S. 2. A female of a very small size S.

DORRA, *s.* A net fixed to a hoop of wood or iron, used for catching crabs. —Gael. *dorpa*, a fishing-net, Shaw.

DORSOUR, *s.* A cloth for hanging on the walls of a hall or chapel. *Inventories*.

DORT, *s.* Pol, sullen humour, commonly in pl. *Dorts* *Ross*.

To **DORT**, *v. n.* To become pettish S. *Shirrefs*.

DORTY, *adj.* 1. Pettish, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*. 2. Saucy; malapert, S. 3. Applied to a female who is saucy to her suitors, S. *Ramsay*. 4. Applied to plants, when difficult to rear, S. B. Gael. *derrda*, austere.

DORTILIE, *adv.* Saucily; applied to the demeanour of one who cannot easily be pleased, S.

DORTYNES, *s.* Pride, arrogance. *Douglas*.

To **DOSEN**, *v. a.* To stupify, &c. V. **Down**.

DOSK, *adj.* Dark coloured. *Douglas*.

DOSOURIS, *s. pl.* —Fr. *dossier*, denotes a back stay; also a canopy.

DOSS, *s.* A tobacco pouch, Aberd. —Isl. *dos*, Germ. *doss*, a box. *Shirrefs*.

To **DOSS**, **Dossie Down**, *v. a.* To pay; to throw down; applied to money, S. *Ferguson*. V. **Down**, *v. n.*

To **DOSS DOWN**, *v. n.* To throw one's self down, to sit down with violence S. *Skinner*.

DOSS, *adj.* Neat, spruce, Clydes. —Teut. *doss-en*, moure vestibus suffultis.

DOSS, *s.* "Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribands, flowers, hair," &c. *Gl. Sarr. Nattr.*

To **DOSS UP**, *v. a.* To trim, to make neat, Lanark. Hence *Dost up*, q. v.

To **DOSS ABOUT**, *v. n.* To go about any business in a neat and exact way. to do every thing in a proper manner, in the proper season, and without any bustle, *Etc. Hemo*.

DOSSIE, *adj.* Applied to a person who acts in the manner described above, *ibid.*

DOSSIE, *s.* A neat, well dressed person, always applied to one of a small size. *Lanark's Roxb.*

DOSSINS, *s. pl.* Human excrement, Upp. Clydes.

DOSSLIK, *adv.* Naively but stately, giving the idea of Horace's *Mandatis simplex*, *ibid.*

DOSNESS, *s.* Neatness conjoined with simplicity, *ibid.*

DOST UP, *part.* Dressed spruce. *Kennedy*.

DOT, *s.* 1. A dotard. *Sir Tristram*. 2. A state of stupor. *Z. Boyd*.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE, *adj.* Used to denote inequality in motion. *H. Mid-Loth.* More properly, I should think, *dot-and-go-on*. "*Dot and Go One*, to waddle," *Grose's Class. Dict.* (The expression seems to be borrowed from the phrase used by a learner in the process of simple addition).

DOTAD, *part. pa.* Endowed. *Bellenden.*

To DOTCH, *v. n.* To dangle, *Upp. Clydes.* A provincial variety of *Dodge*, *v.*, *q. v.*

DOTE, *s.* A dowry; marriage portion, *Aberd.* *Synon. Tocker.*—*Lat. dos, dot-is.*

DOTED, *part. pa.* Given as a donation. *Arts Ja. VI.*

DOTHER, *s.* Daughter, *Ang. Ross.*

DOTHIRLIE, *adj.* What belongs to a daughter. *Aberd. Reg.*

To DOTTAR, **DOTHIE**, **DOTTER**, *v. n.* 1. To become stupid. *Boergeren.* 2. To roam with the appearance of stupor or fatuity, *S. David. Seas.* *V. DOTTEN.*

DOTTLE, *s.* A small particle, *S. Dot, E.*

DOTTLE, *adj.* In a state of dotage, *S.*—*Teut. verdoelt, repuerascens.*

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* To be in a state of dotage or stupor, *Moray, Aberd.*

To DOTTLE, *v. n.* To move in a hobbling way. A small pony, that takes very short steps, is said to be a *dottlin* creature, *Loth.* Perhaps radically the same with *Toddle*, *q. v.*

DOTTLE, *s.* A stopper or stopple.

DOTTLE, *s.* The refuse of a pipe of tobacco; what is left at the bottom of the pipe, *Loth. Fife.*—*Su. G. doft, Isl. duft, pulvis, duft-a, pulverem ejicere.*

DOTTLIT, *part. adj.* In a state of dotage, *S. B.* Perhaps rather more emphatical than *Dottit*.

DOVATT, *s.* A thin turf; the same with *Divet.* *Acts Cha. I.*

DOUBLE, *adj.* Applied to capital letters in the alphabet; as, "a double letter," a capital letter.

Aberd. Partly exemplified in *E. double U*, *i. e. W. W.* *Beattie's P.* *Syn. Muckle*; as "muckle a," or *A.*

DOUBLE, **DOWBLE**, *s.* An exact copy; a duplicate, *S. Baillie.*

To DOUBLE, *v. a.* To take a duplicate of, *id.*

DOUBLE-SIB, *adj.* Related both by father and mother, *S. V. Sib.*

DOUBLET, **DOWBLET**, *s.*—*Fr. doublet*, "a jewel, or stone of two pieces, joined or glued together," *Cotgr.*

DOUBLET, *s.* A jacket, or inner waistcoat. *To Dress one's Doublet*, to give one a sound drubbing, *S. B. Meston's P.*

DOUBTIT, *adj.* Held in awe; reboubted. *Pitcottie.* *O. Fr. dout-er, craindre, redoubter; douté, crainte, redouté.*

DOUCE, **DOUSE**, *adj.* 1. Sedate; sober; not light or frivolous, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Modest, as opposed to light or wanton conduct, *S.* 3. Of a respectable character, *S. Burns*. 4. Soft; soothing; as applied to music.—*Fr. doux, douce*, mild, gentle; *Dan. duus*, *id.*

To DOUCE, *v. a.* To knock, *Fife. A. Douglas.*—The same with *Doyce*, *Ang.*, and *Dusch*, *q. v.*

DOUCE, *s.* A stroke; a blow, *S. V. the v.*, and *Dowst*, *Todd.*

DOUCE-GAUN, *adj.* Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct, *Buchan. Tarras's Poems.*

DOUCELY, *adv.* Soberly; prudently; sedately, *S. Burns.*

DOUCENESS, *s.* Sobriety; sedateness; decency, *S. Galt.*

DOUCHERIE, *s.* A dukedom. *R. Ceilyear.*

DOUCHT (*putt.*), *s.* A stroke or blow, *Buchan.*—*Gael. doichte*, denotes pangs; *Teut. docken*, dare pugnare, ingerere verbera.

DOUCHTY, **DUGHTIE**, *adj.* 1. Valiant; courageous; like *E. doughty*. 2. It is now almost entirely confined to bodily strength; powerful, vigorous; *synon. Shuffe, S.* 3. It is also used ironically, as in *E.* "That's a *dughtie* dird, indeed;" especially if one, after promising much, performs little, *S.—A. S. dohtig*, nobilis, strenuus, fortis.

DOUD, *s.* A woman's cap with a caul, *Ang.*

DOUDLAR, *s.* The roots of the Bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifolia*, *Linn.*; an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality, sometimes used as a stomachic, *Roxb. A. Scott's P.*

To DOUDLE, *v. a.* To dandle. *V. DOODLE.*

DOUDLE, *s.* The root of the common Reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found, partially decayed, in morasses, of which the children in the South of *S.* make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients, *Roxb.*—Perhaps *C. B. deodawl*, "enunciative speaking."

To DOVE, *v. n.* To be in a doting state; to be half asleep, *Fife.* *Synon. Dover, q. v.*—It is evidently the same with *Su. G. dofw-a*, stupere; *Teut. doov-en*, delirare.

DOVE-DOCK, *s.* The Coltsfoot. *Agr. Surv. Caith.*

To DOVER, *v. a.* Used as signifying to stun; to stupify, *Ettr. For.*; but *Dáver* is the proper pronunciation. *Hogg. V. DAUER, DAIVER.*

To DOVER, *v. n.* To slumber, *S.*; *synon. sloom, S. B. A. Douglas.*—*Isl. dofw-a*, stupere.—*Isl. dur-a* is rendered by *Halderson*, per intervalla dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word.

DOVER, *s.* A slumber, *S.*—*Isl. dur*, somnis levis.

DOVERIN, *part. adj.* Occasional; rare.

DOUERIT, **DOWERIT**, *part. pa.* Drowsy. *Douglas.*

DOUF, **DOOF**, *s.* A dull stupid fellow. *Dunbar.*

To DOUF, *v. n.* To become dull. *To douf and stupe*, to be in a state of languor and partial stupor, *Loth. V. Dowf, DOLF, adj.*

To DOUF on, *v. n.* To continue in a slumbering state, *Selkirks.*—Evidently the same with *Su. G. dofw-a*, stupefacere, hebetare, stupere. *V. Dowf, adj.*

To DOUFF, *v. a.* To strike forcibly; as, *Ye've douff't your ba' o'er the dika.* You have driven your ball over the wall, *Loth.*—*Belg. doff-en*, to push, to beat; or from *E. Doff, v.*

DOUFF, *s.* A dull, heavy blow, *Aberd.*

DOUFNESS, *s.* Dulness; melancholy, *S.*

DOUGH, *s.* Expl. "a dirty, useless, untidy, ill-dressed person," *Roxb.*—Probably a metaph. use of the *E.* term, as denoting the material of bread; especially as *Daighie* is used in a similar sense, and *Isl. deig*. *V. DAIGH.*

DOUGHT, *s.* 1. Strength; power, *Ayrs. Picken.*—*A. S. duguth*, virtus, valor, potentia; from *dug-an*, valere. 2. A deed; an exploit, *Fife.*

DOUGLAS GROAT. The name of a groat of the reign of James V. *Pitcottie.*

DOVIE, *adj.* Stupid; having the appearance of mental imbecility, *Fife.* Hence,

DOVIE, *s.* A person of this description, *ibid.*—*Su. G. dofw-a, dofw-a*, stupefacere, hebetare; *dofw-a*, stupere; *doef*, stupidus; *Isl. doft*, torpor, *dofta*, ignavus, &c. *V. Dowf*, and *DAW, s. 1.*

To DOUK, **Dowk**, **DOOK**, *v. a.* To plunge into water; to put under water. *Douglas.*

To DOUK, *v. n.* 1 To dive under water, to duck, 8. 2 To bathe.—Belg. *duck-en*, id.

DOUK, *s.* 1 The act of plunging into water, 8. 2 The state of being drenched with rain, 8. *The Har'at Rip.*

DOUK, *s.* The quantity of ink taken up by the pen, *Upp. Lanarka*, *q.* a dip of ink, or a stollum.

To DOUK, *v. n.* 1 To make obeisance by inclining the head or body in a hasty and awkward manner, 8. 2 To incline the head, for any purpose, in an unseemly way, as, in drinking, &c., 8.—*Teut. duycken*, *verturnen capitis demittere*, *caput demittere*, *inclinare*. *Kilian*

DOUKAB, *s.* A water-fowl; called also *Willie-fisher*, *Dumfr.* This seems to be the *Dudapper*, or *Ducker*, *Colymbus auritus*, *Linn.*

DOUL'D, *part. pa.* Fatigued, *Fife.* *A. Douglas*. *V. Dour.*

DOULE, *s.* A fool. *Huntley*—*A. S. dola*, *fatuus*.

DOULE PALE. A pall, now called a mort-cloth, 8. *Inventories*

DOUNCALLING, *s.* Depreciation by public proclamation. "*Douncalling of the dolouris [dollars]*" *Aberd. Rep.*

DOUN DING, *s.* Sleet or snow, *Fife*, *syn. Onding*, from the prep. *down*, *down*, and *díng*, to drive.

DOUNG, *part. pa.* Struck, beaten. *V. Dine*, *v.* sense 3.

DOUNGOUN, *s.* 1 The strongest tower belonging to a fortress. *Barbour* 2 A tower in general. *Lyndsay* *Fr. donjon*

DOUNHAD, *s.* Any thing that depresses one, whether in regard to growth or external circumstances. Thus, it is said of a puny child who has not grown to proportion to its years, "*Illness has been a greil dounhad.*" 8. *B. Fife.*

DOUNHADDIN', *part. adj.* Depressing, in what way soever, *ibid.* *q. holding down*

DOUNNING, *adv.* A little way downwards, *Stirlings.*

DOUNPUTTING, *s.* Dejection, as by dethronement, 8. Also the act of putting to death violently. *Pit-scottie.*

DOUNSETTING, *s.* The setting of the sun.

DOUNT, *s.* A stroke, a blow. *V. Dunt*, *s.*

DOUNTAKING, *s.* Reduction in price

To DOUNTHRAW, *v. a.* To overthrow. *Nicol Burns.*—*A. S. a dūn*, *deorum*, and *throw an*, *jacere*

To DOUN THEING, *v. a.* 1 To overthrow. *Lyndsay* 2 To undervalue. *Douglas*. *V. Thring.*

DOUNTHROUGH, *adv.* In the low or flat country as, "*I'm gaun dounthrough.*" I am going to the lower part of the country. "*He bides dounthrough,*" he resides in the lower part, &c., *Clydes*, 8. *B. V. Utterbourn*

DOUNWITH, *adj.* Descending, as, *A dounwith road*, opposed to an acclivity, 8.

DOUNWITH, *adv.* 1 Downwards, 8. *Wallace*. 2 As a *s.* To the *Dounwith*, downwards, 8. 3. Metaph used to denote a fall from rank or state, as contrasted with elevation, 8. *Kelly*—*A. S. adun*, *deorum*, and *with*, *verius*.

To DOUP, *v. n.* 1 To incline the head or shoulders downwards with a sudden jerk, 8. *Evergreen* 2 To lour, to become gloomy, applied to the weather. *Lanarka* 3 Denoting the approach of evening, as, "*The day is douping down.*" *s.* *s.* the gloom of night is beginning to approach, *ibid.*—*Teut. duppen*, *veritatem capitis demittere*.

DOUP In a doup, *adv.* In a moment. *Ramsey.*

DOUP, *Dowr*, *Dole*, *s.* 1 The breech or buttocks, 8. *Ramsey*. 2 The bottom, or extremity of any thing. *Kiddington* 3 A cavity, 8. *Ferguson*. *Doup an' Hout.* A mole of building dykes with boulders, *Aberd.*—*lat. doef*, *clausa*, *posterior pars basale*.

DOUP SCOUR, *s.* A fall on the buttocks, as, "*I'll gi'e ye a doup-scur,*" *Aberd.*

DOUR, *Dour*, *adj.* 1 Hard. *Lyndsay* 2 Bold; intrepid. *Douglas*. 3 Hardy, *synon* with *derf*. *Douglas* 4 Inflexible, obstinate, 8. *Douglas* 5 Stern, a *dour* look, 8. *Wallace*. 6 Severe, applied to the weather, 8. *Burns* 7 Slow in growth; applied to vegetation, *Loth.* 8 Impracticable, applied to soil that defeats all the labour of the husbandman, 8. 9. Unteachable; slow in receiving learning, as, "*He's very dour at his fare,*" *Fife*, 8. *B.* 10. It is sometimes applied to ice that is not smooth and slippery, as signifying that one moves on it with difficulty, *Loth. Clydes.* *Syn. haugh*, 8. *B.*—*lat. durus*. *O B draw*, *awlae*.

DOURDUN, *s.* Appearance, *Ayrsh. Beaufreys*. *C B. dwyre*, to appear, to rise up into view, *dwyrenad*, a rising into view.

DOURIN' *part. pr.* Apparently a contraction of *dourin'*, *s. doring*, *slumbering*. *Tannahill.*

DOURLY, *adv.* 1 Without mercy. *Lyndsay*. 2 Pertinaciously. *Bannatyne Poems*—*lat. durus*, *hard*.

DOURNES, *Doorness*, *s.* Obstinacy, sullenness, 8. *Saxon and Gael*

DOUR-SEED, *s.* The name given to a late species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening. *Ag. Sarn. Mid Loth.*

DOURTY, *Log dourty*. *Gowan and Gof.*

DOUSE, *adj.* Solid. *V. Doven.*

LOUSE, *s.* A blow, a stroke, *V. Doven.*

To DOUSE the Sails. A sea-term, to let the sails fall down suddenly, on account of a sudden squall, *Forth of Forth*. *V. Douch*, *renae* 3

To DOUSE a Ball, *v. a.* To throw it away as useless; properly by striking it off from the course, *Loth.* *V. Dorca*, and *Douch*, *v.*

To DOUSLE, *Dowle*, *v. a.* To beat soundly, *Roxb.* This is evidently a diminutive from *Douse*, a blow, or the *v. to Douse*.

To DOUT, *v. a.* To fear, to venerate. *Poems 16th Cent*. *V. Downt*

DOUT, *Dours*, *s.* 1 Fear, 8. *Barbour* 2 Ground of apprehension. *Wynlown*.—*Fr. doute*, *id.*, *Lat. dubitare*

DOUTCANCE, *s.* Doubt. *Lyndsay*.—*Fr. doubtance*.

DOU-TET, *part. pa.* For *dotet*, *s. e.*, endowed. *Poems 16th Cent*

DOUTH, *adj.* 1 Dull, dispirited, melancholy, *Selkirk*. *Hogg* 2 Gloomy, causing melancholy, *Dowr*, *syn.* *Etr. For*, *id.*

DOUTH, *adj.* Snug, comfortable; in easy circumstances, *Loth.*

DOUTISH, *adj.* Doubtful, *Twedd.*

DOUTSUM, *adj.* 1 Hesitating. *Not Obs.* 2 Uncertain as to the event. *Bellenden.*

To DOW, *v. n.* 1 To be able. *Frst docht*, *dought*, *Dunbar*—*A. S. dagan*, *valere* 2 To avail to profit. *Douglas* 3 With a negative affixed, it denotes that reluctance which arises from mere want, or the imaginary incapacity which is produced by indolence. The phrase, "*I douna rise,*" does not signify real inability to get up, but reluctance to exert one's self so far, the cannot be fashed sort of state, 8.

4. It denotes inability to endure, in whatever sense. "He *downs* be contradicted," he cannot bear contradiction. "They *downs* be beaten," they cannot submit to be defeated, South of S. 5. To dare, *Aberd.*—Teut. *doogh-en*, prodesse.
- DOW**, *s.* Worth; avail. *Gl. Sibb.*—Teut. *doogh*, *commendum*.
- DOW**, *s.* 1. A dove, *S. Douglas.*—A. S. *duma*, Dan. *dus*, id. 2. A fondling term, *S. Old Mortality.*
- TO DOW**, *v. n.* 1. To thrive, as to health, *S. Ross.* 2. To thrive, in a moral sense, *S.*—Alem. *douch-en*, *dab-en*, *crecere*, *proficere*.
- TO DOW**, *v. n.* 1. To fade; to wither, *S. Ferguson.* 2. To lose freshness, *S. Ramsay.* 3. To dose, *S. B. Ross.* 4. To neglect, *S. B. Morison.* 5. The part. *dow'd* is applied to meat presented in a lukewarm state, *Roxb.*—Alem. *douu-en*, *perire*.
- TO DOW**, *v. a.* Expl. "To go quickly; to hasten," *Mearns*; with the pron. following; as, "Ye'll *dow* ye dcune to yon change-house." *Old Song.*
- DOWATT**, *s.* A thin, flat turf; the same with *Diest*. *q. v. Acts Ja. VI.*
- DOWATTY**, *a.* A silly, foolish person, *Edin.*—Perhaps a corr. of *E. dowdy*. But *V. DAW*, a sluggard.
- DOWBART**, *s.* A stupid fellow. *Dunbar.* *V. Dow-FART.*
- DOWBRECK**, *s.* A species of fish, *Aberd.*—Gael. *dubhbrec*, a smelt.
- DOWCATE**, *s.* A pigeon-house; pronounced *Deekit*. *Acts Ja. IV.*
- DOWCHSPERIS**, *Dowsy Pairs*, *s. pl.* The twelve peers, the supposed companions of *K. Arthur*. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *les douz pers*, or *pairs*.
- DOWED**, *pret.* Was able, South of S. *Antiquary.* *V. Dow, v.*
- DOWE**, *DOLF*, *adj.* 1. Destitute of courage or animation, *S. Douglas.* 2. Melancholy; gloomy, *S. Ramsay.* 3. Lethargic. *Douglas.* 4. Hollow; applied to sound, *S.* 5. Silly; frivolous, *S. Burns.* 6. Inert; wanting force for vegetation, applied to ground; *dowf land* or *ground*, *Loth.* and other counties.—*Su. G. doef*, id. 7. Wanting the kernel or substance; a *doufnit*, a rotten nut, *S.* 8. Dull to the eye; thick; as, "a *dowf* day;" a hazy day; a phrase used by old people, *Loth.* 9. Unfeeling; unimpressible, *Galloway.*—*Su. G. dauf*, *stupidus*; *Isl. dapp-r*, *subtristis*.
- DOWFART**, *DUFART*, *adj.* 1. Destitute of spirit, *S.*; pron. as *Gr. v. Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. Dumpish; melancholy, *S.* 3. Feeble; inefficient, *S.*—From *dowf*, and *Su. G. art*, Belg. *aert*, disposition.
- DOWFART**, *DOOFART*, *s.* A dull, inactive fellow, *S. Ramsay.*
- DOWY**, *DOWIE*. *V. DOLLY.*
- DOWYD**, *pret.* Endowed. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *dou-er*.
- DOWIELY**, *adv.* 1. Sadly, *S. M'Neill.* 2. Causing the feeling of dreariness and melancholy, *S. B.*
- DOWKAR**, *s.* A diver. *Kennedy.*—*Su. G. dokare*, Belg. *duycker*, id.
- DOWL**, *s.* A large piece; as, "*Dowls of cheese*." *Fife*; *synon. Dawd.*—Apparently the same with *E. dole*, which has been usually derived from A. S. *dael-an*, to divide.
- DOWLESS**, *adj.* 1. Feeble; without energy. "*Dowless*, more commonly *Thowless* or *Thawless*, void of energy," *Gl. Sibb. Roxb. V. DOLLES.* 2. Unhealthy, *Ayr. Picken. V. Dow*, to thrive.
- TO DOWLCAP**, *v. a.* To cover the head, especially by drawing up a part of the dress with this view, or by pulling any thing over it, *Ettr. For. Hogg.*—*Su. G. doelja*, to conceal, to hide. and *Su. G. kappa*; Dan. *kappe*, a long and wide gown, a cloak. Thus, to *dowlicap* might signify, to cover or conceal the head in the lap of one's cloak or mantle.
- DOWLIE-HORN**, *s.* A horn that hangs down, *Ettr. For.*
- DOWLIE-HORN'T**, *adj.* Having drooping horns, *ibid*—Perhaps from *O. B. dól*, a wind, bow, or turn, *dolen*, id., *dolen-u*, to curve, to bend, or bow, to wind round.
- DOWNA**. 1. Expressive of inability; as, *I downa*, I am not able, *S.* 2. Occasionally denoting want of inclination, even reluctance or disgust, *S. V. Dow, v. n.*
- DOWNA DO**. Exhaustion of age. *Burns.*
- DOWNANS**, *s. pl.* Green hillocks, *Ayrs. Burns.*—Teut. *duynen*, sand-hills or hillocks; Gael. *duman*, "a little hill or fort." *V. DUN.*
- DOWN-BY**, *adv.* Downwards; implying the idea that the distance is not great.
- DOWNCAST**, *s.* Overthrow, *S.*
- DOWNCOME**, *Downcome*, *s.* 1. Act of descending. *Douglas.* 2. A fall, in whatever sense, *S.* 3. Overthrow. *Ruddiman.* 4. Degradation in rank, *S. Blackw. Mag.*
- DOWN-DING**, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain. *Synon. Even-down-pour, Aberd. Mearns.*
- DOWNDRAUGHT**, *s.* Whatsoever depresses, *S. Picken's Poems.*
- DOWNDRAW**, *s.* 1. Overloading weight. The same with *Downdraught*, *Ayrs. Picken.* 2. Some untoward circumstance in one's lot; as, a profligate son is said to be "*a downdraw in a family*." It is used to denote anything that hangs as a dead weight on one, *Roxb.*
- DOWN-DRUG**, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world, *Banffs.*
- DOWNE-COMMING**, *s.* Descent; the act of descending. *Forbes on the Revelation.*
- DOWNE-GETTING**, *s.* Success in obtaining a reduction. *Aberd. Reg.*
- DOWNFALL**, *Downfa'*, *s.* 1. A declivity in ground; a slope, *Ettr. Forr. Hogg.* 2. *Winter downfall*, the practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous, *S. A. Agr. Surv. Peeb.*
- DOWN-HEARTED**, *adj.* Dejected, *S. Galt.*
- DOWN-I-THE-MOUTH** (pron. *doon*), *adj.* Dejected; as, *He's aw down i' the mouth wi' that news*, *S.* This seems exactly analogous to the *E.* term *chop-fallen*. *Picken.*
- DOWN-LYING**, *s.* The act of taking a position before a fortified place, in order to besiege it. *Monro's Exped.*
- DOWNLYING**, *s.* The state of parturition. *At the down-lying*, about to be brought to bed, *S. Annals of the Parish.*
- DOWNLOOK**, *s.* 1. Dissatisfaction, or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance. *Pitcottie.* 2. Scorn; contempt, *S. Ross.*
- DOWNMOST**, *Downermost*, *adj.* Farthest down, *S.* The latter is used, *Peebles. Jacobite Relics.*
- DOWN-POUR**, *s.* An excessively heavy fall of rain, *S. Agr. Surv. Hebrides.* In the South of S. this word is generally conjoined with *even*; as, an *even-down-pour*.
- DOWN-POURING**, *s.* Effusion, *S.*
- DOWN-SEAT**, *s.* Settlement as to situation, *S. O. Galt's Entail.*

DOWNSET, *s.* 1. A beginning in any line of business, implying the idea of situation, an establishment, *S. Marriage*. 2. Any thing that produces great depression as a *downset of work*, such work as overpowers with fatigue. It is also applied to calamitous events, which humble pride, or injure the worldly circumstances; as, *He has gotten a dreadful downset*, *S.*

DOWNSITTING, *s.* Session of a court, *S. Baillie*.
AT A DOWNSITTING To do any thing at a *downsitting*, to do it all at once; to do it without rising, *S. Scales-runt*.

DOWN STROY, *v. a.* To destroy. *Skinner*.

DOWNTAK, *s.* Cause of imbecility, *S.*

To **DOWP** down, *v. n.* *V. Doup*, *v.*

DOWRE. *Q.* dourly, hardly. *Wyntown*.

DOWRIER, **DOWARIAR**, *s.* Dowager. *Acts Mary*.—*Fr. Douairiere*, *id.*

DOWS, *s. pl.* Pigeons.

To **SHOOT AMONG THE DOWS**. To fabricate; to relate stories in conversation without the slightest foundation, *Ang.*, equivalent to the *E.* phrase, to draw a long bow.

A **SHOT AMONG THE DOWS**. A phrase applied to any thing that is done at random, *E. Loth.*

DOWTIT *part. pa.* Feared *Barbour*.—*Fr. doubter*, to dread.

DOXIE, *adj.* Lazy; restive, *S.*—*Isl. dox-a*, to delay, *dox*, inactivity.

DOZ'D, *part. adj.* Applied to things in an unsound state, as, "*doz'd timber*," "*a doz'd rail*," wood, or a rope that are unfit for use, *S. V. Daise*, *s.* and *v.*

DOZE, *s.* A dose. as much as one takes at a time. *A dose o' rum. Ross*.

* To **DOZE**, *v. n.* A boy's top is said to *doze*, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all, *S.*—*Isl. dos*, languor, *Dan. does er*, to lay asleep, *doesip*, sleepy; *A. S. doers*, hebes, dull, stupid.

To **DOZE**, *Dose*, *v. a.* To *dose a top*; to bring a top into such a rapid but equable motion, that its rotation is scarcely discernible to the eye, *S.*, *q.* to make it *dose* or apparently to fall asleep. *Blackwood*.

DOZE BROWN, *adj.* Denoting a snuff colour, or that of the fox, *Fife*.

To **DOZEN**, *Dosen*, *v. a.* 1 To stupefy. *Barbour*. 2 To benumb. *Dosen* with cold, *S.* 3. Used to denote the exanimating effects of a life of idleness. 4. Denoting impotency. *Ramsay*—*Su. G. daut*, stupefied, *Isl. das-ast*, languere.

To **DOZEN**, *v. n.* To become torpid *S.*, *ib.*

To **DRAB**, *v. a.* To spot, to stain, *Aberd.*

DRAB, *s.* A spot, a stain, *ibid.*—*Dan. draabe*, a drop, *A. S. drabbe*, faeces, *Teut. drabbe*, faex, *drabbigh*, feculentus.

To **DRAULE**, **DRAUBLE**, **DRAIBLE**, *v. a.* 1 To befoul, to slobber, *S.* 2 To besmear.

DRAULE, *s.* Perhaps a servant. *Houlate*.

DRAIBLES, **DRAIBLES**, *s. pl.* Spots of dirt, or drops of liquid food allowed to fall on the clothes, when one is eating, *S.*

DRAIBLOCH (*gull*), *s.* Refuse, trash as, the smallest kind of potatoes, not fully grown, are called mere *drabloch* *Fife*. The same term is applied to bad butcher-meat. *Teut. drabble* is rendered *dregg*, *Belg. drabbig*, muddy. Thus the term might be borrowed from *liquors*. *Gael. draibh*, is evidently allied, signifying grains, and *draibhag*, *dregg*, *loos*.

DRAICILE, *s.* One who is slow in doing any thing,

who moves as if dragging himself along, *Ettr. For.* *V. Draton*, *v.*

DRAFF, *s.* 1. Grains, *S. Wallace*. 2. Metaph., any moral imperfection, *S.*—*Teut. 1st. draff*, aliquam excoctae.

DRAFF CHEAP, *adj.* Low-priced, *q.* cheap as grains, *Renfrews. Tannahill*.

DRAFFY, *adj.* Of inferior quality, applied to liquor brewed from malt, in allusion to the grains, *S. B. Skinner's Misc. Poet.*

DRAFF POCK, *s.* 1 A sack for carrying grains, *S.* 2. Metaph., any imperfection. *S. Prov.*

DRA, *s.* A toil, a hindrance, an encumbrance, *Aberd. Mearns*, *q.* what one is obliged to drag after one. *W. Heattie*.

DRAGGLE, *s.* A feeble ill-grown person, *Ayr. Train's Poet Rec. V. Wallidrag*.

DRAGON, *s.* A paper kite, *S.*

DRAGOONER, *s.* A dragoon. *Spalding*.

DRAGOUN, *s.* To raise dragoon, to give up to military execution. *Barbour*.

DRAIBLY, *adj.* Spotted with drables. *S.*

DRAIBLY, *s.* A bib, or small piece of linen used to cover a child's breast, to preserve its clothes from being soiled with drops or clots of liquid food, *Loth. Fife*.

DRAICH, **DRACHIE** (*gull*), *s.* A lazy lumpish, useless person, *Peebles*. This seems to claim a common origin with *Drack*, *adv.* slow, *q. v.*

DRAIBILT, *part. pa.* Bespattered, *Fife*.

DRAIF FORE. Drove away. *Belenden*.

DRAIG, **DRAIK**, **DRECK**, *s.* "A word which frequently makes part of the name of a dirty low lying place. In this manner it is used in "*Murphy draig*," *Gl. Andry R. Mostfa draig*, South of *S. Teut. drack*, coenum, lutum, *Su. G. draego*, *Isl. dragg-ier*, faex.

DRAIGLE, *s.* A small quantity of any thing, *S.* *Synon. Dreggle*, *q. v. Campbell*.

DRAIKS, *s.* In the draiks, in a slovenly disordered state *S. B. Popular Ball.*

To **DRAKE**, **DRAIK**, **DRAWE**, *v. a.* To drench, *S. Rannatyne Poems*—*1st. drack-ia*, aquis obruo.

DRAM, *adj.* 1 Melancholy, *S. B. Drum*, *synon. Douglas*. 2. Indifferent, *S. B. Ross*. *1st. dramma*, melancholicus.

DRAM HEARTED, *adj.* Depressed in spirit, *E. Loth.*

DRAMOCK, **DRAWHACH**, **DARMOCK**, *s.* 1 Meal and water mixed in a raw state, *S. Watson's Coll.*—*(Isl. drauing*. 2. Any thing boiled to the state of pulp, *Ang.*

DRANDERING, *s.* The chorus of a song, *Ayr.*—Perhaps from *Gael. drandan*, "humming noise or singing" *Shaw*.

To **DRAngle**, *v. n.* To loiter behind others on a road, *Loth. Drutle syon. Harri's Rig.* Apparently a dimin. from *Dring*, *v. n.*

To **DRANT**, **DRANT**, *v. n.* 1 To drawl, or draw out one's words, *S.* 2 To pass in a tedious way, *S. Ferguson*—*1st. dryn*, *drande* saugire, *Dan. drant-er*, 'to tarry, loiter, linger' *Walt.*

DRANT, **DRANT**, *s.* 1 A drawing enunciation, *S. Ramsay*. 2. A slow and dull tune, *S.*

DRAONACH, *s.* An appellat on given by the Gaelic to the Picts, Highlands of *S.*

DRA, *s.* 1 A drop, *S. Cron. S. P.* 2. A small quantity of drink, *S. Ross*.

To **DRA**, *v. n.* 1 To drop *S. S. Prov.* 2. To fall individually, as, "*Auld folk are e'en droppin' awa*," *s. s.*, dying one after another, *S.* 3. To demand

from a high perpendicular place, not by leaping, but by letting go one's hold. It is used both as *v. a.* and *n.*; as, "He *drappit* the wa," i. e., the wall; or, "He *drappit frae* the window."

DRAP-DE-BERRY, s. Fine woollen cloth, made at Berry in France. *Watson's Coll.*

DRAP IN THE HOUSE. "There's a *drap* i' the house," a proverbial phrase used to intimate that there is some person in company who cannot be trusted, and that therefore others must be on their guard as to all that they say or do, *S.* Borrowed from the evident insufficiency of a roof or wall which admits the rain.

DRAPPIE, s. A diminutive from *Drap*, as signifying a very small portion of liquor, *S.* *Burns.*

DRAPPIT EGGS. Fried eggs; *q. dropped* into the frying-pan, *S.*

DRAPS, s. pl. *Lead draps*, small shot of every description, *S.*

To DRATCH, DRETCH, v. n. To linger, *S. B.*—*Isl. dratt-a*, segniter procedere.

To DRAUCHT, v. a. To draw the breath in long convulsive throbs, *S.*—*Sw. dragas*, id.

DRAUCHT TRUMPET. War trumpet. *Douglas.*

DRAUCHT, DRAUGHT, s. Lineament of the face. *Z. Boyd.* 2. An artful scheme, *S.* *Rutherford.*—*Tent. draght*, vestigium.

DRAUCHT, s. The entrails of a calf or sheep; the pluck, *S.*

To DRAUCHT, v. a. To make a selection in a flock by choosing out and selling off the bad, *S. O.* *Agr. Surv. Gall.*

DRAUCHT EWE. A ewe that is not reckoned fit for breeding, that is picked out from the rest either for being fattened, or if already fat, for being sold, *Roxb. Syn. Cast Ewe.*

DRAUCHTIE, DRAUGHTY, adj. 1. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes, *S.* *Galt.* 2. Artful; crafty; applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse, *S. ibid.*

DRAUCHTS, DRAUGHTS, s. pl. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing, *Galloway. Tails, Clyde.*

DRAUGHT, s. A draft for money, *S.* *Ross.*

DRAVE, s. 1. A drove of cattle, *S.* 2. A shoal of fishes, *S.* *Statist. Acc.* 3. A crowd, *S.*—*A. S. draf*, agmen.

To DRAUK, v. a. To drench; to soak, *Galloway. Rem. Niths. Song. V. DRAKE.*

DRAW, s. A halliard; a sea term, *Shetl.*—*Isl. drag-reip*, funis ductorius, from *drag-a*, to draw.

* **To DRAW, v. n.** 1. To be drawn out in spinning. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To filter; to ooze, *S. B.*

To DRAW over, v. n. To be delayed. *Pitcottie.*

To DRAW to or till, v. a. "It'll *draw to* rain;" a phrase commonly used, when, from the appearance of the atmosphere, it is believed that ere long there will be rain, *S.* This is a *Sw.* idiom.

To DRAW to or till, v. n. Gradually to come to a state of affection, or at least of compliance; as, "For as skeigh she looks, she'll *draw till* him yet," *S.*

To DRAW to a head. To approach to a state of ripeness, *S.* *Spalding.*

To DRAW one's Pass. To give over. *Shirrefs.*

To DRAW up with. 1. To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy; used in a general sense, *S.* 2. To be in a state of courtship, *S.* *Galt.*

DRAWARIS or CLAITHE. Those who stretch out cloth so as to make it measure more than it ought to do. *Acts Ja. V.*

* **DRAWBACK, s.** A hinderance; an obstruction, *S.*

DRAWIN CLAITH. Cloth drawn out so as to make it measure more than it ought to do. *Acts Ja. V.*

To DRAWL, v. n. To be slow in action, *S.*—*Tent. drael-en*, cunctari.

DRAWLIE, adj. Slow, and at the same time slovenly, *Lanarka.*—*Tent. Draeligh*, cunctabundus, deses, ignavus; from *drael-en*, cunctari, tardare.

DRAWLING, s. 1. Bog Cotton, or Moss-crop, a plant, *Peebles. Pennecuik.* 2. The *Scirpus caespitosus*, *Linn. V. Ling.*

To DRE, DREH, DREY, v. a. To endure, *S.* *Barbour.*—*A. S. dreog-an*, pati.

* **To DREAD, v. a.** To suspect. This sense is, I believe, pretty general throughout *S.* This is merely an oblique use of the term as signifying to fear.

DREAD, s. Suspicion; as, "I hae an ill *dread* o' you;" I have great suspicion of you, *S.*

DREADER, s. One given to suspect others, *S.*; pron. *q. dreeder.* *S. Prov.* "Ill doers are aye ill *dreaders.*"

* **To DREAM.** An old rhyme has been transmitted in Teviotdale concerning *dreaming of the dead.*

To dream of the dead before day,
Is hasty news and soon away.

DREAMING-BREAD. 1. The designation given to bride's cake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. A piece of this cake, when slept on, is believed to possess the virtue of making the person *dream* of his or her sweetheart, *S.* 2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment which covers the posteriors of the infant, and afterwards divided among the young people that they may sleep over it, *S.* *Marriage.*

DREARYSOME, adj. Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness, *S. B. Ross.*—*A. S. dreorig*, moestus, and *som*, similis. Dull.

DRECHOUR, s. A lingerer. *Colkelbie Sow. V. DRATCH, DRETCH, v. to linger.*

DRED, pret. Dreaded. *Bellenden.*—*A. S. adraed-an*, timere.

DREDGE-BOX, s. A flour-box, with holes perforated in the lid, *S.* *Dredger, E.; Bailey, Todd. Galt's Steam Boat.*

DREDOUR, DRIDDER, s. 1. Dread; *drither*, *S. B. Douglas.* 2. Apprehension, *S. B.*—*A. S. draed*, timor.

DREEL, s. A swift violent motion, *S.* *Skinner.*—*A dreel o' wind*, "a hurricane, blowing weather," *Gl.*

To DREEL, v. n. 1. To move quickly, *Ang. Ross.* 2. To carry on work with a speedy motion, *S. B. Farmer's Ha.*—*Tent. drill-en*, motitare.

DREEN, part. pa. Driven, South of *S.*

DREFYD, pret. Drave. *Wallace.*

DREG, s. A very small quantity of any liquid, *S.* The *S.* retains the singular form of *Isl. dreg*, *Su. G. draegg*, faex.

DREGGLE, s. A small drop of any liquid, *S.*—*Su. G. dregel*, saliva.

DREGY, DERGY, DIRGIE, s. 1. The funeral service. *Dunbar.* 2. The computation of the funeral company after the interment, *S.* *Herd.*—From the *Lat.* word *dirige*, frequently repeated in the office for the dead.

To DREGLE, DRAIGLE, v. n. To be tardy, *S. V. DREICH.*

DREG-POT, s. A tea-pot, *Gl. Picken, S. O.* This seems to be merely a corr. of *Track-pot*, *q. v.*

DREICH, DREEGH, s. A stunted, dwarfish person, *Roxb.*; merely the provincial pron. of *Dreich*, *q. v.*

DREICH, *Draich*, *adj* 1. Slow, *S. Ross*. 2. Tedious, wearisome, *S. Montgomerie*. 3. Denoting distance of situation *Ratoun*—Goth *drig dring-r* prolixus.
DREICH, *Draich* *On draich*, *adv* 1. At a slow pace, *Douglas*. 2. At a distance *Bellenden*.
DREICH *a drawn* Applied to one who is slow in making ready to move from a place, who makes little progress in the necessary preparation, *S*.
DREICHLIE, *adv* Slowly, as denoting long continuance, *S. Ross Colyear*.
DREICHNESS, *s* Slowness, tediousness, *S*.
DREIK, *s* Excrement—*Teut. drock*. *Gl. Sibb.*—*A. S. drop-an*, *Isl. dreip-a*, *id*.
To DREIP, *v. n.* 1. To fall in drops, *S.*, to drip, *E.*—*A. S. drop-an*, *Isl. dreip-a*, *id*. 2. To have water carried off by means of dripping, *S. Ross*. Hence the phrase *Dreeping weel*, *S.*, so drenched with rain, or otherwise, that the moisture drops from one. 3. To descend perpendicularly from a high situation to a lower, *S. Synan Drap*. 4. To walk very slowly, as, 'There she comes *dreipin*.' *S.*, a metaphor apparently borrowed from the slow descent of water when it falls drop by drop. 5. To do any piece of business slowly, and without any apparent interest, *S*.
To DREIP DRAIR, *v. a.* 1. To remove the remains of any liquid by dripping, as, *Dreep the graybeard* *S.* "Dra n the stope-bottle." 2. One is said to *dreip a wa'*, who lets himself drop from the top of a wall to the bottom, *S*.
DREIPIE, *s*. An inactive female Clyde.
DREIRE, *s* *Leg. dreir*, hurt, *Fordun*.
DREKUBT, *part. adj* Downcast, dejected, *Ettr For*, obviously corr. from *E. demure*, *V. Dremure*.
DREVE, *s* Constant repetition *Dunbar*.
To DRESS, *v. a.* 1. To treat well or ill. *Wynntown*. 2. To chastise, to drub, *S.*—*Teut. dressch-en*, verbere *V. Doulet*. 3. To iron linens, *S.* *Dressing-iron*, a smoothing iron, *S*.
DRESSE, *s*. Exhibition *Godly Ball*.—Perhaps meant to denote the elevation of the mass, from *Fr. dress-er*, to lift, hold, or take up.
DRESSER, *s* A kitchen table, *S.*—*Teut. dressoor*, *Fr. decouoir*, a sideboard.
DRESSY, *adj* 1. Attached to finery in dress, *S.* 2. Having the appearance of dress. *Marriage*.
DRESSIN, *part. pa.* Disposed, put in order, *Bellenden*.
DRESSING, *s* Chastisement, *S*.
To DRETCH, *v. m.* To luster *Dumfr.* *V. Dratch*.
DREVEL, *s* A driveller *Dunbar*.
DREUILLING *Dreulling*, *s* The vagaries of the mind during unbound sleep. *Douglas*—*Isl. draegh*, *draegh*, *sermo stultus*, also *neptiac*, *fooleries*.
DREURIE, *s* Dowry, marriage settlement—*Fr. Fe. domaine*, *id*, or, perhaps from *douairiere*, a dowager.
DREW, *s* 1. A species of sea-weed that grows to a great length, *Orkn. Neill*. 2. Sea lace, *Fucus glum*, *S.*—*Isl. dragr* prolixus.
DREW, *s*. A drop. *Latin Honour*.
DRY (in a stone,) *s*. A flaw, *Aberd*.
*** DRY**, *adj* Cold, without affection, applied especially to manner, *S. Ross*.
DRID, *Drinis*, *s* 1. A drop, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Drizzling rain, *S. Burns*. 3. "Slaver," *Gl. Burns*, *Ayr.* 4. Metaph applied to a small portion of intellectual nourishment. *Tennant*.—*Belg. druppel*, a drop.

To DRIBBLE, *v. n.* To tinkle. *Gl. Sheriff*.

DRY BURROW An inland burgh, one not situated on the coast. *Acts Mary*.

DRYHYN, *Dryhyn*, *s*. Delay. *Walter V. Dreich*.

DRICHTIN, *s* Lord *Deacon and Col.*—*A. S. drich-ton*, *Alcm. drohtin*, *id*.

DRICHTINE, *s* The Lord. *V. Drinstin*.

DRY BARN, *s* Confinement in cattle, *Aberd*. Opposed to *Rinnin Barn*. *V. Hix*, *v*.

To DRIDDER, *v. a.* To dread, *S. B. Ross*, *V. Dreich*.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To spill from carelessness, *Loth.* 2. To have a diarrhoea, *Montgomerie*. 3. To urinate in small quantities, *Fife*.—*Isl. dreiddl*, guttula humoris, *dreiddl-a*, stillare.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To move slowly, *S. B.*, same as *druttie*, *q. v*. 2. To be diligent without program, *Border*.

DRIDDLE, *s. pl.* 1. The buttocks. 2. The intestines of a slaughtered animal, *Fife*.

DRIDDLIN, *s. pl.* The knotted meal left after baking, *S.* *Germ. trodel*, *treidl*, veteramenta.

DRY DIKE, *DRY STANT-DIKE*, *s*. A stone wall built without lime, *S*.

DRY DIKER, *s*. One who builds walls without lime, *S.* *V. Cowan*.

DRIESHACH, *s*. The dress of a turf fire which glows when stirred, *S. B.*

DRY FARAND, *adj* Frigid in manner, not open; not frank, *Roxb.* From the *adj. Dry and Farand*, seeming, *q. v*.

DRIFLE, *s*. A drizzling rain, *Ettr For*.

To DRIFLE *on v. n.* To drizzle, *ibid*—*Isl. driff-a*, spargere, *drif spargo*, *q. a* sprinkling of rain.

DRIFLING *DRIFLING*, *s*. A small rain. *Ballin*—*Isl. driff-a*, spargere.

DRIFT, *s* Drove as, a driving of cattle, *Ayr.* *Acts Ja. VI*—*Teut. drifte*, *id*.

To DRIFT, *v. n.* To delay *R. Bruce*.

To DRIFT, *v. a.* To put off *Z. Boyd*. The phrase, *to Drift time* also occurs, *Foord*.

DRIFT, *s*. Procrastination, delay. *R. Bruce*.

DRIFT, *s* Flying snow especially including the idea of its being forcibly driven by the wind, *S.* *Thomson's Winter*. This word is evidently formed from *drifed*, the *part. pa.* of *A. S. drif-an*, to drive. In *Isl.* the noun assumes the form of *drif-a*, *Bu. G. drifu-a*.

To DRIFT, *v. impers* *It's drifting*, the snow is driven by the wind, *S*.

DRIFTY, *adj* Abounding with snow-drift. *A drifty day*, a gusty snowy day, *Aberd*.

DRY GAIR-FLOW, *s* The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom. *Ayr.* *V. Gair and Flow*.

DRY GOOSE. A handful of the finest meal pressed very close together, *slpt* in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a *k tu*, *S. A*.

DRY HAIR, *adj* The same with *Dry farand*, *ibid*. *Loth*, in allusion to cattle whose hair has lost all its sleekness from exposure to the weather.

DRIMUCK, *s* The same as *Dramock*. *Statist. Acc.*

DRY MULTURES Quantities of corn paid to the mill, whether the payers grind or not. *Duct. Summ. Feud. Law*.

DRYNES, *s* Coldness want of affection, *S. Spalding*.
To DRING, *v. a.* To sing in a slow and melancholy manner, *Aberd.* *Tullochgorum*.—*Isl. dryn-a*, *mu-gire*, *drungna* grandisonus.

To **DRING**, v. a. To obtain with difficulty, S. B. *Henryson*.—Belg. *dring-en*, to urge; to press.
DRING, v. n. To be slow, S. B.
DRING, adj. Dilatory, S. B. *Ross*.
To DRING, DRINKER, v. n. To sound as a kettle before boiling. *Ramsay*.
DRING, s. The noise of a kettle before it boils.
DRING, s. 1. A servant. *Lyndsay*. 2. A miser. *Bannatyne Poems*.—Sw. *dring*, id.
To DRINGLE, v. n. To be dilatory, S.; a dimin. from *Dring*.
To DRINK BEFORE one. To anticipate what one was just about to say, S. *Kelly*.
DRINK-SILVER, s. 1. Anciently one of the perquisites of office in Chancery. *Acts Cha. I*. 2. Vails given to servants, S. *Rutherford*.
DRINKIN-SOWENS, s. pl. Flummery so thin that it may be drunk, contrasted with *suppin-sowens*, q. v.
DRYNT, pret. Drowned. *Douglas*.—A. S. *adrenct*, immersus.
To DRIPPLE, DREPFLE, v. n. The same with *E. drabble*, *Aberd.*
DRY SCHELIS. *Dry Schels*, the pan of a night-stool, or night-box.—Teut. *schael*, scyphus, S. *steel*.
DRYSOME, adj. Insipid, *Ettr. For.* *Hogg*.
DRYSTER, s. 1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. *Fife. Lamont's Diary*. 2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleachfield, S. O. *A. Wilson's Poems*.
DRY STUILL. A close stool; sometimes called a *Dry Seat*, S. V. *DRY SCHELIS*.
DRY TALK. A phrase apparently used in the Highlands of S. to denote any agreement that is settled without drinking. *Saxon and Gael*.
To DRITE, v. n. Exonerare ventrem; pret. *drate*, *drat*, S. *Pinkerton*. This is a word of great antiquity; as being the same with *Isl. dryt-a*, egerere, cacare.
To DRITHER, v. n. 1. To fear; to dread, *Ayrs*. 2. To hesitate, *ibid.* V. *DREDOUR*.
DRITHER, s. Dread. V. *DREDOUR*.
 * **To DRIVE**, v. a. To delay, or to prolong. *Rolloch*.
DRYVE, s. V. *KIPPING LYNS*. Perhaps a line for floating.
To DRIZZEN, v. n. To low as a cow or ox, *Ang.* 2. Applied to a sluggard groaning over his work, S. O.—Teut. *drwyssch-en*, strepere.
DRIZZLE, s. "A little water in a rivulet scarce appearing to run." *Gl. Skirreys*.
To DRIZZLE, v. n. To walk slow, *Gl. Skirr*.—*Isl. drosi-a*, haesitanter progredi.
DRIZZLING, s. Slaver. *Gl. Skirr*.
To DROB, v. a. To prick, *Ang.*—*Isl. drep-a*, perforare.
DROB, s. A thorn; a prickle, *Pertha*.
DROOH, s. A pigmy. V. *DROICH*.
DROCHLIN, DROCHLING, adj. 1. Puny; of small stature; including the ideas of feebleness and staggering, *Aberd. Skinner*. 2. Lazy; indolent, *Clydes*. 3. *Drochling and Coghling*, "wheezing and blowing." *Gl. Antiquary*.
DROD, s. A rude candlestick used in visiting the offices of a farm-house under night, *Ayrs*.—Perhaps from *Gael. drud*, an enclosure, *drudam*, to shut, the light being confined.
DROD, s. A short, thick, clubbish person; as, "He is a *drod* of a bodie," *Clydes*.—*Isl. drott-r*, piger pedisequus. V. *DROUD*.
DRODDUM, s. The breech. *Burns*.
To DRODGE, v. n. To do servile work; to drudge, *Lanarka*.

DRODLICH, (*guff.*) s. A useless mass, *Fife*.
DRODS, s. pl. What is otherwise called the *pet*, *Clydes*.—*Gael. troud*, scolding, strife, *troid*, quarrelling; O. B. *drud*, raging.
DROG, s. A buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line, S.
DROGARIES, s. pl. Drugs. *Bellenden*.—Fr. *drogueries*, id.
DROGESTER, s. A druggist. *Law's Mem.*
DROGGIS, s. pl. Confections.
DROGS, s. pl. Drugs; the vulgar pronunciation, S. *Hogg*.—Fr. *drogue*, id.
DROQUERY, s. Medicines; drugs, *Ayrs. Galt. V. DROGARIES*.
DROICH, s. A dwarf; *drock*; S. B. *dreich*, *Border. Bannatyne Poems*.—A. S. *dwecorh*, *Isl. dreeg*, homunculo.
DROICHY, adj. Dwarfish, S.
DROILE, s. A slave; *Z. Boyd. Isl. drile*, id.
DROYTES, s. pl. The name given by the country people, in Aberdeenshire, to the *Druids*.
DROLL, adj. 1. Amusing; exciting mirth, S. *Gl. Swr. Ayrs*. 2. Singular; not easily to be accounted for, S.
DRONACH, s. Penalty; punishment, S. B.—*Isl. drungi*, molestia, onus.
DRONE, s. 1. The pipes that produce the bass of the bagpipes. 2. The backside; the breech, *Aberd. Upp. Clydes. Ross*.—*Gael. dronnan*, the back.
DRONE-BRAT, s. In former times, females generally wore two aprons, one before, the other behind. The latter was called the *drone-brat*, *Upp. Clydes*.
To DROOL, v. n. 1. To trill, *Roxb. A. Scott's Poems*. 2. To cry in a low and mournful tone, *ibid.*—*Su. G. drill-a*, to warble, to quaver, to trill.
DROOPIT, part. adj. Weakly; infirm, *Ettr. For.* The same with *E. drooping*, as referring to the state of bodily health.
DROOP-RUMPLT, adj. Drooping at the crupper; applied to horses, S. *Burns*.
DROPPY, DROPPING, adj. Terms used in relation to occasional and seasonable showers. When these fall, it is commonly said, "It's *droppy* weather," S. *Shaw's Moray*.
 * **DROSSY**, adj. Having that grossness of habit which indicates an unwholesome temperament, or bad constitution, *Ang.*—From A. S. *dros*, faex, q. full of dregs or lees.
To DROTCH, v. n. To dangle; to be in a pendulous state, *Upp. Clydes*.
DROTCHEL, s. "An idle wench; a sluggard. In Scotland it is still used," *Johns. Dict.* V. *DRATCH*. *DRATCH*, v. n., to linger.
DROTES, s. pl. 1. Nobles. *Sir Gawain*. 2. A term given derisively to *uppink* yeomen or cock-lairds, *Ayrs*.—*Su. G. drott*, a lord.
DROUBLY, DRUBLIN, adj. 1. Dark; troubled. *Dundar*. 2. Muddy; applied to water. *Henryson*.—Teut. *droef*, turbidus.
DROUD, s. 1. A cod-fish, *Ayrs. Blackw.* 2. Metaphorically a lazy, lumpish fellow, *Ayrs. Galt*. 3. Also applied to worthless females, *Ayrs*. 4. A wattled sort of box for catching herrings.—Perhaps from *Isl. drott-r*, piger pedisequus; O. Fr. *drud*, *druts*, gross, fort, robuste; C. B. *drud*, fortis, strenuus, *Boxhorn*.
To DROVE cattle or sheep, to drive them, *Fife*.
DROVE, s. The broadest iron used by a mason in hewing stones, S.
To DROVE, v. a. To hew stones for building by

- means of a broad-pointed instrument, *S.* — *Tent. drig-en*, signifies to engrave, to emboss, *enclare*.
- DROUERY** *Drout*, *s.* 1. Illicit love *Barbour* 2. A love-token *Douglas* 3. A gift of any kind *Douglas* 4. *Droutery*, is used as synonym with *Morwyn gift*, or as denoting the gift conferred by a husband on his wife on the morning after marriage. *Acts Ja VI* O Fr *drurie* la vie joyeuse.
- To DROUK**, *v. a.* To drench, *S.* *Douglas*. Perhaps formed from *douk* by the interposition of *r*. *Rudd*.
- DROUK**, *s.* A drenching. *Clydes*.
- DROUKIT LIKE**, *DROUKIT*, *adj.* Exhibiting the appearance of having been drenched, *S.*
- DROUKITNESS**, *s.* The state of being drenched, *S.*
- To DROUBLE**, *v. n.* Used as signifying to bellow, applied to the hart belling for the doe, *Ettr. For Hogg*. *V. Drool*, *v.*, sense 2.
- DROUTH**, *s.* 1. Drought, *S.* *Chron. S. P.* 2 Thirst, *S. R. Bruce* — *A. S. drugoth*, *allicitas*, *ariditas*, third person sing. of the *v. drug-an*, *drug-an*, *arescere*, to dry *Horne Tooke*.
- DROUTHIELIE**, *adv.* Thirstily, *S.*
- DROUTHY**, *adj.* 1 Droughty, *S.* 2. Thirsty, *S. Pennacuck*.
- DROUTHIESUM**, *adj.* Addicted to drinking, *Clydes*.
- DROUTHIESUMLIE**, *adv.* In the manner of one addicted to drinking, *ibid.*
- DROUTHIESUMNESS**, *s.* The state of being addicted to drinking, *ibid.*
- DROW**, *s.* 1 A fainting fit, *Ang.* 2 Any fit of sickness, especially what is tedious and lingering, *as*, "He's taen an ill drow" *Aberd.* 3. A quailm *Walker's Feden* — *A. S. throw-an*, *pull*.
- DROW**, *s.* A squall, a severe gust. *Melloill's MS* — *Gael drog*, motion of the sea.
- DROW**, *s.* A melancholy sound, like that of the dashing of waves heard at a distance, *East Loth.* — *Tent. droef*, *drorre*, *tristia*, *moerens*.
- DROW**, *s.* 1. A cold mist approaching to rain, *Loth. Roxb. Syn. Dagg. Rob Roy*. 2. A drizzling shower, *Upp. Clydes*. 3. A drop, *Wigtonshire*.
- DROWIE**, *adj.* Moist misty, *as*, a drowie day, *Loth. Roxb.* — *Tent. droef*, *turbidus*, *droef wader*, *coelum tenebrosus*, *nubilum*, *turbidum*, *Kilian*.
- It's DROW**, *s. on impera. v.* Used to denote a thick wetting mist, *ibid.*
- DROWP**, *s.* A feeble person. *Dundar. Isl drimp-a*, *tristari*.
- DROWPEB**, *s.* One who gives way to defection of spirits. *Hutcheson* — The immediate origin is the *E. v. Droop*. *V. Droep*.
- DROWRIER**, *s.* Downer, "Queen drowrier," *Aberd. Reg.* *Corr.* from *Fr. douairier*, *id.*
- DROWS**, *s. pl.* A class of imaginary beings, between dwarfs and fairies, *Shetl. Tross* synonym "The Drows or Trows, the legitimate successors of the northern Dwerger, and somewhat allied to the fairies, reside like them in the interior of green hills and caverns, and are most powerful at midnight. They are curious artificers in iron as well as in the precious metals, and are sometimes propitious to mortals, but more frequently capricious and malevolent." *V. Trow Trows* *s. The Pirate*.
- DRUCKEN** *part. pa.* Drunken, *S. Burns* — *Eu. G. Dan. drukken*, *id.*, from *drick-a*, *drick-er*, to drink *Isl. druckin*, *ebrius*.
- DRUCKENSUM**, *adj.* Habituated to the use of intoxicating liquors, addicted to intemperance, *S. Aberd. Reg.*
- To DRUG**, *v. a.* To pull forcibly, *S. Douglas*, — *Isl. thrug-a*, *premere*, *vim inferre*.
- DRIG**, *s.* A rough pull, *S. B. Ross*.
- DRUGGARE**, *adj.* Drudging. *King's Quair* — *Isl. droogur*, *tractor*, *bajulus*.
- DRIG SAW** A saw for cross-cutting timber, *South of S.* Synon *Cross-cut-saw*. *S. Inventories*.
- To DRIDLE**, *v. n.* To idle away one's time, *Upp. Lanarka*. This is merely a variety of *Drutle*, *q. v.*
- DRULE**, *s.* One who is slow and native, a sluggard, *South of S.* — *Belg. druyt-en*, to mope, to droop, *Isl. droll-a*, *haerere*.
- DRULE**, *s.* A variety of *Dula*, *Dool*, a goal, *Aberd. Gl. Shireff*.
- DRULIE**, *adj.* Muddy, troubled. Synon. with *Drumy*, but more commonly used, especially by old people, *as*, "drulie water" when discoloured with clay, &c. *Roxb.* — *Tent. droef*, *turbidus*, *feculentus*.
- DRUM**, *s.* 1. The cylindrical part of a thrashing-machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain, *S.* 2. Also a cylinder attached to printing and other machines.
- DRUM**, *adj.* Melancholy, *S. B. V. Drak* — *Isl. drum-r*, *tacturnus*, *Halderson*.
- DRUM**, *s.* A knob, a ridge, *S. Statist. Acc.* Applied *S. B.* to little hills, which rise as ridges above the level of the adjacent ground. *Gael drum id.*
- To DRUMBLE**, *v. n.* 1 To make muddy, *S.* 2 To raise disturbance, *Ramsey* 3. To trouble, used metaphorically.
- DRUMLY**, *Drumly*, *adj.* 1. Troubled. *Douglas*. 2. Muddy, *S. Douglas* 3. Having a gloomy aspect, *S. Ramsey*. 4. Confused, *as* to mind *Ferguson* 5. Troubled, applied to the state of public matters, *S. Bailie*.
- DRUMLE-DROITS**, *s. pl.* Bramble-berries, *Kintross. Perth. Black Bords*. West of *S.*
- DRUMMOCK**, *s.* Meal and water mixed.
- DRUMMURE**, *adj.* Grave, serious, sad, *Dumfries. Drumur*, *Ettr. Fir* — *Corr.* of *E. demure*.
- DRUMSHORLIN**, *adj.* Sulky, pettish, *Lanarks.*
- DRUNE**, *s.* 1 The murmuring sound emitted by cattle, *S.* 2 A slow drawling tune or a tune sung in a drawling way *S.* Also *Drone* 3. It often denotes the mourning sound emitted by children when out of humour, after being flogged, the termination of crying, *S.*
- To DRUNE**, *v. n.* To low in a hollow or depressed tone, *Ang.* — *Isl. dryn-ia*, *Sw. droen-a*, *magire*.
- DRUNT**, *s.* A drawling enunciation, *S.*
- DRUNT**, *s.* Pet, sour humour, *S. Burns* — *O Fland. drinten*, *imbecere*.
- To DRUNT**, *v. n.* Same with *Drunt*, *Ang.*
- DRUSCHOCK**, *s.* 1. Any kind food, consisting of heterogeneous materials and of a nauseous appearance; *as*, "I egg at sic druschock" *Blind* from *Drush*, atoms, fragments, *q. v.* 2. A compound drink generally applied to drugs. *Ayr.*
- DRUSH**, *s.* 1 Atoms, fragments. *Watson*. 2. Dross, refuse, scum applied to men, *Aberd.* 3. The dross of pearls. *Bailie* — *Moes. G. drausma*, a fragment, from *draus-an*, to fall.
- To DRUTLE**, *Drutle*, *v. n.* 1 To be slow in motion, *S.* 2 To trifle about any thing, *S.* — *Tent. drutal-en*, *punctious passus facere*.
- To DRUTIE**, *v. n.* Applied to a dog or horse that frequently stops in its way, and ejects a small quantity of dung at intervals, *Fife* — *Tent. drutal*, *drotal*, *pilula*, *stercoraria*.

DUALM, DWALM, DWAUM, s. 1. A swoon, S. *Ross*.
2. A sudden fit of sickness, S. *Ritson*.—Alem. *dualm*, caligo mentis stupore correptae.
DUALMYNG, DWAUMING, s. 1. A swoon. *Douglas*.
2. Metaph. the fall of evening, S. B. *Shirreffs*.
DUB, s. 1. A small pool of rain-water, S. *Douglas*.
Dub. Loth. Ayrs. 2. A gutter, S.—Ir. *dob*, a gutter; Celt. *dubb*, canal.
DUBBY, adj. 1. Abounding with small pools, S. 2. Wet; rainy, Aberd. 3. Dirty; applied to a road, *ibid*.
DUBBIN, s. The liquor used by curriers for softening leather, composed of tallow and oil, S. Apparently corr. from *Dipping*, q. v.
DUBIE, adj. Doubtful.—Lat. *dubius*.
DUBLAR, s. V. *DIBLER*. *Bannatyne Poems*.
DUBLATIS, s. pl. Probably an erratum for *dublaris*, from *Dublar*, a flat, wooden plate, q. v., and *Dibler*.
DUB-SKELPER, s. 1. One who makes his way with such expedition as not to regard the road he takes, whether it be clean or foul; or, as otherwise expressed, who "gaes through thick and thin," S. 2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow, S. 3. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to a young clerk in a banking-office, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due, &c., Edin.
DUCHAL, s. An act of gormandizing, Lanarks.
DUCHAS (outt.), s. 1. "The paternal seat; the dwelling of a person's ancestors." *Gl. Surv. Nairn*. 2. The possession of land by whatever right, whether by inheritance, by wadset, or by lease; if one's ancestors have lived in the same place, Perth. *Menteth*.—Gael. *duchas*, *duithchas*, "the place of one's birth, an hereditary right," Shaw. Ir. *du*, signifies a village, a place of abode.
DUCHERY, s. Dukedom. *Bellenden*.
DUCK, s. A leader. V. *DUKE*.
DUCK, s. Sail-cloth. V. *DOOCK*.
DUCK, s. A play of young people, Loth. Roxb. "The Duck is a small stone placed on a larger, and attempted to be hit off by the players at the distance of a few paces." *Blackw. Mag.* *DOCK*, Mearns.
DUCK-DUB, s. A duck-pool. V. *DUKE-DUB*.
DUCKIE, s. A young girl, or doll, Shetl.—Su. G. *docka*, Germ. *docke*, pupa, icuncula; Dan. *dukke*, a baby, or puppet.
DUD, s. 1. A rag, S. *Ross*. *Daily-dud*, the dish-clout, S. B. 2. *Duds*, *dudds*, pl. clothing, especially of inferior quality, S. *Polwart*. 3. Metaph. applied to a *thowless* fellow, but more strictly to one who is easily injured by cold or wet; as, "He's a saft *dud*," Roxb.—Gael. *dud*, a rag, and *dudach*, ragged; Isl. *dude*, indumentum levioris generis.
DUDDY, adj. Ragged, S. *Ramsay*.
DUDDIE, s. A dish turned out of solid wood, having two ears, and which is, generally, of an octagonal form on the brim, Roxb. This is different from a *Luggie*.
DUDDINESS, s. Raggedness, S.
DUDDOUN, s. Sloven; drab. *Dunbar*.—Isl. *dudr-a*, to act in a slovenly manner.
DUDE, for do it, S. *Dialog*.
* **DUE, adj.** Indebted; as, "I'm due him a groat," I owe him a groat, S. *Ingram's P.*
To **DUE, v. n.** To owe; to be indebted, Aberd.
To **DUEL, DUELL, DWELL, v. n.** 1. To delay; to tarry. *Douglas*. 2. To continue in any state. *Barbour*. 3. To cease or rest. *Wallace*. 4. *Dwelt behind*, left behind. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *deael-ias*, *id.*; Isl. *duel*, moror.

DUELLING, s. Delay; tarrying. *Barbour*.
DUERGH, s. A dwarf. *Gawan and Gol.* V. *DRIOCH*.
To **DUFE, v. a.** (like Gr. *υ*.) To give a blow with a softish substance, Clydes. Loth. Roxb. Synon. *Baff*.
DUFE, s. 1. A blow of this description. V. *DOOF*. 2. The sound emitted by such a blow, Clydes.
DUFE, s. 1. The soft or spongy part of a loaf, turnip, new cheese, &c., *ibid*. 2. A soft, spongy peat, Perth. 3. A soft, silly fellow, S. O. V. *DOWF*.
DUFFART, s. 1. A blunt, stupid fellow, Ayrs. *Duffar*, Roxb. 2. Generally applied to dull-burning coal, *ibid*. V. *DOWFART*.
DUFFART, adj. Stupid. V. under *DOWF*.
DUFFIE, adj. 1. Soft; spongy, Fife, West Loth. 2. Also applied to coals which crumble down when struck by the fire-irons, Fife. 3. Stupid, transferred to the mind, S.
DUFFIE, s. A soft, silly fellow, S. *Saxon and Gael*.
To **DUFFIE, v. a.** To lay down a bottle on its side for some time, after its contents have been poured out, that it may be completely drained of the few drops remaining in it; as, "I'll *duffie* the bottle," Aberd.
DUFFINESS, s. Sponginess, Clydes.
DUFFINGBOUT. A thumping or beating, *ibid*.—Isl. *dubba*, caedo, verbero, percutio; hence applied to *dubbing* a knight, from the stroke given.
DUGEON-TRE, DUDGEON, s. Wood for staves.—Belg. *duyg*, a staff of a cask, *duygen*, staves.
DUGON, s. A term expressive of contempt, Ettr. For. *Hogg*.
DUIKRIE, DUKRIE, s. Dukedom.—The termination is equivalent to that of *dow*, being the same with A. S. *rice*, dominium.
DUIRE, adj. Hard. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Fr. *dur*, *dure*.
DUKATE, s. A pigeon-house; a variety of *Dowcate*, i. e., a *dove-cot*. *Acts. Ja. V.*
DUKE, DUCK, s. A general. *Evergreen*.
DUKE, DUK, s. A duck, S. *Bannatyne Poems*.
DUKE-DUB, s. A pool for the use of ducks, S. *Herd's Coll.*
DUKE'S-MEAT, s. The herb in E. called *Duckmeat*, S.
DUK HUDE. This seems to signify "a hood of cloth," from Teut. *doeck*, pannus.
DULBART, DULBERT, s. A heavy, stupid person, South of S.—Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare, q. one who shows his foolishness; O. B. *delbren*, a dolt.
DULCE, adj. Sweet.—Lat. *dulcis*. *Lyndsay*.
DULDER, s. Any thing large, S. B.
DULDERDUM, adj. Confused; in a state of stupor; silenced by argument, Ayrs.—Isl. *dumbi*, signifies mutus, *duld-r*, is coecus, q. blind and dumb.
DULDIE, s. "A greit *duldie*," a large piece of bread, meat, &c., Ang. V. *DULDER*.
To **DULE, v. n.** To grieve. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *doul-oir*, Lat. *dol-ere*.
DULE, DOOL, s. Grief, S. *Wyntown*. To *sing dool*, to lament. Gl. *Shirr*.
DULE, DOOL, s. 1. The goal in a game. *Chr. Kirk*. 2. *Dule* is used to denote a boundary of land, Fife. Loth. Where ground is let for sowing flax, or planting potatoes, a small portion of grain is thrown in to mark the limits on either side; sometimes a stake is put in, or a few stones. To either of these the name of *dule* is given, as being the boundary.—Teut. *doel*, *aggesta terra*, in quam sagittarii jaculantur sagittas.

To DULK *aff. v. a.* To mark out the limits, to fix the boundaries, in whatever way, *ib.*

DULCE, *interj.* Alas, woe is me! Dumfr.—Perhaps from Lat. *doles*, as originally used at school, or the Fr. derivative *doul*, *dole*, sorrow.

To DULL, *v. n.* To become torpid. *Dellenden*. The *v.* is used by Chaucer in the same sense.

D'LL, *adj.* Hard of hearing, *S. Sir John Sinclair Saxon and Gael.*

DULLYEART, *adj.* Of a dirty, dull colour. *Upp. Clydes*. From *Dull*, and *Art, Ard, q. v.*

DULLION, *s.* A large piece, *Fife*. *Dawd* synonym. Perhaps from the same origin with *E. dole*, anything dealt out.

DULSE, *adj.* Dull, heavy, *S. B.*—*Isl. dolla*, appendere ignivum.

DULSE, *s.* A common species of edible seaweed, *S. Martin*. *Fucus palmatus*, *Linn.*—*Gael. dullaig*, *Ir. dulak*, *id.*—From *Dulle*, a leaf, and *Uinge*, water, literally, the leaf of the water.

DULSHET, *s.* A small bundle, *Aberd.*—*Isl. dols*, *tardatio*, *dols-a*, impeding.

DULT, *s.* A dunce. *S. Dols, E.*

DUMBARTON YOUTH. A phrase appropriated to a male or female who is, at least, thirty-six years of age. *S. Galt*.

DUMBIE, *s. pron. Dummie.* One who is dumb, *S. 2 Boyd*.

To DUMFOUNDER, *v. a.* To confuse, to stupefy, *S. Hogg*—Perhaps from *Dan. dum*, stupid, and *Fr. fondre*, to fall.

To DUMFOUTTER, *v. a.* The same with *Dumfounder*, *Ang.*

DUMMYS, *s. pl.* Corr. of *Demyis*. *V. Demy*.

To DUMP *v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike with the feet, *Ang.* 2. A term used at law to denote the punishment sometimes inflicted on the loser. He closes his fist, and the winner gives him so many strokes on the knuckles with the mardles, *Fife*.—*Sw. dump-a*, radius palpare.

DUMP, *s.* A stroke of this description, *ibid.*

To DUMP about, *v. n.* To move about with short steps, *Fife*, the idea being apparently borrowed from the *thumping* noise made with the feet.

To DUMP in, *v. a.* To plunge into, *q.* to put in the dumps—*Allied*, perhaps, to *Teut. dump-en*, *Su. O. daemp-n*, *Germa. daempfen*, suffocate.

DUMPII, *adj.* Dull insipid. *Buchan*. *Torras*—*Su. G. Dan* and *German. dum*, is used in the same sense, stupidus, stolidus. *V. Dumf, r.*, preceding, and *Torras*.

DUMPY *adj.* 1. Short and thick, also used as a *s.*, *S.* 2. Expressive of coarseness and thickness; applied to cloth, *Upp. Clydes*.—*Isl. doomp*, *ancilla crassa*.

DUMPINESS, *s.* 1. The state of being thick and short, *S.* 2. Coarseness and thickness, applied to cloth, *Upp. Clydes*.

* DUMPLING, *s.* A *bancock*, made of oatmeal and *suelt*, boiled in *kail* or *broth*, *Berwick*.

DUMPS, *s. pl.* A game at marbles or law, played with holes scooped in the ground. *Roxb. V. Dunt v.*

* DUMPS, *s. pl.* Mourful or *melancholy* tunes, *Roxb.*—Evidently from the signification of the *E. word*, such tunes tending to throw the hearer into the dumps.

DUMSCUM, *s.* A name of children, much the same as *pal'fall* or the *beds*.

DUM TAM. A bunch of clothes on a beggar's back, under his coat, *S. B.*

DUN, *s.* 1. A hill; eminence, *S. Statist. Acc.* 2. A hill-fort, *S. Statist. Acc.* 3. A regular building, commonly called "a Danish fort," *S. ibid.*—*A. S. dun*, *mons*, *Gael. id.*, a fortified hill.

DUNBAR WEDDER. The name given, by some of the lower classes, to a salted herring, *Tevid*.

To DUNCE, *Duxen, v. a.* 1. To push or jog with the fist or elbow, *S.* 2. To push or jog in any way, *S. A. Bride of Lammer.* 3. To push as a mad bull, as, "a dunce hill." *Synon. Rinning on, Ulydes.* *Dumfr.*—*Teut. duns-en*, *pugno percutere*.

DUNCH, *s.* One who is short and thick, *S.*

DUNCHY, *adj.* Squat, *S.*

DUNCY, *adj.* Perhaps saucy, *malapert*.

DUNDERHEAD, *s.* A blockhead, *Loth. V. Dunsant.*

DUNDIEFECKEN, *s.* A stunning blow, *Ayr.*, the same as *Dandifechan, q. v.*

DUNG, *part. a.* 1. Overcome by fatigue, infirmity, or disease, *S. V. Dine, v. senser.* 2. Discouraged, dejected, as, "He was quite dung," he was very much dejected. *V. Dine, v., senser.*

DUNGEON of wit. One having a profound intellect, *S. Barrell's Tour*.

D'NGERING, *s.* The dragon of a castle, *S. P. Regr.*

To DUNYEL, *v. n.* To jolt, as including the idea of its being accompanied with a hollow sound. *Upp. Lanark.* Nearly the same with *Dunle*, of which it is most probably a provincial variety. *Armor. tinf* signifies *Lunire*, to *Engle*.

DUNIWASSAL, DUNWESSAL, DUN-WASSAL, *s.* 1. A nobleman. *Coloss.* 2. A gentleman of secondary rank. *Garnet.* 3. Used to denote the lower class of farmers, generally in a contemptuous way, *Ayr.*—*Gael. duine*, a man, and *wasal*, noble.

DUNK, *adj.* Damp Measur. *V. Dunt.*

DUNK, *s.* A mouldy dampness, *Roxb.*

DINKLE, *s.* 1. The dint made, or cavity produced, by a blow, or in consequence of a fall, *S. O.*, capl a dimple, *Clydes.* 2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting an injury done to character, *Galt*.

DUNKLET, *part. pa.* Dimpled, *Ayr. Galt*.

To DUNNER, *Dunser, v. n.* To make a noise like thunder, to clatter. *Gl. Sabb.*

DUNNER, *s.* 1. A thundering noise, *Dumfr. Lorier Davidson's Seas.* 2. This is expl. "a short hollow thundering noise," as, "The dunner of a cannon," the noise of a cannon heard at a distance, *Clydes.* 3. Expl. "reverberated sound," *Dumfr.*—*Teut. donder*, *tonitus*, *ruina celi*, *Su. G. dunder* *strepitus*.

DUNSEKE, *s.* Apparently formed from *E. Dunc*, to suit the rhyme of *Brunswick Jacobite Hymn*.

DUNSHING, *s.* The act of pushing, *Dumfr. Galloway*.

To DUNT, *v. n.* To palpitate, *Ramsay*.

To PLAY DUNT. To palpitate from fear.

To DUNT, *v. a.* 1. To strike so as to produce a dull hollow sound, *S. Pop. Ball.* 2. *Dune and duntill on*, a proverbial phrase, sometimes applied to an object that is completely done, *i. e.*, has ceased to exist, at other times to a person greatly worn out by fatigue, *S.*

To DUNT out, *v. a.* Used in a literal sense, to drive out by repeated strokes, *S. Galt*.

DUNT Ducky, *s.* 1. A stroke causing a flat and hollow sound, *S. O. E. id.* *Pebles to the Play.* 2. The sound caused by the fall of a hard body that in some degree rebounds. *S.* 3. Palpitation of the heart, *S. Ross.* 4. A gibe, an insult, also a slanderous falsehood, *Ayr.*

At a DUNT, *adv.* Unexpectedly, *Stirlings.*; *q.* with a end

den stroke; synon. *in a rap.*—Isl. *dunt*, a stroke given to the back or breast, so as to produce a sound.

To DUNT out. 1. To bring any business to a termination, S. *Ross*. 2. To come to a thorough explanation, after a variance, S.—Su. G. *dunt*, ictus.

DUNT, s. A large piece, Ayr. ; synon. *Junt*. *Picken*.—Allied perhaps to Fris. *duyn-en*, tumescere, q. what is swelled up.

DUNT-ABOUT, s. 1. A bit of wood driven about at *Shinty* or similar games; synon. *Kittie-cat*, Roxb. V. *Dunt*, v. 2. Any thing that is constantly used, and knocked about as of little value; as an old piece of dress used for coarse or dirty work, *ibid.* S. Sometimes applied to a servant who is roughly treated, and *dunted about* from one piece of work to another, *ibid.*

DUNTER, s. A porpoise, *Porcus marinus*, Teviotdale; apparently a cant term.

DUNTER-GOOSE, s. The Eider duck, *Brand*.—Su. G. *dun*, down, and *taer-a*, to gnaw, because it plucks the down from its breast.

DUNTY, s. A doxy. *Gl. Ramsay*.

DUNTING, s. Continued beating, causing a hollow sound, S. *Melvil*.

DUNTING-CASE. V. *DONTIBOURS*.

DUNZE. V. *DOYN*.

DUB, DUBE, s. Door. *Wynf.*—A. S. *dura*, id.

DURANDLIE, adv. Continually; without intermission; from Fr. *durant*, lasting. *R. Coilyear*.

DUGGY, adj. Thick; gross, Loth.—Isl. *dring-r*, densus.

DURK, s. A dagger, S. *P. Buck. Dial.*—Gael. *durc*, a poniard; Teut. *delck*, sica.

To DURK, DIRK, v. a. 1. To stab with a dagger, S. *Cleland*. 2. To spoil; to mismanage; to ruin, S.

DURK, DIRK, adj. Thick-set; strongly made, Roxb. This seems originally the same with *Durgy*, id. q. v.

To DURKEN, v. a. To affright. *Sir Gawen*. Perhaps this v. may signify to chase; as a frequentative from Isl. *dark-a*, velociter ambulare.

To DURNAL, v. n. Used to denote the motion of the cheek when a flabby person runs or walks fast, Ayr.

To DURR, v. a. To deaden or alleviate pain, as is done by the use of laudanum, Roxb.—Su. G. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis, *dur-a*, per intervalla dormire; or Su. G. *daar-a*, infatigare.

DURSIE, adj. Obdurate; relentless; hard-hearted, Ayr.—Gael. *diorasach*, froward, rash; A. S. *dyrtig*, audax, temerarius, from *dyrr-an*, to dare.

DURT, s. Dirt. *Rollock*.

To DUSCH, v. n. 1. To move with velocity. *Douglas*. 2. To twang. *Douglas*. 3. To *dusck down*; to fall with noise. *Douglas*.—Germ. *dosen*, strepitum edere; Isl. *thus-a*, tumultuose prouere.

DUSCHE, s. 1. A fall; as including the crash made by it. *Douglas*. 2. A stroke; a blow. *Barbour*.—Isl. *thys*, Alem. *thus*, *dos*, fragor. V. *DOYON*.

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, s. A musical instrument. *Poems 16th Cent.*

DUSCHET, DUSSIE, s. An indorsement. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis*.—Fr. *douss-er*, to indorse.

To DUSH, v. a. To push as a ram, ox, &c., S.—Teut. *does-en*, pulsare cum impetu; Isl. *dusk-a*, verbera infligo.

DUSHILL, s. A female who performs her work in a very slovenly way, Ayr.—Isl. *dusill*, servus; probably from *dus-a*, cubare anhelans et fessus, to recline breathless and fatigued; *dusa*, talis incubatio; G. Andr.

To DUSHILL, v. a. To disgust, *ibid.*; apparently from the display of slovenliness.

DUST, s. A tumult; an uproar. *Gly Mannering*.—Su. G. *dyst*, id.

To DUST, v. n. To raise a tumult or uproar, *Fife*.

DUST of a mill. The beard of the kernel or grain, produced by taking off the outer rind, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Teut. *duset*, pollen.

DUST of lint. What flies from flax in dressing, S.—Teut. *doest*, lanugo lintei.

DUSTIE-FUTE, DUSTIFIT, s. 1. A pedlar. *Skene*. 2. One who is not resident in a country. *Burr. Lawes*. 3. Used to denote revelry. *Godly Ball*.

DUSTIE-MELDER, s. The designation given to the last quantity of grain sent, for the season, by a farmer to the mill, S. *Disty Meller*, Aberd. V. *MELDER*.

DUSTIE-MILLER, s. The plant *Auricula*, so denominated from the leaves being covered with a whitish dust, Loth., Mearns.

DUT, s. A stupid person, S. B.—Dan. *doede*, stupidus; Belg. *dutt-en*, delirare.

DUTCH PLAISE. The name given on the Firth of Forth to the *Pleuronectes Platessa*. "When small they are called *Fleuks*; when large *Dutch Plaise*." *Neill's List of Fishes*.

To DUTE, DURR, v. n. To dose, S. B. It appears that this is the same with E. *dote*. *Rollock* uses the phrase, "*dote and sleep*."—Belg. *dutt-en*, to set a nodding.

DUTHE, adj. "Substantial; efficient; nourishing; lasting." *Gl. Surv. Nairn*.

DWABLE, DWABLE, adj. 1. Flexible; limber, S. *Ross*. 2. Weak; feeble; infirm; generally signifying that debility which is indicated by the flexibility of the joints, S. *Skinner*.—Su. G. *dubbel*, double.

DWAFFIL, adj. Pliable; opposed to what is stiff or firm; as *dwaflil* as a clout," *Fife*. In this county *Dwable* is also used; but it strictly signifies, destitute of nervous strength. *Dwaflil* is synon. with *Dwable* and *Waffil*, in other parts of S.

To DWALL, v. n. To dwell, S.; pret. *dwallt*.

DWALLING, s. Dwelling, South of S. It has been justly observed, that the Scots almost always pronounce short *e* as broad *a*, as *twall*, for *twelve*, *wall* for *well*, *wat* for *wet*, *whan* for *when*, &c.

DWALM, DWAUM, s. V. *DUALM*.

To DWANG, v. a. 1. To oppress with labour, S. B. 2. To bear, or draw, unequally, S. B. 3. To harass by ill-humour, S. B.—Teut. *dwingh-en*, domare, arcitare.

To DWANG, v. n. To toil, S. B. *Morison*.

DWANG, s. 1. A rough shake or throw, S. B. *Morison*. 2. Toil; labour; what is tiresome, Aberd. V. example under what is misprinted *ADWANG*; 3. A large iron lever, used by blacksmiths for screwing nuts for bolts, Roxb. Aberd. Mearns. Synon. *Pinck*. It is also used by quarrymen and others for raising large stones, &c.—From Teut. *dwang-en*, cogere, because of the force employed in the use of this instrument.

To TURN THE DWANG. *Turning the Dwang* is a pastime among men for the trial of strength. The person who attempts to *turn the Dwang* holds it by the small end, and endeavours to raise the heavy end from the ground, and to *turn* it round perpendicularly, Mearns. Synon. to toss the caber.

DWAUB, s. A feeble person; a term generally ap-

plied to one who has not strength in proportion to size, as, *She's well grown, but she's a mere dwarf*, Ang. To DWAUM, v. a. To fade, to decline in health. It is still said in this sense, *He dwaum'd away*, Loth. V DWALM, s.

DWYBE, s. "An over-tall slender person." *Gl. Picken. Ayr. V. DWABE*

To DWYN, v. a. To cause to languish. *Montgomery*

DWINE, s. Decline, waning, applied to the moon. *Blackw. Mag.*

To DWYNE, v. n. 1. To pine, S. A. Nicol. 2. To fade, applied to nature. *Ferguson*. 3. To dwindle, S. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Test, *dwyn-en*, attenuare, extenuare.

To DWINGLE, v. n. To loiter; to larry, Roxb. A. *Scott's Poems*—Probably from E, dangle, or the Isl. synon *dingl-a*, motari pendens.

DWYNING, s. A decline, S.—Isl. *dwining*, diminutio.

To DWINNIL, v. a. The past pa. of this v. is most commonly used. *Dwinnilt* out of a thing, deprived of it, or prevented from obtaining possession, by means of cozenage, Renf. This seems merely an oblique use of E. *dwindle*.

DWMYSMAN, s. A judge, doom's-man. Synon. a *dempster Wyntown*.

DWN, pret. of the v. *Do Wyntown*.

DWNE or DAW, Dead; deceased. V. Daw

E.

E long, or ee, is in Annandale, changed into the diphthong *ei* or *ey*, hence, *beis* for bees, *teis* or *tey* for tea, *sey* for sea, *feid* for feed, &c. The old pronunciation of Teviotdale is similar, especially striking the ear of a stranger in the use of the pronouns, as *Aei* for he, *mei* for me, &c.

E Es, s. The eye, S. *Douglas*.

EA, adv. One V. the letter A.

EACH (*gult*), s. A horse, Sutherland. This is properly a Gael word, but it is one of those ancient terms which seem to have been common to the Gothic and Celtic nations—Isl. *eik-ur*, equus, jumentum, perhaps from *ek*, fero, veho, as the s. is properly applied to a beast of burden, Dan. *ecg*, id. Lat. *equus*, would appear to acknowledge the same root.

To EAND, v. n. To breathe. V. AIND, v.

EAREST, adv. Especially V. EARST.

EARLEATHER PIN, s. An iron pin for fastening the chain by which a horse draws in a cart, Fife.

To EARM V. YARM.

To EARN v. n. 1. To coagulate, S. 2. v. a. To cause to coagulate, S.—Germ. *ge-rin-nen*, Su. G. *raenn-a*, coagulare.

EARN, s. The Eagle, V. EAR.

EARN BLEATER, s. The angler. *Ross*—S. D. *earn-bliet*.

EARNY-COULIGS, s. pl. Tumuli, Orkn.—Isl. *ern*, ancient, and *kulle*, tumulus, Su. G. *summitas montis*.

EARNING YEARNING, s. Rennet or runnet, S.—A. S. *gerunning*, id.

EARNING-GRASS, s. Common butterwort, Lanark. *Lightfoot*.

EAROCK, s. A hen of the first year V. EIRACK.

EARS, s. pl. Kidneys, Dumfr. Loth.—Ir. *ara*, a kidney, also C. B. *ara*, whence Gael. *airne*, id. *Neirs*, q. v. is evidently from the Gothic.

EARS-SKY, s. V. under SKY.

EARTH, s. The act of earing S. B. *Stat. Acc.*—*Sw* and *aratio*, from *ar-r-ia*, to ear.

EASEDOM, s. Intermission from pain, relief, comfort.

EASEL, EASSEL, adv. Eastward, towards the east, South of S. *Guy Mannering*.

EASEFUL, adv. Convenient. *Aberd. Reg. V. Easul*.

EASING, EAS NONSAP, s. The eaves of a house, from which the drop is carried, S.—A. S. *efear*, Belg. *conbruyt*, id.

EASING FISH, s. That part of a stack whence it begins to taper, S.

EASIN-GANG, s. A course of sheaves projecting a little at the eaves, to keep the rain from getting in, Clydes.

EASSIL, adv. Towards the east Roxb.

EASSIL, adj. Easterly, ibid. V. EASTILT.

To EASSIN, Easin, v. n. 1. To desire the bull, S.

2. Applied to strong desire of any kind. *Ferguson*.—Isl. *yana* or *ozna*, vitula appetens taurum.

EASSINT, part. Having taken the bull, Loth. It is also written *Eeschn*.

EASTIE-WASTIE, s. An unstable person, Ang. : q. one who veers from east to west.

EASTILT, adv. Eastward, *weastit*, westward. *Pron. eastit, weastit*, Loth. A. S. *east-dæle*, *plaga orientalis*.

EASTLAND, s. The eastern part of Europe. *Pittcottie*.

EASTLAND, adj. Belonging to the east. *Basilic*.

EASTLE prep. To the eastward of, as, "eastle the know," to the east of the knoll Roxb.

EASTLIN, adj. Easterly, S. *Ramsay*.

EASTLINS, adv. Eastward, S. *Ross*—A. S. *east-læng*, oriente tenus.

EASTNING WORT Scabious, an herb, S. A. *Pennacrusch*.

EAT, s. The act of eating, S. B.—A. S. *eat*, Teut. *act*, food.

EATCHE, s. An advice or addice, S.

EATEN BERRIES. Misprint for ETSAGE, q. v. *Ross*.

EAVE, s. Corr. of the nave of a cart or carriage wheel, Roxb.

EBB, adv. Shallow, not deep, S. *Rutherford*.

EBBNESS, s. Shaltness. *Rutherford*.

EC, conj. And V. AO.

ECCLEGRASS, v. Butterwort, or sheep-rot, Orkn. *Neill*.

ECHFR, ICKER, s. An ear of corn, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *accer*, *acchir*, id.

ECHT, s. Ought. *Barbour*.

ECHT The same as *Aucht*, *Aberd.* "Fa's *echt* the beast?" to whom does it belong?—Su. G. *neg a*, Isl. *eg-a*, possidere.

ECKIE. Ex. s. The abbreviation of the name *Hamor*, S. Sometimes *Heckie*, S. O.

ECKLE-HECKLE, adv. 1. Cheerful, merry, gay, *Ayr*. 2. Applied also to one who possesses a sound and penetrating judgment, ibid.

EDDER, s. 1. The udder of a beast, *Aberd.* 2. Used by the lowest class of the vulgar to denote the breast of a woman, *ibid.*

EDDER, v. EDDAN.

- EDGAR, s.** The half-roasted, half-ground grain of which *Burston* is made, Orkn.—Dan. *acē-e*, Isl. *oet-a*, to eat, and *gorr*, Su. G. *goer*, made, prepared; q. prepared food.
- EDGE, Ege, s.** The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between two streams; a kind of ridge, South of S. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as *Caverton-edge*, *Kingside-edge*, &c.
- EDGE or URE, s.** V. *URE*, s. 3.
- To EDGIE, v. n.** To be quick or alert in doing any thing, Roxb.—Fr. *agir*, to operate; Lat. *age*, go to; Isl. *egg-a*, Su. G. *aegg-a*, incitare, acuere; q. to put an edge on.
- EDGIE, adj.** Clever, Upp. Clydes.
- EDIE, s.** The abbreviation of *Adam*, S.
- EDROPPIT, part. pa.** Dropsical. *Bellend.*
- EE, s.** Eye. V. *E*.
- EE of the Day.** Noon; mid-day, S. B.
- EE, s.** As *ee*, a darling, chief delight, Aberd. q. a person's "one eye."
- EEAN, s.** A one-year-old horse or mare, Aberd. Perhaps from Gael. *eaag*, a year, like the synon. term, *Year-old*.
- EEBRE, s.** Eyebrow, Aberd. Nithsdale. *Rem. Nith. Song.* V. *BRE*, *BRE*.
- EEBREK CRAP.** The third crop after *lea*, S. B.
- EE-FEAST, s.** 1. A rarity; any thing that excites wonder, Ayrs.; q. a feast to the eye. 2. A satisfying glance, what gratifies one's curiosity, *ibid*, Renfr.
- EEGHIE NOR OGHIE.** *I can hear neither ee ghie nor o ghie*, neither one thing nor another, Ang. *Ross.*—Su. G. *ipā*, or *eight*, not.
- EEK, s.** An augmentation, S. V. *Eik*.
- EEKFOW, adj.** Equal; also just, Ang.—Su. G. *ekt-a*, Germ. *eicht*, justus.
- EEKFOW, adj.** Blythe; having an affable demeanour, Ayrs.
- EEKFULL, s.** A match; an equal. *Ross.*
- EEKSIE-PEEKSIE, adj.** Equal, Ang.
- EEL.** A nine-*ee'd eel*, a lamprey, S.—Su. G. *neio-nocoon*, Germ. *neunauge*, id. *Neill.*
- EELA, s.** A fishing place, or ground for fishing, near the shore, Shetl.
- EEL-BACKIT, adj.** Having a black line on the back; applied to a dun-coloured horse, S.
- EEL-DROWNER, s.** A term negatively used in regard to one who is by no means acute or clever; who is far from being capable of performing a difficult task. It is said, "Atweel, he's nae *eel-drowner* mair than me," Roxb. Synon. with the *E.* phrase, "He will never set the Thames on fire."
- EELIST, s.** A desire to have possession of something that cannot easily be obtained, Ayrs.—From *ee*, and *list*, desire; q. "the desire of the eye; from A. S. *lyst*, desiderium, like *cordes lyst*, patriae amor. Our term exactly corresponds with Dan. *oeyns lyst*, "the lust or delight of the eye," *Wolff.*
- EE-LIST, EYE-LIST, EYE-LAST, s.** 1. A deformity; an eye-sore. *R. Bruce.* 2. An offence. *Godscroft.* 3. A break in a page, S. Gl. *Sibb.* 4. Legal defect; imperfection, such as might invalidate a deed; used as a forensic term. *Acts Ja. VI.* 5. A cause of regret, Dumfr.—A. S. *eag*, oculus, and *laest*, defectus.
- EELPOUT, s.** The viviparous Blenny, S.
- EEMOST, adj.** Uppermost, Aberd. *Yimost*, Moray. *Skinner.*
- EEN, s.** An oven, Aberd. *Mearns.*
- EEN, Ene, pl. of Ee.** Eyes, S. *Douglas.*
- EENBRIGHT, adj.** Shining; luminous.
- EEN-CAKE, s.** A thick cake made of oatmeal with yeast, and baked in an oven, *Oon-cake*, S.
- EEND, adj.** Even; straight, Roxb.
- To EENIL, v. a.** To be jealous of; applied to a woman who suspects the fidelity of her husband, *Fife*, nearly obsolete.
- EENKIN, s.** Kindred in all its extent, Dumfr. Synon. with *Kitt* and *Kin*.
- EENLINS, s. pl.** Of equal age, Perth.
- EENOW, s.** Presently; even now, S. B.
- EENS, "even as."** *Sibb., S.* Properly *e'ens*.
- EENT.** Abbrev. used in affirmation; as, "That's no what I bade you do;" "It's *eent*," i. e., even it, S.
- To EER, v. n.** To squeak as a pig, Shetl.
- EERAM, s.** A boat-song; a rowing song; apparently the same with *Joram*. *Saxon and Gael.*
- EERIE, adj.** Timorous. V. *Eay*.
- EERY-LIKE, adj.** Having the appearance of that which causes fear; dreary, S. *Ross.* V. *Eay*.
- EERISOME, adj.** Causing fear; that, especially, which arises from the idea of something preternatural, Clydes.
- EERTHESTREEN, s.** The night before yesternight, S. V. *HERYESTERDAY*.
- EESSE, s.** Use. Aberd.
- EESOME, adj.** Denoting that which attracts or fixes the eye; what it is gratifying to look at, S. *Reg. Dalton.*
- EE-STICK, EISTICK, s.** Something singular or surprising; q. that which causes the eye to stick or fix, S. *Fergusson.*
- EESTICKS, pl.** Dainties, Aberd.
- EE-SWEET, EYE-SWEET, adj.** Acceptable; beautiful, S. *Rutherford.*
- EET, s.** A custom. V. *Ett*.
- EETNOCH, s.** A moss-grown, precipitous rock, Ayrs. *Edin. Mag.*
- EEVENOO, adj.** Very hungry; a term nearly obsolete, Roxb. Apparently changed from C. B. *newynog*, *newynoug*, hungry; famished; from *newyn*, hunger; famine.—Ir. and Gael. *nuna*, id.
- EEVERY, adj.** Hungry, Ayrs. *Gl. Surv.* *Every*, Roxb.—Isl. *gífur*, vehemens, avidus.
- EE-WINKERS, s.** The eye-lashes, S. *Rutherford.*
- EEFAULD, adj.** Upright; honest. V. *AFALD*.
- EEFAULDIE, adv.** Uprightly. *Acts C. I.*
- EFFE, EFFIE.** Abbrev. of the name *Euphemia*, as is also *Famie*. *Act. Audit.*
- EFFECFULL, adj.** Effectual. *Acts Mary.* Apparently the origin of the modern S. term, *Feckfow*, q. v. under *FECK*.
- EFFECTUOUS, adj.** 1. Affectionate. *Douglas.* 2. Powerful; efficacious. *N. Burne.*—L. B. *affectuosus*, id.
- EFFECTUOUSLIE, adv.** Affectionately. *Pittcottie.*
- To EFFEIR, v. n.** 1. To become; to fit. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To be proportional to. *Knox.*
- EFFEIR, s.** 1. What is becoming. *Maitland Poems.* 2. A property; quality. *Dunbar.*
- To EFFEIR, v. n.** To fear. *Lyndsay.*
- EFFEIRANDLIE, adv.** In proportion. *Acts Mary.*
- To EFFERE, EFFEIR, v. a.** 1. To fear. *Lyndsay.* 2. To affright. *Douglas.*—A. S. *afæran*, terrere.
- EFFORE, prep.** Before; afore.
- EFFRAY, EFFRAYING, s.** Terror. *Barbour.*—Fr. *effray-ir*, to affright.
- EFFRAYITLY, adv.** Under affright. *Barbour.*
- EFFREST.** Best. *Houlate.*—Isl. *ypprist*.

EFT, *adv.* After. *Wallace*.—A. S. *id.*
EFT CASTEL. Hindor part of the ship. *Douglas*.
EFTER, *EFTIR*, *prep.* After. *Adp. Hamilton*.—A. S. *eftyr id*
EFTER-CUMMARE, *s.* A successor.
EFTERHEND, *prep.* After, *id.*
EFTIR ANE, *adv.* Uniformly, S. *Douglas*.
EFTIR-FALLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains, residue perhaps equivalent to proceeds, results. *Act Audit*
EFTERHEND, *adv.* Afterwards, S. *Adp. Hamilton*.
Sa. G. eftir, and *Agan*, hence, dehinc, posthac
EFTIRMESS, *s.* A desert. *Barbour* A. S. *æfter*, and *men*, a meal.
EFTSYIS, *adv.* Oftentimes, *Rudd Douglas*.—A. S. *eft*, therein, and *æthe*, vice.
EFTSONIS, *adv.* Soon after, in a short time.—O. E. *eftsona* A. S. *eft sona*, cito post.
EFTAL, *adj.* Equal, *Fr.* *Mearns Weston*.
EFTOR YLE. V. *Uuk*, sense 3.
EFT One of the childish modes of divination used on Hallowe'en, S. B., is to drop the white of an egg in wine, or any pure liquid. If a fine landscape, with trees, &c., appears, as interpreted by the lively workings of an excited fancy, one is fated to enjoy a country life, if high houses and steeples meet the eye, it is to be a town life. In the West of S., melted lead is dropped in water for the same end.
EFT BUD, *s.* The ovarium of a fowl, S.
EFTALAK, *s.* One who collects eggs for sale, S. A. *Statist Account*
EFTS, *s. pl.* *Yers aff your eggs*, a phrase applied to one who is under a mistake as to any matter of fact, or who forms an unjust conclusion from facts.
To Huan of Efta, is viewed as foretelling anger, but if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, *Tryvold*
EFT SHILL. *Breaking of an egg-shell* "Here [in Ayrshire] Norway is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings. No old-fashioned person will omit to break an egg-shell if he sees one whole, lest it should serve to convey them thither." *Edin Mag*, Feb 1818, p. 117
EFTTACILE, *s.* 1. The act of wasting time in bad company. *Ayr* 2. *Kapil* as also denoting immoderate conduct, *ibid*
EFTPT (or EFTPTIAN) HERRING. A name given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Saury Pike. V. *Gowastock*
EFTPTIAN, *s. pl.* The name formerly given to G. pikes, as they gave out that they came to Europe from Egypt
EFTIK, *s.* Some peculiar kind of needlework. *Inverness* *Fr. aiguille, aiguille*, wrought or pricked with needles from *aiguille*, a needle
EY A transposition of the names of many places signifying an island. Also written *ey*, *a*, or *æ*.—*Id. ey id*
FE KICKN, *v. n.* To desire the male. V. *Kassie*, *v.*
FIDENT *adj.* Diligent. V. *Irwan*
FIDR DUN. Down of the Elder Duck. *Fennell*.
See. edenton, id
FYK LIST, *s.* A law. V. *Ku list*
FYK, *s.* From. V. *Ku*
FY WHARM, *s.* An eye-lash, *Shell*—*Id. Anwarmer*, *galphorne*
FIFTIST *adv.* Especially. *Barry*—*Id. ghe-r*, *supremus*
FIK, *s.* 1. Liniment used for greasing sheep, S. A.

2. A sort of unctuous perspiration that comes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather. *Rothb.* Often called *Sarey-ek*. *Acta Cha 1*—This seems to be a very ancient word, perhaps introduced by the Belgae into Britain. It is obviously allied to Teut. *eck*, *ack*, *res foeda*, et *hausum movens*, *Mod. Sax. æck*, *pus*, *sanies*, *æck-en*, *caulestare*, *Kilian*, *lapp* is *capl* carries soil, *ab aqua*.
EIK *pron.* Each. *Douglas*.
EIK, *Exx*, *s.* An addition, S. *Bathie*.
To EIK, *v. n.* To add. *E. ekr*
To EIK, *v. n.* To add, to subjoin. *Spalding*
EIKEND, *s.* The short chain which attaches the sheets, or traces, to the swing-trees in a plough, Clydes.—Perhaps compounded of A. S. *ec-an*, to *ekn*, and *end*, *finis*, *q* to join the ends of the traces.
EIKWEDER, *s.* A waddler of a particular description, *Acta Cha 1*
EILD, *EILL*, *adj.* Applied to a cow that ceases to give milk, whether from age, or from being with calf, *Border* *Eill*, *Annandale* V. *Yield*.
To EILD, *EILD*, *v. n.* To wax old. *Bellenden* A. S. *old-ian*, *veterascere*.
EILD, *ELN*, *s.* 1. Any particular period of life, S. *Barbour* *Eun* *old*, equal in age. *Douglas* 2. A generation. *Douglas* 3. An era. *Wyntoun*. 4. The advanced period of life. *Douglas*.—A. S. *gild*, *actas*, *ævum*.
EILD, *adj.* Old. *Douglas* A. S. *old*, *id*.
EILPING, *s.* Fuel. V. *Elpin*
EILDINS, *YEALINOS*, *s. pl.* Equals in age. *Burns*. A. S. *efn-cald*, *conventus*, *inverted*.
EILBIT, *part. pa.* Aged. *Douglas*
EYLL, *s.* The aisle of a church. *Aberd Beg*.
EYN (*ey*, as *dr. ei*), *adv.* Straight forwards, Clydes. Perhaps from A. S. *efn*, even, straight
EIND, *s.* Breath. To *tax* one's wind, to breathe a little, to draw breath, to rest from any employment, especially if severe, S. B. *Skinner* The word is evidently the same with *End* and *Aynd*, *q. v.*, both signifying breath
To EYNDILL, *v. n.* To be jealous of. *Kend*, *Fife*, *Wastland Poems*
EYNDLING *EYNDLAND*, *part. pp.* Jealous, *Scopia*.
EIR, *s.* Fear. *Ang* V. *Eir*
EIRACK *EIRACK*, *EIRACK*, *EIRACK*, *s.* A hen of the first year, one that has begun to lay, S. *Hence*, an *egg*, one of a small size. *Statist Acc.*—*Gael. eirack id*, *Germ. jubilo*, one year old.
BIRD AND STAVE. V. *Sax* *id*.
EYRE FALCONS. *Leg Gyre* *Hemdale*.
EISDRUN, *s.* The waves. *Aberd Beg* V. *Easing*
EISSEL, *adv.* Easterly S. A. *Hogg* A. S. *east-dele*, *ortus* as *eastell*, *loth*, is from A. S. *east-led*, *orientalis*.
EISTIT *adv.* Rather. Also *pron. qstis*, *Ayr*.
EISTLAND, *adv.* A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence *Scotland* *Lymer*, wood from Norway &c. *Inventories*
EITCH, *s.* An instrument used by a cooper, S. *Addis* or *addis*, *E. Kates* A. S. *aitra*, 'an axe', an adlice or cooper's instrument. *Sommer*.
EITH, *EITH* *adv.* Easy S. *Barbour* *Eith* is also used adverbially. *Kennedy*—A. S. *eath*, *facilis*.
EITHAR, *Kynan*, *comp.* *Douglas*.
EITHAR, *adv.* Or. *Agas*—*Ang. lal cda*, *adv.*, *non*.
EITHLY, *adv.* Easily S.
EYTTYN, *EYTH*, *EYTH*, *Kates*, *s.* A giant. *Complaynt* S.—*Id. jowan*, *john*.

1. 1. A phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in her counties, to denote a person of a waspish ion. 2. *Red-eaten* occurs as if equivalent *redal*. *Melville's MS.*

ELLE, ISIL, ISIL, s. 1. A hot ember, S.

2. Wood reduced to the state of charcoal, S. *metaph.* for the ruins of a country desolated by war. *Douglas*.—A. S. *ysla*, embers; *Isl. stoncs candentes sub cinere.*

A proper name. V. **ECKIN.**

ELBUCK, s. Elbow, S. *Ramsay*.—A. S. *Alem. elboga*, from A. S. *elm*, the arm, and *vetura*.

ELREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms, S. *fall*. 2. Brown rappee, Ang.

EL GRASS. Flote Foxtail-Grass. *Alopecurus* *stus*, Linn., Lanarks. Denominated *elbowit*, *ed*, for the same reason for which it bears the *f Geniculatus*, as being *kneed*, or having *inta*.

ELDRYS, s. pl. Ancestors. *Barbour*.—*lor*, Su. G. *aeldre*, senior.

Among Presbyterians, one ordained to size of government, in Church courts, with-
ing authority to teach, S. *Book of Discipline*.

ELIP, s. 1. The ecclesiastical court, now Presbytery. *Book of Discipline*. 2. The sion of a particular congregation, S. *Baillie. alder-scipe*, principatus.

EL, s. 1. Grandfather. *Barbour*.—A. S. *er*, id. 2. Father-in-law. *Douglas*.

ELING, EILDING, s. Fuel of any kind, S. *A. S. aeled*, Su. G. *eld*, fire.

ELKEN, s. *Rumex aquaticus*, Linn., the *ack*, found by the sides of rivers, often cut, *id* used as *eldin*, or fuel, by the lower classes; *apposed* to have its name, *Roxb.*

Age. Mailland P. V. **EILD.**

On all sides. Douglas. A. S.—*callis*,

EL, s. Mother-in-law. *Douglas*.—A. S. *ler*, *avia*.

ELDURING, s. Jealousy. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *seal*, emulation.

ELDERIN, adj. Elderly, S. *Ross*.—Dan. *Isl. aldraen*, senex.

Dunbar. V. **ELDING.**

ELTE, s. pl. The sky; the firmament; the S.

An offence. *Keith.* V. **EL-LINT.**

ELOURS, s. A luncheon, S.

A puny creature, S. *R. Forbes*.

s. A hole in a piece of wood, out of which is dropped, or been driven; viewed by the ous as the operation of the fairies, S. V. *s.*

s. The name given to small stones, "per-
y friction at a water-fall, and believed to be
manship of the elves," *Dumfr. Rem. Niths.*

s. The sound made by a wood-worm,
y the vulgar as preternatural, S., q. "*fairy-*

ELOOT, v. a. To shoot, as the vulgar suppose,
elf-arrow, S.

s. The name vulgarly given to an arrow-
flint, S. *Pennant*. 2. Disease supposed to
sued by the stroke of an elf-arrow, S. *Glan-*
The disease consists in an over-distension of

the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and
grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it.—*Norv.*
allskadt, Dan. *eliskud*, i.e., *elfshot*.

ELF-SHOT, adj. Shot by fairies, S. *Ramsay*.

ELGINS, s. pl. V. **ELDIN-DOCKEN.**

To ELY, v. n. To disappear; to vanish from sight;
always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance,
Roxb. Selkirks. Hogg. 2. To drop off one by one,
as a company does that disperses imperceptibly, *ibid.*

* *To ELIDE, v. a.* To quash. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr.
elid-er, id.; Lat. *elidere*.

ELIKE, adj. Alike; equal. *Douglas*.

ELIK WISS, ELIKWYS, adv. In like manner; like-
wise. *Aberd. Reg.*

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, s. An almoner. *Spald-*
ing.—L. B. *elemosynarius*, id.

ELIMOSINUS, adj. Merciful. *Burd.*

ELYTE, s. One elected to a bishopric. *Wyntown*.—
O. Fr. *élite*.

ELIWISS, adv. Also. *Aberd. Reg.* Apparently for
elkwiss.

ELLANGOUE, prep. Along. V. **ALANG.**

ELLER, s. The Alder, a tree, S. *Lightfoot*.

ELLION, s. "Fuel, chiefly of peat." *Gl. Surv.*
Nairn. Corr. pron. of *Eldin*, q. v.

ELLEWYNDE, adj. Eleven. *Breckine Reg.*

ELLIS, adv. Otherwise.—A. S. *elics*, id.; Lat. *alias*.

ELLIS, ELs, adv. Already, S. *Barbour*.

ELNE, ELL, s. A measure containing thirty-seven
inches, S. The English ell is different; containing
three feet and nine inches. *To Measure with the*
lang Ell or *Elwand*, to take the advantage of ano-
ther, by taking more goods than one gives value for.
S. *Monro's Exped.* *To Measure with the Short Ell*
or *Elwand*, a phrase used to denote the dishonesty
of a merchant or chapman who slips back his thumb
on part of the cloth he has already measured, taking,
perhaps, an inch from every ell, S.

ELPHRISH, adj. Inhabited by *elves* or spirits.
Forbes on Rev. This form of the word throws further
light on the origin of *Elrische*, q. v.

ELRISCHE, ELRICHE, ELRAIG, ELRICK, ALRISCH,
ALRY, adj. 1. Expressing relation to evil
spirits. *Dunbar*. 2. Preternatural, as regarding
sound, S. *Douglas*. 3. Hideous, respecting the
appearance. *Douglas*. 4. Frightful, respecting
place, S. *Burns*. 5. Uncouth, in relation to dress.
Bellenden. 6. Surly; austere. 7. Chill; keen;
applied to the weather, S. 8. Fretted; applied to a
sore, Ang.—A. S. *aelf*, and *ric*, rich; q. abounding
in elves. V. **ALLRISH**, also **ELPHRISH**.

ELS, ELSE, adv. Already. V. **ELLIS**.

ELSHENDER, s. A corruption of the name *Alexan-*
der, S.

ELSHIE. 1. The abbreviation of the female name
Alison; now more commonly *Elsie*, S. 2. That of
the masculine name *Alexander*. *Black Dwarf*.

ELSYN, ELSON, s. An awl, S. *Ramsay*. In Shetl.
pron. *alison*.—Teut. *aelsene*.

ELSIN-BOX, s. A box for holding awls, S.

ELSON-BLADE, s. The awl itself.

ELSON-HEFT, s. 1. The handle of an awl, S. 2. The
designation for a pear, from its resemblance to the
haft of an awl, S.

ELSPETH. Act. Concil., p. 208, col. 2. This I am
inclined to view as a corr. of the name *Elisabeth*,
although it has been considered as itself a proper
name, which is abbreviated into *Elsbet*, *Elspe*, *Eppie*,
and *Epe*.

EFT, *adv.* After Wallace — A. S. *id.*
EFT CASTEL. Hinder part of the ship. Douglas.
EFTER, *Errin*, *prep.* After *Abp. Hamilton*. — A. S. *eftyr*, *id.*
EFTER-CUMMARE, *s.* A successor.
EFTERHEND, *prep.* After, *id.*
EFTIR ANE, *adv.* Uniformly, *S. Douglas*.
EFTIR FALLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, remains; residue, perhaps equivalent to proceeds, results. *Act Audit*
EFTIRHEND, *adv.* Afterwards, *S. Abp. Hamilton*. — *Su. G. efter*, and *hæen*, hence, decline, posthæ.
EFTRENESS, *s.* A demerit. *Barbour*. — A. S. *æfter*, and *mess*, a meal.
EFTSYIS, *adv.* Ofttimes, *Radd Douglas*. — A. S. *eft*, iterum, and *sika*, vice.
EFTSONYIS, *adv.* Soon after, in a short time. — O. E. *eftsoons*, A. S. *eft-sona*, cito post.
EGAL, *adj.* Equal, *Fr. Mearns Manton*.
EGE ON VRE. V. *Ure*, sense 3.
*** EGG**. One of the childish modes of divination used on Hallowe'en, *S. B.*, is to drop the white of an egg in wine, or any pure liquid. If a fine landscape, with trees, &c., appears, as interpreted by the lively workings of an excited fancy, one is fated to enjoy a country life, if high houses and steeples meet the eye, it is to be a town life. In the West of *S.*, mulled lead is dropped in water for the same end.
EGG BED, *s.* The ovarium of a fowl, *S.*
EGGLAR, *s.* One who collects eggs for sale, *S. A. Statist Account*
EGGS, *s. pl.* *Yers off your eggs*, a phrase applied to one who is under a mistake as to any matter of fact, or who forms an unjust conclusion from facts.
To DRAW OF EGGS, is viewed as foretelling anger, but if they are broken, the power of the charm is lost, *Terriol*
EGG-SHELL. Breaking of an egg-shell. "Here [in Angus, Norway] is always talked of as the land to which witches repair for their unholy meetings. No old-fashioned person will omit to break an egg-shell, if he sees one whole, lest it should serve to convey them thither." *Edin. Mag.*, Feb. 1818, p. 117
EGGTA(=GLE), *s.* 1 The act of wasting time in bad company. *Ayr.* 2 Expl. as also denoting immodest conduct, *ibid.*
EGYPT (or EGYPTIAN) HERBING. A name given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Saury Pike. V. *Gowd-ANOOK*
EGYPTIANE, *s. pl.* The name formerly given to Gypsies, as they gave out that they came to Europe from Egypt.
EGLIE, *s.* Some peculiar kind of needlework. *Inventories* — *Fr. aiguille, equille* wrought or pricked with needles, from *aiguille*, a needle.
EY. A termination of the names of many places, signifying an island. Also written *ay*, *a*, or *ia*. — *Isl. ey*, *id.*
To EICEN, *s. a.* To desire the male. V. *Easien*, *v.*
EIDENT, *adj.* Diligent. V. *Irman*
EIDER DOUN. Down of the Eider Duck. *Pennant*. — *Sw. eiderdun*, *id.*
EYE-LIST. A law. V. *Ku-List*.
EYEN, *pl.* Eyes. V. *Ran*
EYE WILABM, *s.* An eye-lash, Shell. — *Isl. Awarwar*, palpebræ.
EIFFEST, *adv.* Especially. *Barry*. — *Isl. eftir*, superius.
EIK, *s.* 1 Liniment used for greasing sheep, *S. A.*

2. A sort of unctuous perspiration that comes through the pores of the skin of sheep in warm weather. *Roxb.* Often called *Sheep-eik*. *Acta Chæ I.* — This seems to be a very ancient word, perhaps introduced by the Belgæ into Britain. It is obviously allied to Teut. *eik*, *ack*, res foeda, et nauseam movens, *Mod. Sax. eck*, pus, autem, *ack-en*, exulcerare, *Kilian*, *Isl. age*, is expl. carries soil, ab aqua.
EIK, *pron.* Each. *Douglas*.
EIK, *Eik*, *s.* An addition. *S. Battie*.
To EIK, *s. a.* To add. — *E. eke*
To EIK, *v. n.* To add, to subjoin. *Spalding*.
EIKEND, *s.* The short chain which attaches the *theils*, or traces, to the swingle-trees in a plough, *Clydes* — Perhaps compounded of A. S. *ec-on*, to *ek*, and *end*, finis, q. to join the ends of the traces.
EIKWEDER, *s.* A wedder of a particular description, *Acta Chæ I*
EILD, *Eild*, *adj.* Applied to a cow that ceases to give milk, whether from age, or from being with calf, *Border Hill, Annandale. V. Ysio*.
To EILD, *Eid*, *v. n.* To wax old. *Bellenden* — A. S. *eald-ian*, veterascere.
EILD, *Eld*, *s.* 1 Any particular period of life, *S. Barbour*. *Euin eild*, equal in age. *Douglas*. 2. A generation. *Douglas*. 3. An era. *Wyntoun*. 4. The advanced period of life. *Douglas*. — A. S. *yld*, *ætas*, *ævum*.
EILD, *adj.* Old. *Douglas* — A. S. *eald*, *id.*
EILDING, *s.* Fiel. V. *Eldin*.
EILDING, *YEALINGS*, *s. pl.* Equals in age. *Burns*. — A. S. *efen-eald*, *conatus*, *inverted*.
EILDIT, *part. pa.* Aged. *Douglas*.
EYLL, *s.* The aisle of a church. *Aberd. Reg.*
EIN (ey as *Gr. ei*), *adv.* Straight forwards, *Clydes*. — Perhaps from A. S. *efn* even, straight.
EIND, *s.* Breath. To *lak our eind*, to breathe a little, to draw breath, to rest from any employment, especially if severe. *S. D. Skinner*. The word is evidently the same with *Eind* and *Aynd*, *q. v.* both signifying breath.
To EYNDILL, *v. n.* To be jealous of. *Edin. Fife. Maitland Poems*.
EYNDLING, *EYNDLAND*, *part. pr.* Jealous. *Scapple*.
EIR, *s.* Fear. *Ang. V. Eay*.
EIRACK, *EIROCK*, *EAK*, *EROCK*, *ERRACK*, *s.* A hen of the first year, one that has begun to lay. *S. Henock*, an *erack's* egg, one of a small size. *Statist. Acc.* — *Gael. eirag*, *id.*, *Germ. jahrip*, one year old.
EIRD AND STANE. V. *Sax. xx*.
EYRE FALCONS. Leg. *Gyre Howlate*.
EISDROP, *s.* The eaves. *Aberd. Reg. V. Easing*.
EISSEL, *adj.* Easterly. *S. A. Hogg* — A. S. *east-dale*, ortus, as *eastil*, *Loth.*, is from A. S. *east-ied*, orientalis.
EISTIT, *adv.* Rather. Also *pron. astit*, *Ayr.*.
EISTLAND, *adj.* A term applied to the countries bordering on the Baltic. Hence, *Eistland ymmer*, wood from Norway &c. *Inventories*.
EITCH. An instrument used by a cooper, *S. Addice* or *adice*, *E. Rates* — A. S. *adice*, "an *adice*, an addice or cooper's instrument," *Somner*.
EITH, *Eyth*, *Eth*, *adj.* Easy. *S. Harbour*. *Eith* is also used adverbially. *Ramsay*. A. S. *eith*, facilis.
EITHAR, *Ethar*, *comp.* *Douglas*.
EITHER, *adv.* Or. *Knox* — *Ang. Isl. eith*, *adv.*, *or*.
EITHLY, *adv.* Easily, *S.*
EYTTYN, *Etyth*, *Eyth*, *Eates*, *s.* A giant. *Complaynt S* — *Isl. jautun*, *joten*.

RED ERTIN. 1. A phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in some other counties, to denote a person of a waspish disposition. 2. *Red-eaten* occurs as if equivalent to *Cannibal*. *Melville's MS.*

EIZEL, AIZLE, ISIL, ISIL, s. 1. A hot ember, *S. Burns*. 2. Wood reduced to the state of charcoal, *S.* 3. In *gl.* metaph. for the ruins of a country desolated by war. *Douglas*.—A. *S. yale*, embers; *Isl. eya*, carbonis candentes sub cinere.

EKIE, s. A proper name. *V. ECKIE.*

ELBOOK, ELBUCK, s. Elbow, *S. Ramsay*.—A. *S. elboga*, Alem. *elboga*, from A. *S. eln*, the arm, and *boga*, curvatura.

ELBOW-GREASE, s. 1. Hard work with the arms, *S. The Entail*. 2. Brown rappee, *Ang.*

ELBOWIT GRASS. Flote Foxtail-Grass. *Alopecurus geniculatus*, Linn., Lanark. Denominated *elbowit*, or *elbowed*, for the same reason for which it bears the name of *Geniculatus*, as being *kneed*, or having many joints.

ELDARIS, ELDAIS, s. pl. Ancestors. *Barbour*.—A. *S. aldar*, Su. *G. aeldra*, senior.

ELDER, s. Among Presbyterians, one ordained to the exercise of government, in Church courts, without having authority to teach, *S. Book of Discipline*.

ELDERSCHIP, s. 1. The ecclesiastical court, now called a Presbytery. *Book of Discipline*. 2. The Kirk-Session of a particular congregation, *S. Baillie*.—A. *S. ealdor-scipe*, principatus.

ELDFADER, s. 1. Grandfather. *Barbour*.—A. *S. eald-fader*, id. 2. Father-in-law. *Douglas*.

ELDIN, ELDING, EILDING, s. Fuel of any kind, *S. Ferguson*. A. *S. aeled*, Su. *G. eld*, fire.

ELDIN-DOCKEN, s. *Rumex aquaticus*, Linn., the Water-dock, found by the sides of rivers, often cut, dried, and used as *eldin*, or fuel, by the lower classes; thence supposed to have its name, *Roxb.*

ELDING, s. Age. *Maitland P.* *V. EILD.*

ELDIS, adv. On all sides. *Douglas*. A. *S. eallis*, omnino.

ELDMODER, s. Mother-in-law. *Douglas*.—A. *S. ealde-moder*, avia.

ELDNING, ELDURING, s. Jealousy. *Dunbar*.—A. *S. ellnung*, zeal, emulation.

ELDREN, ELDRIN, adj. Elderly, *S. Ross*.—Dan. *aldrende*, *Isl. aldraen*, senex.

ELDURING, Dunbar. *V. ELDNING.*

* **ELEMENTS, s. pl.** The sky; the firmament; the heavens, *S.*

ELEST, s. An offence. *Keith*. *V. EL-LIST.*

ELEVEN-HOURS, s. A luncheon, *S.*

* **ELF, s.** A puny creature, *S. R. Forbes*.

ELF-BORE, s. A hole in a piece of wood, out of which a knot has dropped, or been driven; viewed by the superstitious as the operation of the fairies, *S. V. AWISBORE.*

ELF-CUP, s. The name given to small stones, "perforated by friction at a water-fall, and believed to be the workmanship of the elves," *Dumfr. Rem. Niths. Song.*

ELF-MILL, s. The sound made by a wood-worm, viewed by the vulgar as preternatural, *S.*, q. "fairy-mill."

To ELFSHOOT, v. a. To shoot, as the vulgar suppose, with an elf-arrow, *S.*

ELFSHOT, s. The name vulgarly given to an arrow-head of flint, *S. Pennant*. 2. Disease supposed to be produced by the stroke of an elf-arrow, *S. Glanville*. The disease consists in an over-distension of

the first stomach, from the swelling up of clover and grass, when eaten with the morning dew on it.—*Norv. allskaadt*, Dan. *eliskud*, i.e., *elfshot*.

ELF-SHOT, adj. Shot by fairies, *S. Ramsay*.

ELGINS, s. pl. *V. ELBIN-DOCKEN.*

To ELY, v. n. To disappear; to vanish from sight; always suggesting the idea of gradual disappearance, *Roxb. Selkirks. Hogg*. 2. To drop off one by one, as a company does that disperses imperceptibly, *ibid.*

* **To ELIDE, v. a.** To quash. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *elider*, id.; Lat. *elidere*.

ELIKE, adj. Alike; equal. *Douglas*.

ELIK WISS, ELIKWIS, adv. In like manner; likewise. *Aberd. Reg.*

ELYMOSINER, ELYMOSINAR, s. An almoner. *Spalding*.—L. *B. elemosynarius*, id.

ELIMOSINUS, adj. Merciful. *Burel*.

ELYTE, s. One elected to a bishopric. *Wyntown*.—O. Fr. *elite*.

ELIWISS, adv. Also. *Aberd. Reg.* Apparently for *elikwiss*.

ELLANGOUS, prep. Along. *V. ALANG.*

ELLER, s. The Alder, a tree, *S. Lightfoot*.

ELLION, s. "Fuel, chiefly of peat." *Gl. Surv. Nairn*. Corr. pron. of *Eldin*, q. v.

ELLEWYNDE, adj. Eleven. *Brechin Reg.*

ELLIS, adv. Otherwise.—A. *S. elles*, id.; Lat. *alias*.

ELLIS, ELA, adv. Already, *S. Barbour*.

ELNE, ELL, s. A measure containing thirty-seven inches, *S.* The English ell is different; containing three feet and nine inches. *To Measure with the lang Ell* or *Elwand*, to take the advantage of another, by taking more goods than one gives value for, *S. Monro's Exped. To Measure with the Short Ell* or *Elwand*, a phrase used to denote the dishonesty of a merchant or chapman who slips back his thumb on part of the cloth he has already measured, taking, perhaps, an inch from every ell, *S.*

ELPHRISH, adj. Inhabited by *elves* or spirits. *Forbes on Rev.* This form of the word throws further light on the origin of *Elrische*, q. v.

ELRISCHE, ELRICHE, ELRAIG, ELRICK, ALRISCH, ALRY, adj. 1. Expressing relation to evil spirits. *Dunbar*. 2. Preternatural, as regarding sound, *S. Douglas*. 3. Hideous, respecting the appearance. *Douglas*. 4. Frightful, respecting place, *S. Burns*. 5. Uncouth, in relation to dress. *Bellenden*. 6. Surly; austere. 7. Chill; keen; applied to the weather, *S.* 8. Fretted; applied to a sore, *Ang.*—A. *S. aelf*, and *ric*, rich; q. abounding in elves. *V. ALLKRISH*, also *ELPHRISH*.

ELS, ELSE, adv. Already. *V. ELLIS.*

ELSHENDER, s. A corruption of the name *Alexander*, *S.*

ELSHIE. 1. The abbreviation of the female name *Alison*; now more commonly *Elsie*, *S.* 2. That of the masculine name *Alexander*. *Black Dwarf*.

ELSYN, ELSON, s. An awl, *S. Ramsay*. In *Shetl.* pron. *alison*.—Tent. *aelsene*.

ELSIN-BOX, s. A box for holding awls, *S.*

ELSON-BLADE, s. The awl itself.

ELSON-HEFT, s. 1. The handle of an awl, *S.* 2. The designation for a pear, from its resemblance to the *haft* of an awl, *S.*

ELSPETH. Act. Concil., p. 208, col. 2. This I am inclined to view as a corr. of the name *Elisabeth*, although it has been considered as itself a proper name, which is abbreviated into *Elsbet*, *Elsba*, *Eppie*, and *Eps*.

ELWARD, ELWARD. *s.* 1. An instrument for measuring, *S. Burr Lawes* 2. Orion's girdle, a constellation *Douglas* From *ela*, and *wand*, a rod.

EMAILLE. *s.* Enamel. *V. AMAILLE.*

EMBERGOOSE. *s.* A fowl which inhabits the seas about Orkney *Subald*

EME, EYME, EAM. *s.* Uncle. *Wallace* — *A. S. eam*, *Franc. ohem*, *Germ. ohm*, *avoculus*. *Martinius* derives the term from *Arab. am*, an uncle by the father's side. It is still used *A. Bor.* "Mine eam, mine uncle, North." It also bears the sense of *Gossip*, *Grose*

EMENYTEIS. *s. pl.* Immunities. *Acts Ja. V.*

EMERANT. *s.* Emerald. *King's Quair*

EMERANT EMERANT. *adj.* Green. *Douglas.*

To EMERGE. *v. n.* To appear unexpectedly. *Forbes's Suppl. Dic.*

EMERGENT. *s.* Any sudden occasion; a casualty, *E. emergency* *Guthrie's Mem.*

EMMELDYNG. *s.* Unexplained. *St. Pat.*

EMMERS. *s. pl.* Red hot ashes. *Dumfr.* *A. S. aemyrian cineres*, *Isl. eymyria*, *favilla ignita*, *minutae prunae*, from *emc*, *igna*, and *aer*, *aer*, particula *terrestria minima*, *Seren*

EMMIS. *Immis, adj.* 1. Variable. *Aug.* 2. An *emmis* night, a chill, gloomy night, *Banffs.* *Ayrs.* It is also used in relation to an object that is placed insecurely, or threatens to fall, as, "That steen stands very emmis," that stone has not a proper bottom, *Aug.* *Cogle Cockermum*, synon. *Su. G. ymes*, *acmsa*, to vary, alternate, *Isl. yms*, *ymus*, *varius*

EMMLE DELT. *s.* Something flying loose, some loose piece of dress, spoken in derision, or with contempt, *Galloway* — Perhaps allied to *A. S. amcallud*, *exinanitus*, "emptied," *Somner.* *Dewg* denotes a rag, *V. Dawgs.*

EMMOCK. *s.* A pismire, an ant, *Loth. Roxb.* — *Corr.* from *A. S. aemete*, *id.*

EMPASCHMENT. *s.* Hindrance. *Acts Ja. VI*

V. EMPASH, v.

To EMPASCH, EMPASCH. *v. a.* To hinder. *Bellenden* — *O. E. id.*, *Fr. empescher*

EMPHITEOS. *s.* A grant in feu-farm. *Erik Inst.*

EMPLESANCE. *s.* Pleasure. *Acts Ja. III*

EMPLESEUR. *s.* Same with *Empleasance*

To EMPIESS. *v. a.* To please. *Act Audit.*

EMPRESOWNE. *s.* A prisoner. *Wyntoun.* — *Fr. emprisouner*, *imprisoned*

EMPRESS, EMPRES, EMPRES, EMPRES. *s.* Enterprise. *Barbour* *Fr. empris*

EMPIOCRE. *s.* 1. A general. *Bellenden.* 2. An emperor. *Lyndsay*

ENACH. *s.* Satisfaction for a trespass. *Reg. Mag.* — *Gael. enach*, a ransom

ENANTEEN. *s.* An emmet, an ant, *Aberl.* — *Junius* thinks that from *A. S. aemette*, was first formed *aemt*, and afterwards *aemt* and *ant*. *Syn. EMANTIN*, *Memras*

ENARMED. *part. pa.* Armed. *Douglas.*

ENARMORE. *s.* Armour. *Douglas.*

*** ENAUNTER.** *adv.* *Loth. Spenser.*

ENBRODE. *part. pa.* Embroidered.

To ENBUSH. *v. a.* To lay in ambush. *Barbour.* — *Fr. embuscher* or *id.*, *q. en bus*

ENBUSCH. *s.* Ambuscade. *Barbour.*

ENBUSCHMENT. *s.* 1. Ambush. *Barbour.* 2. Used in describing the Testudo. *Doug.*

To ENCHAIP. *v. n.* Perhaps to cover the head — *Fr. enchappier*, *id.*

To ENCHEIF. *v. n.* *Encheif* may signify to achieve, accomplish.

ENCHESOUN. *s.* Reason, cause. *Barbour* — *O. Fr. acheson*, occasion

END. *Exndino.* Breath. *Poetart.* *V. AYND*

ENDAY. *s.* Day of death. *Wyntoun.* — *Su. G. and-as*, to die.

END-HOOPING. *s.* The ring of iron that surrounds the bottom of a wooden vessel, *Roxb. Ayra.* Used also metaph. like *Lagen-gird*, *q. v.* *Burns.*

ENDIE. *adj.* 1. Attached to one's own interest, selfish. *Roxb. Berwick.* 2. Full of schemes, fertile in expedients, *Roxb.* 3. Also expl. shuffling, shifting; as, "an endie man," a man of devices, *ibid.*, *q.* one who has still a selfish end in view

ENDLANG. *Exnlang.* *adv.* 1. Along. *Barbour* — *S. enlang*, *O. E. endlong*, *endelong*, *Ch. A. S. andlango*, *per.*, *Su. G. aendalanga*, *id.* 2. "Endlang, in uninterrupted succession," *Gl. Antiquary*

To ENDLANG. *v. a.* To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end, as opposed to *thortering*, *Clydes.* This *v.* is evidently from the adverb.

ENDORED. *part. pa.* Adorned, *Sir Gawain.* — *Fr. endore*, *lat. inauratus*

ENDBIFT. *s.* Snow driven by the wind

ENDS. *s. pl.* Shoemakers' threads, more fully, *Roxb. ends*, *S. Merton's P.*

To PACK up one's ENDS and AWIS. A proverbial phrase evidently borrowed from the last, signifying to make ready for departure, *S. Galt*

END'S ERRAND. The special design, *S. Galt* — This phrase has always appeared to me to be pronounced *anes errand*, i. e., "the single errand," from *A. S. anes* the genit. of *an*, *unus*, *solus*, and *aerend*, *nuntius*, *legatio*, *q.* "having no message to deliver or business to do, save one."

ENDWAYS. *adv.* To get endways with any piece of work, to get pretty well through with it, to succeed in any undertaking, *Roxb.*

ENE. *pl.* Eyes. *V. EYN*

ENEMY. *s.* A designation for the devil, *S. Waverley*. He is also called, by the peasantry of *S.*, *the Ill Man, the Fiend, the Sorrow, the Foul Thief* &c., as well as here, *the Enemy*.

ENEMY. *s.* An ant, *Fife.* — Probably *corr.* from *A. S. an aemel*, *id.*

ENERLY. *V. AERLY*

ENEUCH YNSWICH. *s.* Enough, *S.*, *pl. ynuc* *Wallace* — *A. S. penoh*, *satis*.

ENEUCH. *Enucum.* *adv.* Enough. *Wool enough*, pretty well *S. A. Scott's Poems.*

ENFORCELY. *adv.* Forcibly. *Barbour.*

ENFUNDEYING. *s.* Perhaps asthma. *Barbour* — *Su. G. andfandi*, *cus spiritus pravus*, *us est*

ENGALUNE. *s.* Indignation. *Barbour* — *Fr. engain*, *choler*

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH. A common game among young people, *S.* "The English and Scots used to be played by parties of boys, who, divided by a flax line, endeavoured to pull out another across this line, or to see who, by bony strength or subtleness, could win the coats or hats of the players, from the little heap deposited in the different territories, at a convenient distance." *Blackie Map*, Aug. 1821 p. 115

He who is taken within the line is carried off as a prisoner, and kept at a distance. He obtains no relief from captivity, unless one of his comrades can touch him, and return to his own party unmolested by his assailants. It is said, that when the artful

and acute Elizabeth of England had any suspicion of the effect of her politics on the Scottish nation, she used to inquire how the boys were amusing themselves. If they were acting as soldiers, she considered it as a proof that it was time for her to arm.

ENGLISH WEIGHT, Avoirdupois weight. Thus denominated, because the pound in England contains sixteen ounces, S.

To ENGRAGE, *v. a.* To irritate, especially by holding up to ridicule by means of satire, Ayrs. This seems to be the same with *Engrage*, to aggravate.

* **ENGRAINED**, *part. adj.* Any thing is said to be *engrained* with dirt, when it cannot be cleaned by simple washing; when the dirt is, as it were, incorporated with the *grain*, or texture, of the substance referred to, S.

To ENGREGE, *v. a.* To aggravate. *Diallog.*—Fr. *engreg-er*, id.

To ENGREVE, **ENGREWE**, *v. a.* To vex. *Barbour.*—Fr. *grev-er*, id.

ENKEERLOCH, *adj.* Having a difficult temper, Ayrs. — Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *ent-keer-en*, immutare, or as signifying avertere; or from Germ. *ent*, against, also used intensively, and *kehr-en*, to turn.

ENKEERLY, **ENKEERLY**, **INKIRLIE**, *adv.* 1. Inwardly. *Barbour.* 2. Ardently; keenly. *Douglas.*—Fr. *en cœur*, *q.* in heart.

ENLANG, *adj.* What regards the length of any object, S. V. **ENDLANG**.

ENNER, *adj.* Nether; having an inferior place, Lanark. Perhaps a corr. of *under*.

ENNERMAIR, *adj.* More in an inferior situation, *ibid.*

ENNERMAIST, *adj.* Nethermost, *ibid.*

ENORM, *adj.* Very great; excessive. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *enorme*, Lat. *enorm-is*.

ENORMLIE, *adv.* Excessively; enormously. *Acts Ja. V.*

ENPRISE, *s.* Enterprise; emprise; exertion of power. *King's Quair.* V. **EMPRISSE**.

ENPRUNTEIS, **EMPRUNTIS**, *s. pl.* Apparently the act of levying or borrowing money. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *emprunt*, a borrowing, *emprunt-er*, to borrow.

ENRACINED, *part. pa.* Rooted. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*—Fr. *enraciné*, id.

ENS, **ENZE**, *adv.* Otherwise, S. This is used in vulgar conversation for E. *else*.—Su. G. *annars*, signifies alias, otherwise, from *annan*, alias.

ENS, **ENSE**, *conj.* Else, Loth. S. O. *Marriage.*

ENSEINYIE, **ENSENYE**, **ANSENYE**, *s.* 1. A mark, or badge. *Byndsay.* 2. An ensign, or standard. *Knox.* 3. The word of war. *Barbour.* 4. A company of soldiers. *Knox.*—Fr. *enseigne*.

ENSELYT, *pret.* Sealed. *Barbour.*

To ENT, *v. a.* 1. To regard; to notice, *Shetl.* 2. To obey, *ibid.* Su. G. *ans-a*, signifies to regard, to take notice of.

ENTAILYETT, *part. pa.* Formed. *Palice of Hon.*—Fr. *entaill-er*, to carve.

ENTENTELY, *adv.* Attentively. *Barbour.*

ENTENTIT, *part. pa.* Brought forward judicially. *Acts Mary.* V. **INTENT**.

ENTENTYVE, *adj.* Earnest; intent. *Barbour.*—Fr. *ententif*.

ENTRAMMELS, *s. pl.* 1. Expl. bondage; the chains of slavery, Ayrs. 2. Prisoners of war, *ibid.* This seems to be merely in *trammels*, E.—The origin is Fr. *tre-adle*, a net for partridges.

ENTREMELLYS, *s. pl.* Skirmishes. *Barbour.*—Fr. *entremel-er*, to intermingle.

ENTRES, **ENTRES**, *s.* Access; entry. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *entrée*.

ENTRES, *s.* Interest; concern. *Acts Sedt.*

ENTRES SILUER. The same with *Gersome*, *q. v.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

ENVYFOW, *adj.* Invidious; malicious; malignant, S. B.

EPHESIAN, *s.* The name given, in some parts of Galloway, to a pheasant.

EPIE, **YEPER**, *a.* A blow, as with a sword, *Roxb.*—Supposed to be from Fr. *épée*, *épée*, a sword.

EPISTIL, *s.* A harangue or discourse. *Dumbar.*

EQUAL-AQUAL, *adj.* Alike, Loth. *Dumfr.*

To EQUAL-AQUAL, *v. a.* To balance accounts; to make one thing equal to another, Loth. *Anti-quary.*

EQUALS-AQUALS, *adv.* In the way of division strictly equal, South of S. *Pirate.*

EQUATE, *pret. and part. pa.* Levelled. *Bellenden.*—From Lat. *aequa-re*, *aequat-us*, id.

EQUYRIER, *s.* An equerry. *Acts Ja. VI.*—From Fr. *écuyer*, *écuyer*, id.

ER. 1. The termination of many words expressive of office or occupation, both in S. and E.; as, *wauker*, a fuller, *skipper*, a shipmaster, *baker*, one who bakes, *writer*, one who writes, &c.—Wachter views this termination, which is also used in Germ., and the other northern languages, as having the same signification with Lat. *vir*, and C. B. *ur*, a man. This idea receives powerful confirmation from what he subjoins, that *er* and *man* are used as synon. terminations; as, Belg. *schipper* and *schipman*, *nauta*, *plower* and *plowman*, *arator*, *kauffer* and *kauffman*, *mercator*, &c. 2. In other words, into which the idea of man does not enter, it is simply used as a termination, like Lat. *or*, in *candor*, *splendor*, &c. V. Wachter, *Prol. sect. vi.*

ER, *adv.* Before. *Barbour.* V. **AIR**.

ERAND-BEARER, *s.* A messenger.

ERANDIS, *s. pl.* Affairs; business. *Acts Ja. V.*—A. S. *acerend*, negotium; Leg. Onut. Caedmon. This is only a secondary sense, as it primarily means a message.

ERAR, **EARR**, *comp.* 1. Sooner. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Rather. *Wyntown.*

ERAST, *superl.* 1. Soonest. *Wyntown.* 2. *Erast* is used, by Ninian Winyet, in the sense of chiefly, especially, most of all. E. earliest.

ERCHIN (*gutt.*), *s.* A hedgehog, Fife. *Urchin*, E. *Armor. heureuchin*, id.

ERD, **ERDE**, **YERD**, **YERTH**, *a.* 1. The earth, S., pron. *yird*. *Wyntown.* 2. Ground; soil, S.—A. S. *earð*, Isl. *jaurd*, id., from Isl. *aer-a*, *er-ia*, to plough; Lat. *arare*.

To ERD, **YERD**, *v. a.* 1. To inter a dead body, S. B. *Barbour.* 2. Denoting a less solemn interment. *Barbour.* 3. To cover with the soil, for concealment, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Su. G. *iord-as*, *sepeliri*; Isl. *iard-a*.

ERDE AND STANE. *Process of erde and stane*, the legal mode of giving validity to the casualty of Recognition, by which the right of property is returned to the superior. *Ersk. Inst.*

ERDDYN, **YIRDEN**, *s.* 1. An earthquake. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *eorð-dyn*, terrae motus. 2. Thunder, S. B.

ERD-DRIFT, **ERDRIFT**, *s.* A word commonly used in the counties of Aberd. and Mearns, to denote snow or hail driven violently by the wind from off the earth; opposed to *Fowden-drift*, which signifies

snow or hail blown directly and forcibly from the heavens V *Exdrift*, and *Yochasdrift*

ERD HOUSES. Habitations formed under ground —
Isi *yard hae domus subterranea*.

ERDLY *Erdoil*, adj. Earthly *Kaith*

ERM, *Ern*, s. Fear, dread, Ang V *Er*.

ERP, adj. 1 Averse, reluctant, Loth *Fife*. 2 Reserved, distant, Loth. V. *Ern*.

ERP, *Kars*, adv. Near, approaching to, not fully, as "What time is it?" "It's *erps* twal o'clock," *Roxb*

ERPH, adv. Insufficiently, not fully; "I canna eat that meat, it's *erph* boiled," *Loth*

To ERPH, *Ang*, *Erp*, v. n. 1. To hesitate, to feel reluctance, S. *Boillie*. 2 To be reluctant from timidity, S. *Ramsay* — A. S. *carp-ian*, torpescere *pro timore*.

ERPH, adj. 1. Hesitating, scrupulous, S. 2. Timorous, S. B. 3. Scanty, not sufficient, not full, as, "Ye hae na made the lue of that side o' the road straight, it juts out there, and here it is *erph*," *Loth Roxb*. 4 Parsimonious, niggardly, reluctant to part with one's property, *Roxb*.

ERPH, *Erphing*, s. 1 Doubt, apprehension, S. 2 Fear, timidity, S. — A. S. *grath*, id.

ERY, *Erav*, *Erav*, adj. 1 Affected with fear, from whatever cause *Douglas*. 2 Under the influence of fear excited by wildness of situation *Douglas*. 3 Denoting the feeling inspired by the dread of ghosts, S. *Ross*. 4 Causing fear of spirits, S. *Burns*. 5 Used in a general sense, as suggesting the idea of sadness or melancholy affecting the mind from the influence of something which although not preternatural, is yet out of the ordinary course and tends to excite the feelings, or to awaken painful recollections, S. O. *Collingridge of Glenburnie*. 6 Melancholy, dreary in a more general sense, as applied to what is common or quite natural, S. *Hogg*. Belg *eer-en*, *vererl*, Isi *oor-a*, *terred*.

ERYNESS, *Eriness*, s. Fear excited by the idea of an apparition, S. *Evergreen*

ERYSLAND, *Ersland* *Ersland*, s. A denomination of land, Orkn *Barry* — Su. O *oerisland*, the eighth part of a markland

To ERLE, v. a. To betroth. V *ARLE*, v

ERLIE, s. Earliest V. *ARLES*

ERLISH, adj. Elvish, preternatural. V *ELISCH*

ERMIT, s. An earwig, Loth — This seems originally the same w th *Sw oermak*, id, i. e., a worm or maggot that enters the ear

To ERN, v. a. *Nae sae muckle as would ern your ee*, a phrase used to denote the least bit, or smallest particle sometimes equivalent to not a drop, *Abern*. V *Urn* to pain, to torture.

ERN, *Ern*, *Ern*, *Earn*, s. 1 The eagle, S. B. *Douglas*. 2 The osprey. *Houlist* — A. S. *earn*, Isi *earn*, *ern*, Alem *aren*, *aren* *apula*

ERNAND, part pr. Running *Mailland P* — A. S. *ern-na*, *currere*

ERNERN, s. The brittle fern, S., q. "the eagle-fern"

ERNISTFULL, adj. Eager ardent.

ERNTINGS, s. pl. Iron lungs, S. A. *Hogg*

To ERP v. a. To be constantly grumbling on one topic, as, an *erpin* thing one that is still dwelling in a querulous mode on one point, *Fife*

ERRASY, s. Heresy *Acts Ja 5*

ERSE, adj. used as a s. The dialect of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of S., i. e. *Irish*

To ERT, v. a. To urge, to prompt, *St. Davidson*. V *Airt*, v

To ERT on, v. a. To urge forward.

To ERT up, v. a. To incite, to irritate, *Upp Clydes*. — Isi *ert-a*, *irritare*

ERTAND, part pr. Perhaps ingenious, from *Airt*, v., to a.m. *Gowan and Gof*

ERTIENIG, adj. Ingenious, having the power of laying plans, &c., *Ayrs*. A derivative from *ert*.

ESCH, s. The ash, a tree. *Douglas*

ESCHAY, s. Issue, termination

To ESCHAME, v. n. To be ashamed *Douglas*.

ESCHER, *Escherill*, s. A division of an army *Barbour*. O Fr *eschelle* a squadron

ESCHELLIT, *Eschelette*, s. "Ane *eschellit* schod w th yron w thout aue bolt." *Inventories*

To ESCHERE, *Escher*, v. a. To achieve *Barbour*. Fr *achere* —

ESCHEW s. An achievement *Barbour*

ESCHEW, pret. Showed; declared *Belinden*.

ESMIN adj. Belonging to the ash *Douglas*

ESEMENT of HOUSEHOLD. Apparently lodging, accommodation by living in a house. *Act Audit*

ESFUL adj. Producing ease *Wynken*

ESK s. A dewt, S. V *Auk*.

To ESK *Esx*, *Yess*, v. n. To hiccup, S. B. — A. S. *giscan*, id.

ESKDALE SOUPLE. A figurative designation for a broad sword or a two-handed one. *Hogg*

ESKIN *Esxix*, s. The hiccup, S. B. — A. S. *gescning*, Belg *hickse*, id.

ESPAYNE, s. Spain *Acts Ja IV*. — Fr *Espagne*, Lat *Hispania*.

ESPED, part pr. The same with *Espe*, despatched, issued from an office without delay *Ellis exped*, already expedited

ESPERANCE, s. Hope, Fr *Belinden*.

ESPYE, s. A spy *Douglas* Fr *espie*.

ESPYELL, s. A spy. *Knox*

ESPINEL, s. A sort of ruby, spinel — Fr. *épinelle* *Bartl*.

ESPLIN, s. A stripling, *Mearns* Syn *Collan*. This seems to be originally the same with *Haspin*, *Haspin* South of S. q. v

ESPOENTABIL, adj. Breasted — *Lyndsay* — O Fr *espouventable*

ESS, s. Acc *Bannalyne P*

ESSCOCK, s. Same as *Armscock*, *Aberd*

ESSIE, s. pl. Ornaments in jewellery, in the form of the letter S, Fr *ess* — the letter S, also the form of an S in any workmanship. *Cotgr*

ESSIS, s. pl. Advantages *Wyn*. Fr *ess*

ESSONYIE, s. Excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law *Reg Maj* Fr *essonyie*, id

ESSONYIBER, s. One who legally offers an excuse for the absence of another

EST s. A corruption of *Nest* *Roxb*. Hence, a bird's nest *Hogg*

ESTALMENT s. Instalment, payment in certain proportions at fixed times.

• ESTATE, *Estait* s. One of the constituent branches of parliament. *The Three Estates*, the lords, including the prelates, the barons, and the burgesses. *Acts Ja 1* — This is a Fr idiom, *les états*, and *les gens de trois états* 'the whole body of a realm, or province consisting of three several orders, the clergy, nobility, and commons,' *Cotgr*.

ESTER, s. An oyster *Lyndsay*

To **ESTIMY**, *v. a.* To form a judgment of; to estimate.
—Fr. *estimer*, to prize, to value.

ESTLER, **ESTLAR**, *adj.* Hewn; polished. *Ramsay*.
V. AISLAIR.

ESTLINS, *adv.* Rather, *Ayr.* *Renfrews*. *Pitken.*—
A. S. *æst*, *est*, *estimatio*, "estimation, value, esteem;"
Su. G. Isl. *æst*, *amor*, *astwin*, *carus*. *Lins* is the
termination of adverbs which is so common in our
vernacular language, as denoting quality. Thus,
estlins is equivalent to willingly, with good will, and
has an origin analogous to another S. word, also sig-
nifying rather. This is *Lever*, *Leuer*, *Leuir*, *Loor*,
Lourd, &c., as corresponding with E. *as lief*, of which
it is merely the comparative. While *as lief* signi-
fies "as willingly," *lever* is stronger; the literal
meaning being, "more willingly," or "with greater
affection." **V. LINGIS**, **LINGS**.

ETERIE, **ETRIE**, *adj.* 1. Keen; bitter; applied to
weather, *Roxb.* "An *etry* sky," *Dumfr.* 2. Ill-
humoured; ill-tempered, *Roxb.* 3. Hot-headed;
fiery; having an angry look, *Dumfr.* *Roxb.*—This
term, though here used metaph., seems to be merely
Tent. *etterigh*, Belg. *etterig*, *saniosus*, from *etter*
venom. When the cold is very keen, it is sometimes
said to be venomous.

ETH, *adj.* Easy. **V. EITH.**

To **ETHER**, **EDDER**, *v. a.* To twist ropes round a
stack, or fence it with ropes, *Aberd.*—A. S. *heather-*
ian, *arcere*, *cohibere*.

ETHERCAP, *s.* A variety of *Etter-cap*, *Lanarka*.
Gentle Shepherd.

ETHERINS, *adv.* 1. Either, *S. O.* 2. Rather, *Berwick.*

ETHERINS, **ETTERENS**, *s. pl.* The cross ropes of a
thatched roof or stack, *S. B.*—A. S. *ether*, a covert,
heather-ian, *arcere*.

ETHIK, **ERICK**, *adj.* 1. Hectic. *Bellenden.* 2. De-
licate, *S. B.*—Fr. *etique*, *hectic*.

ETIN, *s.* A giant. **V. EYTYN.**

ETION, *s.* Lineage, *S. B.* *Poems Buchan Dial.*—
Su. G. *acti*, *ett*, family.

ETNAGH BERRIES. Juniper berries, *Ang.* *Ross.*

ETNAGH, **ETNACH**, *adj.* Of or belonging to juniper;
made of the wood of the juniper bush, *S. B.* *Taylor's*
S. Poems.

ETT, **Est**, *s.* Habit; custom, *Ang.*; more generally
used in a bad sense; as *ill etts*, bad habits; *ill etts*,
id. Fife.—Isl. *katt*, *haette*, manner, nature of a
thing; *Ihre* views Su. G. *æt*, the termination of
many words, corresponding to Germ. and Belg. *æit*,
A. S. *had*, E. *hood*, as originally the same; as they
are all used to express quality.

To **ETTER**, *v. n.* To emit purulent matter, *S.*; also
used metaphorically. *The Provost.* **V. ATRIE**,
ATTRIE.

ETTERCAP, *s.* 1. A spider, *S.* 2. An ill-humoured
person, *S.* *Waverley.* **V. ATTRICOOP.**

ETTERLIN, *s.* A cow which has a calf, when only
two years old, *Renfr.* *Perths.* The term *Ourback* is
elsewhere applied to a cow which has not a calf
when three years old.

To **ETTIL**, **ETTLIE**, **ATTIL**, *v. a.* 1. To aim; to take
aim, *S.* It is, however, more frequently used as a
neuter *v.* *Douglas.* 2. To make an attempt, *S.*
Ramsay. 3. To propose; to design, *S.* *Douglas.* 4.
To direct one's course. *Houlate.* 5. To aspire; to
be ambitious, *Ayr.* *Galt.* 6. To expect; as, "I'm
ettlin' he'll be here the morn." I expect that he will
be here to-morrow, *Upp.* *Clydes.* 7. To reckon or
compute, *Roxb.*—Isl. *ælla*, *destinare*.

ETTLIE, **ETTLING**, *s.* 1. A mark, *S.* *Ross.* 2. Aim;
attempt, *S.* *Burns.* 3. Design. *Barbour.* 4.
Expectation.

ETTLER, *s.* One who aims at any particular object,
or has some end in view, *S. O.*

To **EVAIG**, *v. n.* To wander; to roam. *Bellend.* *T.*
Liv. Vagart, Lat.—Fr. *evaguer*, *id.*

EVANTAGE, **AVANTAGE**, *s.* A term, borrowed from
the laws of France, expressive of certain rights be-
longing to children after the decease of their parents,
or to a husband or wife after the death of one of the
parties.

EVASION, *s.* Way of escape; means of escaping. It
occurs in this sense in our metrical version of *Psalm*
lxxxviii. *S.*

EVE-REL, *s.* The conger eel, *Muraena conger*, *Linn.*
Ag. Surv. Forfars.

To **EVEN**, *v. a.* 1. To equal, *S.* *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2.
To bring down to a certain level. *Butherford.* 3.
To talk of one as a match for another in marriage, *S.*
Sir J. Sinclair.

EVENDOWN, *adj.* 1. Perpendicular, *S.* 2. Denot-
ing a very heavy fall of rain, *S.* *Galt.* 3. Honest;
downright, *S.* *Galt.* 4. Direct, plain, express,
without reserve or qualification, *S.* *Galt.* 5. Mere,
sheer, excluding the idea of any thing but that men-
tioned, *S.* *Burns.* 6. Confirmed or habitual. This
is scarcely a customary use of the term.

EVEN-HANDS. (An adverbial form of speech.) On
an equal footing, *S. A.* *Hogg.*

EVENNER, *s.* An instrument used by weavers for
spreading out the yarn on the beam, *Loth.* **V.**
RAIVEL.

EVENTURE, *s.* Fortune. *Pittscottie.* Synon. with
Adventure, E. *adventure*; from Lat. *adven-ire*, q.
"what comes to one."—L. B. *eventur-a*, *fortuna*.

EVER, **IVER**, *adj.* A term applied to places where
there are two of the same name, denoting that which
is uppermost, or farthest up the hill, reckoning from
the bed of the nearest river; as *Iver Nisbet*, *Iver*
Crailing, *Teviotd.* This was originally the same
with *Uver* and *Ouer*, q. v.

To **EVER**, *v. a.* To nauseate, *Clydes.*

EVER BANE. Ivory. *Inventories.*

EVERICH, *adj.* Every. *Everichone*, every one.
King's Quair.—A. S. *æfre eac*, *id.*

EVERYESTREEN, *s.* Used for *Here-yestreen*; the
evening before last, *Galloway.*

EUERILK, *adj.* Every. *Lyndsay.* A. S. *æfre ealc*, *id.*

EVERLIE, *adv.* Constantly, perpetually, without in-
termission, *Ang.* Fife, *Roxb.*

EVEROCKS, *s.* The cloudberry, knoutberry, or *Rubus*
chamaemorus. Syn. **AVERING.**

EVERSIVE, *adj.* Causing, or tending to, the over-
throw of. *Crookshank.*

EVIDENT, *s.* A title-deed, *S.* *Spalding.*

EVIL-HEIDIT, *adj.* Prone to strike with the head;
a term applied to an ox accustomed to butt. *Balfour's*
Pract.

EVILL, *adj.* In bad preservation; nearly worn out.
Inventories.—A. S. *yfel*, *villis*, *inutilla*.

EUILL-DEDY, *adj.* Wicked. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *yfel*
daeda, *prava agens*.

EVIL MAN. A designation given to the devil. *Acts*
Ass. **V. ILL MAN.**

EVILL-WILLER, *s.* One who has ill-will at another,
or seeks his hurt. *Keith's Hist.*—A. S. *yfel-will-an*,
male velle, *male intendere*; part. pr. *yfel-will ende*,
malevolus.

EUILL-WILLIE, *adj.* Evil-disposed, malevolent, *S. Ill-willie*, *q. v.*
EVIN, *adj.* Equal, indifferent, impartial, *synon* *Evenly* *Act Dom Conc*
EUN MILD, *adj.* Equal in age. *V. EUN.*
EVINLY, *adv.* Equally. *Act Audit.*
EVINLY, *adj.* 1 Equal. *Douglas.* 2 Indifferent, impartial. *Wynkown. Evenly* *Aberd. Reg.* — *A. S. efen lic*, equalis, æquus.
EUMILKANE, *adj.* Every one. *Barbour*
EVIRLY, *adv.* Constantly, continuously, *S. B.*
TO EVITE, *v. a.* To avoid. *Cleland.* — *Lat. evit-are.*
EULCRUKE, *s.* Apparently oil vessel, *the* being the term for oil, *S. B.*, and cruke the same with *E. crock*, a vessel made of earth. *Burrows* *Lowers*
EVLEIT, *adj.* 1 Active, nimble. 2. *Evleit* is rendered handsome, *Ayr.* 3. Also expl. "sprightly, cheerful, vivacious," *ib.* *V. OLIGHT*
EUOOR, *Evora*, *s.* Ivory. *Douglas.*
EUPHEN, *s.* An abbreviation of *Euphemia*, *S. V. FAMIE*
EVRIE, *adj.* Having a habitually craving appetite, *Dumfr.* *V. YEVERY.*
EW, *s.* Yew. *Aberd. Reg.*
EWDEN DRIFT, *s.* Drifted snow, *Aberd.* *Safr-refs* *V. YOUNER-DRIFT.*
EWDER, *EWDRUCH*, *s.* 1 A disagreeable smell, *S. B. Clydes.* *Journal Lond.* 2. The steam of a boiling pot, *ib.*, *Aberd.* 3. *Ewdroch*, *Ayr.* is used to denote dust, or the lightest atoms, as, "There's a ewdroch here like the mothe an' sun" — *Fr. odeur*
EWDER, *s.* A blaze, *S. B. Poems* *Buchan Dial*
EWEL, *interj.* Indeed, really, *Ettr For.* *A. S. wel*, and *Su. G. wael* is used in the same sense.
EWENDRIE, *s.* The refuse of oats after it has been fanned, weak grain, *M. Loth.* This is called *grey corn*, *E. Loth.*
EWER, *adv.* Ever. *Act Dom Conc.*
EWEST, *YEWEST*, *adj.* Contiguous. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Ewest* or *Fewest* is still used, on the Scottish Border, in the sense of nearest, or most convenient. Expl. "adjacent, standing or lying convenient," *Dumfr.* It is written *ewost* and *ewous* *Aberd. Reg.*
EW-GOWAN, *s.* Common Daisy
EWHOW, *interj.* 1 Ah, alas, *South of B.* *Old Mortality* 2 Used also as an exclamation expressive of surprise, *Roxb.* *V. HAUN H:W*
EWIN, *adv.* Straight, right. *Dunbar.*
EWINDRIFT, *s.* Snow drifted by the wind. *Gordon's Hist* *Earls of Sutherland.* *V. EWENDRIFT*, *YOUNER-DRIFT* and *ENDEFT*
EWYNLY, *adv.* Equally. *Barbour.*
EWTRUTH, *prep.* Without. *Act Audit.* *V. OUTWITH*
TO EXAME, *v. a.* To examine, *S. Diallog.*
EXAMINE, *s.* Examination, *S. Lamont's Diary* — *Fr. examen*, *id.*, *Colgr.*
TO EXCAMBIE, *v. a.* To exchange, *S. — L. B. excamb-are*
EXCAMBION, *s.* Exchange, *S. Spotswood*
EXCRESCUE, *s.* Increase; augmentation. *Forbes, Suppl. Dec.* — *Lat. excreco-ere*, to grow out, to increase
EXECUTORIAL, *s.* Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court. *Act Cha. I.*
TO EXEME, *EXEM*, *v. a.* To exempt. *Skene*
TO EXERC, *v. a.* To exercise. *Acts Ja. VI.* — *Fr. exerc-er*, *lat. exerce-ere*, *id.* *V. EXERCITIUN*
EXERCISES, *EXERCIS*, *s.* 1 The official explication

of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching Presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another, both exhibitions to be judged of and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to add. *First Book of Discipline* 3 This term was occasionally transferred to the Presbytery itself. *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed, or ordained, *S. Acts Ja. 4* Family worship or, as expressed in *E.*, family prayers, *S. Galt.* It is sometimes called *family-exercise*
EXERCITIUN, *s.* 1 Bodily exercise, *Keith's Hist.* 2. Military exercise, the act of drilling. *Acts Ja. V.* — *Lat. exercitatio.*
EXHORTANS, *s.* Exhortation; part. *lat. Cran-ford's Hist* *Univ. Edin.*
EXIES, *s. pl.* The hysterics, *South of S. Antiquary.* Perhaps an oblique use of the Northumbrian term *axies*, which denotes the ague. *V. TAWALING*
EXIES
EXINTRICATION, *s.* The act of disembowelling a dead body. *Fountainhall Suppl. Dec.*
TO EXONER, *v. a.* To exonerate, to free from any burden or charge. *Fountainhall* *Lat. exonerare.*
EXPECTANT, *s.* A candidate for the ministry, not yet licensed to preach the gospel. *Acts Assembly*
EXPECTAVIE, *s. pl.* Apparently in reversion or expectation. *Acts Ja. VI.*
TO EXPEDE, *v. a.* To despatch, to expedite, *S. Expedie* part. *pa. Spalding — Fr. exped-ier*, *id.*
TO EXPISCATE, *v. a.* To fish out by inquiry, *S. Wodrow* — *Lat. expiscat-er*, *id.*
EXPLOSION, *s.* Disgraceful expulsion. *Aberd. Reg.* — *Fr. explos-ere*, to drive out by hissing, or clapping of hands, part. *pa. explos-us*, from *ex* and *plaudere*
TO EXPONE, 1. To explain. *Baillie.* — *Lat. expon-ere* 2. To expose to danger. *Knox.* 3. To represent, to characterize. *Spalding*
TO EXPREME, *v. a.* To express. *Douglas.*
EXPRES, *adv.* Altogether. *Douglas.* — *Fr. par expra* expressly
TO EXTENT, *v. a.* To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment, *S. to stent* *Acts Ja. I.* — *L. D. extend-ere* aestimare, apponere. *Du Cange* views this use of the term as of English origin.
TO EXTENT, *v. n.* To be taxed. *Maitl. Hist. Edin.*
EXTENT, *s.* An ancient valuation of land or other property for the purpose of assessment. *Acts Ja. I.* *V. STENT*
EXTENTOUR, *s.* An assessor, one who apportions a general tax, now *S. stent-master*, (*ibid.*) — *L. B., extensor, aestimator publicus.*
EXTERIES, *s. pl.* A common term among the vulgar, of the name of the disease called *Hysterics*, *S.*
EXTERMINIUN, *s.* Extermination. *Acts Cha. I.*
EXTERNE, *adv.* Outward, *Lat. externus*
TO EXTINQUE, *v. a.* To erase used as *synon.* with *delet* *Acts Ja. VI.* — *Lat. part. extinct-us*
TO EXTIRPE, *v. a.* To extirpate. *Acts Ja. VI.* — *Fr. extirp-er*
TO EXTORSS, *v. a.* To exact upon to use extortion, *Acts Ja. VI.* From the *lat. supine* or part. *pa. extors-um* or *extors-us*
TO EXTORTION, *v. a.* To charge exorbitantly, part. *pa. Extortionat.* *Spalding*

EXTRANEANE, EXTRANEAR, adj. *Extraneane cord-waris*, cordwainers coming from a distance, or not enjoying the liberties of a burgh. *Aberdeen Reg.*

EXTRANEAN, s. A scholar in the higher classes of the Grammar School, Aberdeen, who has received the previous part of his education at another school.

To **EXTRAVAGE, v. n.** To deviate in discourse. *Fountainhall. V. STRAVAIG.*

EXTRE, s. Axle-tree, S. *Douglas. V. AX-TREE.*

EXULAT, part. pa. Exiled. *Aberd. Reg.—L. B. exul-are.*

EZAR, adj. Of or belonging to the tree called maple. *Herd's Coll. V. MAZER.*

EZLE, s. A spark of fire, generally from wood, Dumfr. *V. EIZEL.*

F.

FA, v. and s. V. FAW.

FA', FAR, s. Foe. *Douglas.—A. S. fa, id.*

To **FA' BY one's BEST.** Not to sleep.

To **FA' IN HANDS wi' one.** To enter into courtship with one, with a view to marriage, S.

To **FA' o' (of).** To abate, *Aberd.*

To **FA', v. n.** To fall.

To **FA' o'er, v. n.** 1. To fall asleep, S. *Reg. Dalton.*

2. To be in childbed; or, as now very indefinitely expressed, to be confined, S.

To **FA' throw, v. a.** 1. To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness, S. 2. To bungle any business; as it is said of a public speaker, when he loses his recollection, and either stops entirely, or speaks incoherently, "He fell through his discourse," S. 3. To lose; to come short of. It is often said to a traveller, who has arrived late, "I fear ye've fa'n through your dinner between towns," S. 4. To defeat any design by mismanagement. Thus, it is often said of a young woman, "By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage," S.—Belg. *doorvall-en*, to fall through.

FAB, s. A fob, or small pocket; used as denoting a tobacco-pouch, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems.—Germ. fuppe, locus.*

FABORIS, s. pl. Suburbs. *Wallace.—Fr. faubourg, id.*

FABOURDON, s. Counterpoint in music. *Burel.—Fr. faux-bourdon.*

* **FACE, s.** The edge of a knife, or of any other sharp instrument, S.—*Tables d'Face*, cut into several sharp angles. *V. FAST.*

FACHENIS, pl. Falchions. *Douglas.—Fr. fauchon, a short crooked sword.*

FACHERIE, Fr. FASHIE, s. Trouble, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FACHT, Leg. ficht, flight. Houlate.

FACIE, adj. 1. Bold; fearless. Thus a sheep is said to be *facie* when it stands to the dog, when it will not move, but fairly faces him, *Teviotdale.* 2. Forward; impudent, *ibid.*

FACILE, adj. A *facile man* is a forensic phrase in S., which has no synonyme in E. It does not signify one who is weak in judgment, or deficient in mental ability, but one who possesses that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others.

FACOUND, adj. Having a graceful utterance. *Bel-lenden.—Lat. facund-us, id.*

FACTOR, FACTOUR, s. 1. A land-steward, or one who has the charge of an estate, who lets the lands, collects the rents, &c. *Boswell's Journal.* 2. A person legally appointed to manage sequestrated property, S. *Ersk. Inst.* 3. One to whom escheated property is given; equivalent to *Donatory*, q. v. S.

FACTORIE, s. Agency. *Lettres of factorie*, letters empowering one person to act for another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FADDIS, s. pl. Boats. *Bellenden.—Gael. fada.*

To **FADDOM, v. a. V. FADOM.**

FADE, FEDE, adj. Appointed. *Sir Tristrem.—A. S. fad-an, ordinare.*

FADE, s. A company of hunters. *Douglas.—Isl. veid-a, to hunt; Gael. fadh, a deer.*

To **FADE, v. a.** To fall short in. *Wyntown.—Isl. fat-aet, deficit.*

FADER, FADYE, s. Father. *Barbour.—Aberd., A. S. faeder, Isl. fader, id.*

FADERLY, adj. Fatherly. *Bellenden.*

FADGE, s. A bundle of sticks, Dumfr.—Sw. *fagg-a, onerare.*

FADGE, FAG, s. 1. A large flat loaf, or bannock, *Gl. Sibb.* 2. A flat wheaten loaf, *Loth. Ramsay.—Teut. wegghe, libum oblongum; Fr. fouace, a thick cake.* 3. A lusty and clumsy woman, S. *Ritson.*

To **FADLE, FAIDLE, v. n.** To waddle, *Ang.*

FADOM, s. A fathom, S.—*Isl. fadm-r.*

To **FADOM, FADDOM, v. a.** 1. To measure, used in a literal sense, S. 2. To encompass with the arms, S. and O. E. *Burns.* 3. To comprehend; applied to the mind, S.—*Isl. fadm-a, amplecti.*

FAE, FA, pron. Who, *Aberd. Gl. Antiq.*

FAE, prep. From; as, *fae hame*, from home, *Aberd.*

FAG, s. The sheep-louse, S. O. *Surv. Agr.*

FAGALD, s. 1. Fagot. *Barbour.* 2. A bundle of twigs or heath, tied with straw ropes, formerly used in Ettr. For. for shutting up the doorway under night, when there was no door.

FAGGIE, adj. Fatiguing; as, a *faggie day*, one that tires or fags one by its sultriness, *Stirlings.*

FAG-MA-FUFF, s. A ludicrous term for a garrulous old woman, *Roxb.*

FAGS, s. The name given to a disease of sheep; supposed lousiness, S.

FAGSUM, adj. Producing weariness or fatigue; tiresome, *Perths.*

FAGSUMNESS, s. Tiresomeness, *ibid.—Perhaps Sw. fagg-a paa sig, se onerare.*

FAY, s. 1. Faith. *Wyntown.—O. Fr. fe.* 2. Fidelity; allegiance. *Barbour.*

FAY, adj. On the verge of death; the same with *Fey*, q. v.

To **FAID, v. n.** To frown, *Ork.—Isl. faed, aversio, displicentia, Verel.*

FAIK, s. A corr. of *Faith.* In *faik*, in faith, *Dumfr.*

To **FAIK, v. a.** To grasp. *Douglas.—Fland. jack-en, apprehendere.*

To **FAIK, v. a.** To fold; to tuck up, S. *Burns. Fecket, folded.—Sw. veck, a fold.*

FAIK, s. 1. A fold, S. B. *Bannatyne P.* 2. A plaid, *Ang. Faikie, Aberd. Journ. Lond.*

FAIK, s. A stratum of stone, *Loth.*

FAIK, s. The razor-bill, a bird. *Neill.*

To **FAIK, v. a.** 1. To lower the price of any commo-

- dity, Loth. Perth. *Galt.* 2 To let go with impunity, Loth.—Su. G. *faik-a*, to cheapen.
- To FAIK, FAICK, v. n. To fail, S. B. *Ross.* Su. G. *wik-a, eudere*
- To FAIK, v. a. To stop, to intermit, S. B. *Ross.*
- FAIKINS. *Gude faikins*, a minced oath, South of S. *Fergus.* S. B. V. *Fags.*
- FAIKS, pl. *My faiks*, a minced oath, by my faith, *Boab.* synonym *Fags.* q. v.
- FAIL, adj. *Fail*, in a failed state as to corporeal ability, *Boab.*—Su. G. *fel* denotes both moral and physical defect, Teut. *fael*, id. *fael-a*, deficere
- FAIL, FALE, FEAL, s. 1 Any grassy part of the surface of the ground. *Douglas* 2 A flat grassy clod cut from the sward, S. *Bellenden.*—Su. G. *wail* (pron. *vail*), sward
- FAIL-DYKE, s. A wall built of sods, S. *Ministry* *Border*
- To FAILYE, FAILTIE, v. n. 1 To fail *Acts Ch. I* 2 To be in want of anything. *Barbour*—Fr. *faillir*, id.
- FAILYIE, FAULTIE, s. 1 Failure. *Act Sedt.* 2 Legal subjection to a penalty, in consequence of disobedience 3. Penalty in case of breach of bargain, S. *Spalding*
- FAIMIE, adj. *Foamy*, S. V. *FAME.*
- FAIN, adj. Damp not thoroughly dry; applied to grain in the field when not fit for being taken in, *Boab.*—A. S. *fain*, damp, moist.
- To FAYND, FAND, v. a. 1 To tempt *Wyntown* 2 To put to trial *Sir Tristrem.* 3. To endeavour. *Barbour*—A. S. *fand-tan*, tentare.
- To FAYND, v. n. To make shift for one's self. *Wailin.* V. *FAND*
- FAYNDING, s. Perhaps, gulle. *Barbour*
- FAINY *ade* Not understood *Houlat*
- To FAINT, v. a. To make faint, to enfeeble. *Guthrie's Trial.*
- FAINTICE, s. Dissembling *Barbour*—Fr. *faintise*
- FAINTIE GRUND. Ground in the course of a journey or excursion, on which, when one passes over it, the superstitious believe it to be necessary to have a bit of bread in one's pocket, in order to prevent the person from fainting, *Labarks.* *Hungry grund*, synonym
- FAINTS, s. pl. Disbilled spirits of an inferior quality, or low wines.
- FAIPLE, s. Any thing loose and flaccid hanging from the nose, *Clydes.* 2. The crest or comb of a turkey, when related *ibid.* 3 The underlip in men or animals, when it hangs down large and loose, *ibid.* In Loth. it seems to be confined to that of a horse
- FAIPLE, s. To hang the faiple, to be chopfallen, S. also, to cry, to weep. *A. Scott.*
- FAIR adj. Calm, Orkney
- FAIR FAKK, FEIR, s. Appearance. *Douglas.*—A. S. *feairh*, cultus.
- FAIR, FAIR, FAIR, s. 1 Solemn preparation. *Barbour* 2 Funeral solemnity *Gawon and Goll.*—*German feyren* to celebrate
- FAIR V. FAIRD
- FAIR, s. *Affair* *Preests of Fiddis.*
- * FAIR, adj. Apt, ready likely "Gin he gang into that trade, he'll be fair to lose the wee penny that he has to the fore," *Renfrew.* Apparently an ellipsis for "he will be in a fair way"
- FAYR adj. Proper *Barbour*—*Met G. faye* honour
- To FAIR, v. n. To clear up, applied to the atmosphere in reference to preceding rain, S. *The Smugglers.*
- FAIR-CA'IN, part. adj. 1. Smooth-tongued; having great appearance of civility, Loth. *Fife.* synonym. *Fair faunst* *Saxon and Gael* This is evidently q. co'ing, or driving fairly or cautiously 2 Flattering, wheedling, cajoling, third *Sarlings.*
- FAIRD, s. 1 Course *Compliment* 2 Expedition, enterprise *Cairdwood* Perhaps rather "a hasty and violent effort, a strong temporary or momentary exertion" This is the only sense in which it continues to be used by the peasantry in Lothian, as, "Let them alone, it's but a faird, it'll no last lang; they'll no win far afore us."
- FAIRDED part. pa. Painted. V. *FAIR, v.*
- FAIRDIE, adj. Passionate, irascible To grow fairdie, to get into a passion, *Ayrs.*—*Gael feargach*, angry, passionate, *fearg-am*, to vex to fret.
- FAIRDING, s. Violent blow ng. *Burel.*
- PAYRE, FAIR, s. Course *Wyntown*—*Id. far*, later
- To FAIREWELL, v. a. To bid farewell to, *Bollock.*
- FAIR FA' Well betide, good luck to. *Fair saw ye*, an expression of one's good wishes for the person to whom it is addressed, sometimes of commendation, when one has done well, S. An elliptical phrase, may a fair or happy lot, or chance, befall the person or persons spoken of or addressed.
- FAIR-FARAND V. *FARAND.*
- FAIR-FASHIONED FAIR-FASSINT, adj. Having great appearance of discretion without the reality, having great complaisance in manner S. *Old Mortality.*
- FAIRFASSINT V. FAIR-FASHIONED.
- FAIRPLE, s. A great eruption of the skin. When this takes place, one is said to be in a perfect fairple, *Selkirk.* It also signifies to be overrun with the itch.
- FAIR-FUR-DAYS. V. *FORM-DAYS*
- FAIR-GRASS, s. Bulbous crowfoot, or Butter-cups, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, Linn., said to be denominated from the whiteness of the under part of the leaf, *Trevithale*
- FAIR HAIR, s. The name given to the tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, *Stirling.* *Puffas*, synonym
- FAIRHEID s. Beauty *Dunbar.*
- FAIRY GREEN, FAIRY RISE. A small circle, often observed on old leas or heath, of a deeper green than the surrounding sward supposed by the vulgar or superstitious to be the spot on which the fairies hold their dances, S. *Edin. Mag.*
- FAIRY HAMMER, s. A species of stone hatchet, S. *Cian Allyn.*
- FAIRY HILLOCKS s. pl. Verdant knolls, denominated from the vulgar idea that these were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there, S. *Bord. Minst.*
- FAIRIN FAIRING, s. 1 A present given at a fair; like *E. fairing* 2 Metaph. a drubbing, S. *Reg. Dalton.*
- FAIRIN FAIRIE part. pa. Fared *Barbour*
- FAIRY KADE. The designation given to the expedition made by the Fairies to the place in which they are to hold their great annual banquet on the first of May S. *Rem. Vicks Song* V. *Raps.*
- FAIRLY, adv. Surprisingly, fairly few, wondrous few, S. B. *Ross.* V. *FAIRLY.*
- To FAIRLY V. *FAIRLY, v.*
- FAIRNY-CLOUDS, s. pl. The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pattern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, *Edin. For. Mag.*
- FAIRNTICKLED, adj. Fretted.
- FAIRNTOSH, s. The game appropriated to aqua-

etnae, formerly distilled in the district of this name in Ross-shire, distinguished by the strong flavour it has acquired in consequence of the use of peat-fuel in its preparation, S. *Clas Albys*.

FAIR STRAE-DEATH. Death in the common course of nature. V. **STRAE-DEATH**.

FAIRINS, s. pl. The stringy parts of cloth, resembling the lint (S. *caddis*), applied to a wound, S.; *Feasings*, Roxb.

FAIT, s. To lose *fait of*, to lose one's good opinion, or faith of, S.—Fr. *faire fête de*, to joy in.

To **FAYT**, v. a. Perhaps, frame. *Sir Trist*.

FAIZART, FESART, s. 1. A hermaphrodite of the gallinaceous tribe, Roxb. 2. Applied to a puny man who has little of the masculine appearance, *ibid*. 3. Also used to denote an impudent person, *ibid*.

To **FAIZE, FRAZE, FAISE out**, v. a. 1. A term applied to cloth when the threads are separated from each other, and assume the form of the raw material at the place where it has been rent, S. 2. "To have the edge of a razor, or other sharp instrument, turned out to a side, instead of being blunted, by use." *Gl. Surv. Natra*.—Teut. *vaese, vese, fibra capillamentum, festuca*; Killian. Hence Belg. *vesel*, a hairy string, as that of a root; *vesel-en*, to grow stringy; *veselēg*, stringy.

To **FAIZLE**, v. a. To flatter, S. B.—Su. G. *fœ-a*, *id*.

To **FAKE**, v. a. 1. To give heed to, Orkn. 2. To believe; to credit, *ibid*.—Teut. *fack-en*, apprehendere; Isl. *faa, faeck*, capere, accipere, adipisci.

FAKES. By my *fakes*, a minced oath, Aberd. W. *Beattie's Tales*. V. **FAIK**, and **FAIKS**.

FALD, FAULD, s. 1. A sheep-fold, S. Ross. 2. An enclosure of any kind. *Douglas*. A. S. Isl. *fald*, septum animalium.

To **FALD, FAULD**, v. a. To enclose in a fold, S. *Burns*.—Sw. *faella*, *id*.

To **FALD**, v. n. To bow, S. *Garden*.—A. S. *feald-an*, plicare.

To **FALD, FAULD**, v. a. To enfold, S. *Ross. Niths*. *Song*.—A. S. *feald-an*, plicare.

FALD. V. **ANFALD**, i. e., upright.

FALD-DIKE, s. A wall of turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold, S.

FALDERALL, s. 1. A gewgaw; most commonly in pl., S.; synon. *Fall-all*. *Hogg*. 2. Sometimes used to denote idle fancies or conceits, S. A term apparently formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.

FALE, s. Turf, &c. V. **FAIL**.

To **FALE**, v. n. To happen. *Wynntown*.

FALK, FAUK, s. The razor-bill. *Martin*.

FALKLAND-BRED, adj. Equivalent to "bred at court;" Falkland in Fife having been the favourite residence of several princes of the Stuart family. *Chr. Kirk*.

To **FALL, FA'**, v. n. To dissolve, as burnt lime-stone, in consequence of being slaked, or as clay when frostbitten, S. *Surv. Kincard*.

To **FALL**, v. n. To be one's chance; to happen. *Sir A. Balfour's Lett*.

To **FALL by**, v. n. 1. To be lost, or disappear, S. *Rutherford*. 2. To be sick, or affected with any ailment, S.; evidently as including the idea that one is laid aside from work, or from making his usual appearance in public. 3. In a more definite sense, to be confined in childbed, S.

To **FALL or FA' in**, v. n. 1. To sink; as, "His een's *fa'n in*," his eyes are sunk in his head, S. This is

a Sw. idiom; *Oegonen falla in*, the eyes sink, *Wideg*. 2. To become hollow; as, "His cheeks are *fa'n in*," his cheeks are collapsed, S. 3. To subside. *The water's sair fa'n in*; the river has subsided much; applied to it after it has been swelled by rain, S.

To **FALL, or FA' in twa**. A vulgar phrase used to denote childbearing, S. *Picken*.

To **FALL in wi'**, v. a. To meet with, either accidentally, or in consequence of search; applied both to persons and to things, S. *Galt*.

To **FALL out**, v. n. To make a sally. *Monro's Exped*.—Belg. *wytval-en*, *id*.

To **FALL, or FA', wi' bairn**. To become pregnant, S. *Picken's Poems*.

FALL, s. Apparently scrap or offal, S. A. *Hogg*.

To **FALL**, v. n. 1. To fall to, as one's portion, pron. *faw*, S. *Pebbles to the Play*. 2. To be one's turn. *It fawis me now*, S.

FALL (pron. *faw*), s. A measure six ells square, S. *Skene*.—Su. G. *fala*, pertica, a perch.

FALL, FAW, s. A trap, S. *Evergreen*.—Germ. *falle*; Su. G. *falla*, decipula.

FALLALLS, FALALLS, s. pl. A term used to denote the gaudy and superfluous parts of attire; superficial ornaments, S. It is more commonly applied to females. *Old Mortality*.

FALLAUGH, FALAWDGE, adj. Profuse; lavish, Aberd. —Fr. *volage*, giddy.

FALL-BOARD, s. The wooden shutter of a window that is not glazed, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges or latches, S. O. *Blackw. Mag*.

FALLBRIG, s. A bridge used in a siege, which the besiegers let fall on the walls, that they might enter by it. *Barbour*.

FALLEN STARS, s. Jelly tremella, S. Tremella *Nostoc*, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures, &c., after rain, S.

SEA FALLEN STARS, SEA LUNGS. An animal thrown on the sea shore in summer and autumn; Medusa squorea, or sea-nettle, Linn.

To **FALLOW**, v. a. To follow, S. *Douglas*.

To **FALLOW**, v. a. To equal. *Dunbar*.

FALOW, FALLOW, s. 1. Fellow; associate. *Wynntown*. 2. A match; one thing suited to another, S.; like E. *fellow*. *Sadler's Papers*.

To **FALS**, v. a. To falsify. *Bellenden*.

FALSAR, FALSARIE, s. A falsifier. *Acts Mary*.

To **FALSE a dome**. To deny the equity of a sentence and appeal to a superior court. *Acts. Ja. III*.—L. B. *falsare judicium*, appellare a judicio.

FALSED, FALSETTE, s. 1. Falsehood. *Dunbar*. 2. A forgery. *Acts Mary*.—O. Fr. *faulsete*.

FALT, FAUTE, FAWT, s. Want. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *faute*, want of whatever kind.

FALTEN, s. A fillet, Argyles.—This is evidently Gael. *fallan*, "a welt; belt; ribbon for the head; snood," *Shaw*.

FALTIVE, adj. Faulty. *Blue Blanket*.—Fr. *faulatif*, *faulive*, *id*.

FAME, FAIM, FEIM, s. 1. Foam, S. *Douglas*. 2. Passion, S. B.—A. S. *fam, faem*, spuma.

To **FAME**, v. n. To be in a rage, S.

FAMELL, adj. Female. *Colk. Sow*.

FAMEN, pl. Foes. *Wallace*.—A. S. *fahmon*, foe-man.

FAMH, s. A small noxious beast. *Statist. Acc. Kirk-michael*.

FAMYLE, FAMELL, s. Family; race. *Douglas*.—Fr. *famille*.

* **FAMILIAR**, adj. Used in the sense of confidential, in the phrase "familiar servant." *Pitcottie*.

FAMOUS, *adj.* 1 Of good character *Wodrow*. 2 Injurious to the character of another, libellous, calumnatory, slanderous. *Balfour's Pract*—Fr *fameux*, of much credit

FAMULIT, *pret* Perhaps stammering, unintelligible, from want of teeth. Dan. *fami-er*, to hesitate, to stammer

FAN, *adv.* When, *Aberd Mearna, Angus*.

To **FAND** *a. a.* To try *V FAYND*.

FAND, *pret v.* Found, *S. Hudson*.

To **FANE**, *v. a.* To protect. *Dunbar*

FANE. *In fane*, fondly *Gawan and Gol*.

FANE, *s.* An elf, a fairy, *Ayrs. Train's P. Reveries*—*Teut weyn, socius, sodalis*, as the fairies are commonly designed *good neighbours*. Gr. *Andr*, however renders *Isi fauna, Faunas*, and we learn from *Loecmus*, that in Sweden *Fan* is a name for the devil.

FANERELS, *s. pl.* What is loose and flapping. *Saint Patrick* Apparently a dimin from *E. fanners*, the instrument for winnowing grain

FANG, *s.* 1 Capture *Wallace* 3 The power of apprehending 3. What is seized or carried off, *Ang. Morrison* 4. A prize or booty 5 *In a fang* so entangled as not to be able to escape, *Ang. With the fang*, having in possession, *LL.S.* 6. In pl. claws or talons 3 7 The bend of a rope, *Gl. Sibb*—*A. S. fang*, *Teut. vanghe*, capture, *captus*.

To **FANG**, *v. a.* To grasp, to catch, to lay hold of. *Doug Virgil* *Fang* is used in the same sense by *Shakespeare*, *vang*, *Id. Devonsh.*

To **LOSE THE FANG**, *v. n.* 1 A pump well is said to lose the fang, when the water quits the pump, *S.* 2. A phrase familiarly used, as signifying, to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt, to be disappointed in one's expectation of success, *Loth V FANG, s. sense 2.*

To **FANG** *a well* To pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation, *S.*

FANE, *s.* A sheep-cot, or pen, a term generally used in *Stirlings* and *Perth*

To **FANK**, *v. a.* To fold, as, to fank the sheep, *Id.*

To **FANK**, *FANKLE*, *v. a.* 1 To entangle, especially by means of knots or nooses. A line is said to be fanked, or fanked, when it is so entangled and wraped that it cannot easily be unravelled, *S. Henryson* 2. As applied to a horse, to force him into a corner of any enclosure by means of a rope held by two or more persons, that he may be taken, or if this cannot be done, to wrap the rope about him, so as to entangle him, *S.* 3 To coil a rope, *Lenarks*.—*Teut. wank, tendicula*

FANK *s.* A fank o' toes, a coil of ropes, *S.*

FANNELL, *s.* or in pl *FANNERS* The instrument which creates wind for winnowing the chaff from grain, *S.* called a fan, *E. Stat Acc*—Fr *van*, *Teut. wanne*, *Su. G. wanna*, *Id. Teut. wann-en*, ventilar.

FANNON, *FANNONE*, *s.* The *swilartum*, a linen handkerchief carried on the priest's arm at mass *Wyntoun* Fr *fanon*

FANTICK *s.* Van appearance. *K. Quair*.

To **FANTISIE**, *v. a.* To regard with affection, used in the sense of the *E. v.* to fancy, *G. Buchanan*.—Fr *fantas-ier*

FANTON, *s.* Swoon, faint. *Palace of Hon.*

FANTOWN, *adv.* Fantastic *Wyntoun*

FACILTEACIL *s.* The Gaelic designation for what the Lowlanders denominated *The Borrowing Days*. *V. Borrowing Days*

FAPLE, *s.* To hang a fuple *V. FAIRLE*.

FAR, *s.* Pompous preparation *V FAIR*.

FAR, *s.* Appearance *Harbour V FAIR*.

FAR, *FAYRE*, *FAYR*, *s.* Expedition; journey. *Barbour*.—*A. S. fare*, *Isl. far*, *Id.*

FARAND, *FARRAND*, *adj.* Seeming, having the appearance of. *Douglas*.

ACID-FARAND, *adj.* Sagacious, prudent, *S.*

FAIR-FARAND, *adj.* 1 Having a goodly appearance. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Having a fair carriage. *Houlste*. 3. Having a specious appearance, *S.*

EDIL-FARAND, *adj.* Unseemly *Douglas*

FOOL-FARAND, *adj.* Having a bad appearance. *Kelly*.

WALL-FARAND, *adj.* 1 Having a goodly appearance. *Barbour* 2. Handsome *Wallace*.—*Su. G. far-a*, agere *Teut. waer-en*, gerere *Id.*

FARAND, *part pr* Travelling *Barbour*

FARANDAIN, *s. pl.* A species of cloth, partly of silk, and partly of wool.

FARANDMAN, *s.* A traveller. *Skene*.—*A. S. fa-rende*, itinerant.

FARAR, *s.* A traveller or voyager *Douglas*.

FARAR, *compar.* Better. *Gawan and Gol*.

FAR-AWA', *FARAWAY*, *adj.* 1 Distant, remote, as to place, *S. Antiquary*. 2 Distant, as to consanguinity, *S. Rob Roy*

FARAWA-SKEED, *s.* Foreign news, or a letter from a foreign country, *Ayrs*

FARCOST, *s.* A trading vessel *Stat. Acc.*—*Su. G. farkost*, any instrument of travelling

To **FARD**, *Faire*, *v. a.* 1 To paint. *Z. Boyd* 2 To embellish *Compl. S. Fr. fard-er*, *Id. fard*, paint. *FARD*, *s.* Paint. *Z. Boyd*.

FARD, *adj.* Well-fard, well favoured *Lyndsay*

FARD, *FARDE*, *FAIRD*, *s.* 1 Course, motion *Douglas* 2. Force, ardour, violence *Bellenden*. 3. Blast, a current of wind. *Douglas* 4. To make a fard, to make a bustle. *Ramsay*—*Su. G. faerd*, cursus, iter

FARDER, *adj.* Further, *S. R. Bruce*

FARDILLIS, *s. pl.* Shivers. *Gawan and Gol*.—*Teut. zer-deel* quadra.

FARDING, *s.* A farthing, *S. Cumh.*

FAREFOLKIS, *s. pl.* Fairies fair-folk, *Danfs. Douglas*—*Q. fair folk*, or faring folk

FAREWAY, *s.* The passage or channel in the sea, or in a river *S. f e*, "the way or course in which a vessel fairs"—*Isl. farweg* and *S. G. farway* denote a high road, via publica. But *Halderson* expl. *farweg* as primarily signifying alveus, canal

FAR HIE-AN-ATOUR, *adv.* At a considerable distance, *Aberd.*

FARY, *FARIZ*, *s.* 1 Bustle, tumult *Dunbar*. 2. Confusion, consternation. *Douglas*. *V. FIERY*

FARING, *s.* Leading of an army *Harbour*—*Isl. far-a*, *Su. G. foer a. ducere*, ducere esse

FARLAND, *adj.* Coming from a distant country. *Maitland P.* *A. S. farlen*, *foerlend*, longinquus

FABLE, *FABEREL*, *FARRA*, *s.* Properly the fourth part of a thin cake, whether of flour or oatmeal, but now used often for a third *S. Wodrow*.—*Teut. mer-deel*; *A. S. feorh-dael*, quarta pars

FARM *s.* Rent. *V. FERRA*

FARM MEAL, *s.* Meal paid as part of the rent, *S. Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

FAROLCHIE, *adj.* Savage, cruel, malicious, *Ayrs*, slightly varied from Fr *farouche*, wild, savage, cruel, &c

FARRACH, *s.* Force, vigour, *S. B. Poems Buchan Dial.*—*Isl. faer*, *validus*, Gael *farrach*, force.

FARRANT, *adj.* Sagacious, Selkirks. *Hogg*. Used elliptically for *auld-farrant*. V. **FARRANT**.
FARSY, *adj.* Having the *farcy*, or leprosy of horses. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *farcin*.
FARTHING-MAN, **FERDINGMAN**, *s.* A designation given to the *Dean of Guild*. *Stat. Gld.*
FARTIGAL, *s.* A fardingale. *Maitland P.*—Fr. *vertugale*, *id.*
FAS, *s.* A knot or bunch. V. **FASSIS**.
FAS, *s.* Hair. *Douglas*.—A. S. *feax*, *id.*
FAS CAST. Scheme, Gl. O. Fr. *face* is used for *fait*, *factus*; *q.* a new-made device.
To FASCH, **FASH**, *v. a.* 1. To trouble; applied to the body, S. *Baillie*. 2. Denoting what pains the mind. *Baillie*. 3. To molest, in a general sense, S. *Evergreen*.
To FASH ONE'S THUMB. To give one's self trouble, S. *Ramsay*. The phrase is generally used negatively; as, "*Ye needna fash your thumb about it*," you need not take the slightest trouble; perhaps in allusion to the use of the thumb in making or confirming a bargain. V. **THUMB-LICKING**.
To FASCH, *v. n.* 1. To take trouble, S. *Galt*. 2. To be weary of, S. *Chron*, *S. P.* 3. To intermeddle, so as to subject one's self to trouble, S.—Fr. *se facher*, to grieve; Su. G. *faas widen*, tangere aliquem, to fash with, S.
FASCH, **FASH**, *s.* 1. Trouble, S. *Burns*. 2. Pains taken about any thing, S. 3. Denoting a troublesome person, S.
To TAK THE FASH. To take the trouble to do any thing, S. *Cott. of Glenburnie*.
FASHEN, **FESHEN**, *part. pa.* of the *v.* to *Fetch*, S. B. *Ross*.
FASHEOUS, **FASHIOUS**, *adj.* Troublesome. *Baillie*.—Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*, *id.*
FASHIOUSNESS, *s.* Troublesomeness, S.
FASKIDAR, *s.* The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus*, Linn.; the *Scouti-aulin* of Orkn.
FASSE, *s.* A hair. *S. P. Repr.*
FASSIS, *a. pl.* Knots; bunches. *Inventories*—O. Fr. *faissie*, bande en général, *faie*, a bunch.
FASSIT, *part. pa.* Knotted.
FASSON, *s.* 1. Fashion, S. B. *fassin*. *Complaynt S.* 2. The expense of making any article.—Fr. *façon* does not merely denote the form of any thing, but the "making, workmanship," *Cotgr.*
FAST, **FASSIT**, *part. pa.* Cut in facets, little faces, or small angles; applied to precious stones. V. **TABLET A FACE**.
BLACK FAST AND TABLIT. Ornamented with hard black enamel.—Fr. *facette*, petite face, ou superficie d'un corps taillé à plusieurs angles. *Dict. Trev.*
FAST, *adj.* 1. Forward; prone to rashness of conduct, S. 2. Hasty in temper; irascible, S. 3. Applied to a person already engaged, or a utensil employed for a purpose from which it cannot be spared, *Aberd.*
FASTA, *s.* A stone anchor for a boat, *Shetl.*—Isl. *faest-a*, firmare, to fasten.
FASTAN REID DEARE. Deer of a deep red colour. *Acts Ja. VI.*
FASTRINGIS-EWYN, *s.* The evening preceding the first day of the Fast of Lent. *Fastern's-eeen*, S. *Shrove Tuesday*, E. *Barbour*.—Belg. *Vastenavond*, *id.*
FAT, *s.* A cask or barrel. *Stair. Suppl. Dec.*—A. S. *fat*, *vas*; Su. G. *fat*, *vas* cujuscunque generis; Teut. *vat*, *id.* The E. term has been greatly restricted in its sense; being confined to a vessel that contains liquids for fermentation.

FAT, *pron.* Pronunciation of *What*, in Angus, Mearns, *Aberd. &c. Ross*.
FATCH, *s.* At the fatch, tolling; drudging, *Aberd.*; perhaps corr. from *Fash*.
FATCH-PLEUCH, *s.* V. **FOTCH-PLEUCH**.
FATET, *pres.* Acknowledges. *Aberd. Reg.*—From *fat-eor*, Lat.
FATHER-BETTER, *adj.* Surpassing one's father, S. B. *Baillie*.—Isl. *fauðrbetríngv*, *id.*
FATHER-BROTHER, *s.* A paternal uncle, S. *Skene*.
FATHER-SISTER, *s.* A paternal aunt. *Id.*
FATHER-WAUR, *adj.* Worse than one's father; falling short in goodness, *Clydes*; used in opposition to *Father-better*, *q. v.*
FATHOLT, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Probably a denomination of wood from some place in Norway; as *holte* denotes a small wood.
FAT-RECKS. *Aberd. pron.* of *What-recks*. *Tarras*. V. **RAIK**, **RAK**, *s.* Care.
To FATTER, *v. a.* To thresh the awns or beards of barley, *Dumfr.*—O. B. *fat*, a smart blow; a stroke; *fat-iew*, to strike lightly; *fatiwr*, one who strikes lightly. O. Su. G. *bat-a*, to beat.
FATTRILS, *s. pl.* 1. Folds or puckeringa, S. O. *Burns*. 2. "*Fattrels*, ribbon-ends," &c. *Gl. Picken*.—O. Fr. *fatraille*, trumpery.
FAUCH, **FAW**, **FEWE**, *adj.* Pale red; fallow; dun, *Aberd. Douglas*.—A. S. *fah*, *fealg*, *fealh*, *helvus*.
To FAUCH, **FAUGH**, *v. a.* 1. To fallow ground, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. To beat. *He faught him well*, S. B. *Gl. Shirr*.—Isl. *faag-a*, Su. G. *faei-a*, purgare.
FAUCH, **FAUGH**, *adj.* Fallow, not sowed, S.
FAUCH, **FAUGH**, *s.* 1. A single furrow, from lea, *Ang.* 2. The land thus managed, S. B. *Statist. Acc.* 3. Applied metaph. to the tearing of one's character to pieces; probably from the rough work that the plough makes in ground that has been lying in grass, *Ang.*
FAUCHENTULIE (*gutt.*), *s.* A contentious argument, *Mearns*. The latter part of the word is undoubtedly *Tullyie*, a broil or quarrel. Gael. *fachaim*, is matter, cause; *fachain*, fighting.
To FAUCHENTULIE, *v. n.* To contend in argument, *ibid.*
FAUCHS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm, so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
FAUCHT, *pret.* Fought. V. **FECHT**.
FAUCUMTULIES, *s. pl.* Perquisites due by the tenant to the proprietor of land, according to some leases; as fowls, &c. *Ang.*
FAVELLIS, *pl.* Perhaps, savours. *K. Hart*.
FAUGHT, *s.* Struggle. V. **FECHT**.
FAULDS, *s. pl.* A division of a farm, so denominated because it is manured by folding sheep and other cattle upon it, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
FAULTOUR, *s.* A transgressor. *Lyndsay*.
FAUSE, *adj.* False; the common pron. among the vulgar, S.; A. Bor. *id.* *Burns*.
FAUSE-FACE, *s.* A visor; a mask. *Rob Roy*.
FAUSE-HOUSE, *s.* A vacancy in a stack for preserving corn, *q. false house*. *Burns*.
To FAUT, **FAWT**, *v. a.* To find fault with; to accuse; to criminate, *Aberd.*
FAUT, *s.* *Nae fau't*, and *It were na fau't*; expressions strongly indicative of contempt; applied to one who assumes undue importance, or affects a niceness or delicacy, which one is supposed to have no claim to, S.
FAUTE, **FAUT**, **FAWT**. Want. *To hae faut o'*,

need of "Had fault at, needed it much," *Gl. Surv. Ayr* V *FALT*.

FAUTTYCE, *Faulting*, *adj* Guilty, culpable. *Acts Ja. I*
FAUXBURGHE, *s*. A suburb, *Fr fauxbourg. Hist. James the Sixth*

To **FAW**, *Fa'*, *v a*. To befall, *S*. The *E v n* is used in the same sense *Fair saw ye!* May you be fortunate. *Foul saw ye!* evil befall you *Foul saw the liars!* A kind of imprecation used by one who means strongly to confirm an assertion he has made, and which has been contradicted *Ross*

FAW, *s*. A trap. V *FALL*.

FAW, *adj* Pale red V *FAUCH*.

FAW, *adj* Of diverse colours. *Gawen and Gol.*—*A. S. fag, fah, versicolor*

To **FAW**, *Fa' v a*. 1 To obtain *Burns* 2 To have as one's lot, *S*. *Popular Ball*

FAW, *Fa'*, *s*. 1. Share, *q* what falls to one, *S*. *Ross*. 2. Lot, chance, *S*. *Burns*

FAW, *Fa'*, *s*. A fall, *S*.

To **SEAW & FA'**, *s*. 1 To wrestle, *S*. *Ross*. 2 To strain every nerve, *S*. *B. Battle*

FAW-CAP, *s*. A stuffed cap for guarding a child's head from the bad effects of a fall, *S*. *B*.

FAWELY, *adv* Few in number. *Wallace*.

FAWICHIT *pref* Followed V *FAUCH*, *v*.

To **FAWITH**, *v a*. To follow V *FACCH*

PAWN, *s*. A white spot on moorish and mossy ground, *Ettr For*—Perhaps *A. S. faen, fenn, feon, pinus*.

FAK, *s*. Face, visage. *Douglas*.—*Lat. fas, conspectus, gestus*

FAZART, *adj* Dastardly, cowardly. *Kennedy*—*Su G. fazar, horreo*.

FAZART, *s*. A dastard *Montgomery*.

FE, *Fek, Fey, Fir*, *s*. 1. Cattle *Barbour* 2. Small cattle, sheep or goats *Douglas* 3. Possessions in general, *Barbour* 4. Money. *Wyntoun* 5. Wages, *S*. *Statist Acc.* 6. Hereditary property in land. *Wyntoun*. 7. Hereditary succession *Barbour* 8. Absolute property, as distinguished from life-tenure, *Lt. S*. *Skene*—*Lat. fe, Fu. G. fac, A. S. fea pecunia pecunia*.

FEAD, *s*. Feud, hatred, quarrel.

FEAKE, *s*. That part of a sack, which, when full, is drawn together at top by the cord with which the sack is tied, *Roxb.*, apparently the same with *Falk*, a fold, *q v*

FEAL, *s*. Tuff, &c. V *FAIL*.

FEALK, *Faalk*, *s*. Salary, stipend. *Acts Mary*.

FEALE, *s*. A liege man, a faithful adherent. *Balfour's Practicks*

FEALIE, *adj* 1 Faithful, loyal. *Bannatyne Poems*. 2 Just fair, proper *Acts Ja. VI*—*Fr. feal* faithful, honest, true

To **FEAM**, *v n*. 1. To foam with rage, *S. B.*, same. *Ross*. To be in a violent passion, *S*. V *FAWE*

FEAR, *s*. A fright, *Roxb.*

FEAR, *Fear*, *s*. 1 One to whom property belongs in reversion *S*. 2. Connected with the term conjunct, a life-renter, *S*. *Skene*

FEARD *part. adj* Afraid, *S*.

FEARIE, *adj* Afraid, fearful, *Selkirk*.

FEARN, *s*. Out, *Roxb* V *TURAN*

FEARSOME, *adj* Frightful, causing fear, *S*. *Guy Mannering*

FEARSOME-LOOKING, *adj* Having a frightful appearance, *S*. *Ibid.*

FEASIBLE, *adj*. Neat, tidy, *Roxb.*

To **FEAT**, *v a*. To qualify, to prepare *Forbes on the Revelation*.

FEATHER CLING A disease of black cattle, *S*. *Ess. High Soc*

FEATLESS, *adj* Feeble. *Kelly*

FEAUK, *s*. A plaid, *Aberd* V *FAIK*.

To **FEAZE**, *v n*, also *FEARINGS*. V *FAIR*.

To **FEBLE**, *v n*. To become weak *Barbour*

FEBLING, *s*. Weakness *Douglas*

To **FEBLIS**, *v a*. To enfeeble *Fr. foiblesse, weakness*.

FEURUAR, *s*. The month of February, *S*. This was anciently written *Feuryher Feuryher Wallace*.

To **FECHT**, *v a* 1 To fight *pret faucht faucht Wyntoun* 2 To toil, *S*. *Burns*—*A. S. fecht-an, Germ fecht an id*

FECHT, *Facht, Facht*, *s*. 1 Fight, *S*. *Douglas*. 2 Struggle, of whatever kind, *S*. *Burns*

FECHTAR, *s*. One engaged in fight, *S*. *Wallace*—*A. S. fechter, pugator*

FECHIE-LECHIE, *adj* A contemptuous term, conjoining the ideas of insipidity, inactivity, and diminutive size, *Aberd*

FECK, *Fek*, *s*. 1 A term denoting both space and quantity, or number, *S*. *Dunbar* 2. The greatest part, *S*. *Wallace*. 3 *Of feck*, of value *Montgomery* 4 *Ony fek*, any consideration or consequence, *S*. *O. E.* of any effect.—*A. S. fac, space, or Fr effect*

To **FECK**, *v a*. To attain by dishonourable means, *Loth*—a term much used by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh. It is not so strong as *K. Alek*, but implies the idea of something fraudulent—This may be either from *A. S. fecan, tollere*, to take away; *Somner*, whence *E. fetch*, or allied to *faen*, fraud, guile

FECK, *adj* Vigorous, stout, *Jacobite Relics*

FECK, *s*. A contraction, as would seem, of the name of Frederick the Prince of Wales. *ib*

FECKET, *s*. An under waistcoat, or an under-shirt, generally of woollen stuff, *S*. *Burns*

FECKFUL, *FECKFOW* *FECKFUL*, *adj* 1 Wealthy, *S*. *Feckfow*-like having the appearance of wealth *S*. 2. Possessing bodily ability, *S*. *Hamilton*. 3 Powerful *Ramsay*

FECKY, *adj* Gandy, *S*. *B. Ross*.

FECKLESS, *adj* 1 Weak, applied to the body, *S*. *Ross* 2 Feeble in mind *Polwart* 3 Spiritless, *Ang* 4 Not respectable, worthless, *Loth*. *The Harist Rlp*

FECKLESSNESS, *s*. Feebleness, *S*. *Rutherford*.

FECKLY, *FECTUS*, *adv* 1 Partly, *S*. *Watson*. 2 Mostly, most part of *S*. *Ross*

FECKLINS, *adv*. Partly, or nearly, like *feckly*, *WMc*.

FECTFULLY, *adv* Powerfully effectually, *S*

FEDAM, *s*. Such unnatural conduct as seems to be a prelude of approaching death, *Ayr*. *The Entail* V *Feydon* (under *Fey* *see* *adj*), which is undoubtedly the proper orthography

FEDDER, *s*. A feather, *Aberd*.

FEDDERAME, *FEDDER*, *s* pl Wings. *Douglas*—*A. S. fedder harn, a dress of feathers*.

To **FEDD**, *v a*. To nurture *Sir Trist*—*A. S. fed-an, educate* *Su. G. foed-a alere*

FEDGAN, *s*. A long, low, and narrow chest, extending the whole length of a wooden bed and used as a step for going into bed, viewed as a sort of footboard *Berwick* V *FIT-GANO*

FEDYT, *part. pa*. Under enmity, or exposed to hostility. V *FADYT*

FEDMEL, FEDMIL, FEDMAL, a. 1. Fattened; *fit* for the *mell* or *maul*. 2. Gluttonous; fat and lazy, *Aberd. Banffs.*

FEDMIL, V. FEDMIT.

FEDMIT, adj. Gluttonous, *Aberd.*

FEDMIT, s. A glutton, *ibid.*—*Dan. fedme*, fatness, corpulency; *Su. G. fetma*, *id.* from *feed-er*, to fatten; *Isl. feitmets*, fat meat.

FEE, adj. Predestined; on the verge of death, *S. Hard's Coll. V. FEY.*

To FEE, FIE, v. a. To hire, *S. Knox. V. FE.*

FEEDING STORM. A fall of snow, which is on the increase, and threatens to lie deep on the ground, *S. Baillie.*

FEEDOW, s. The name given by children to the store of cherry-stones, from which they furnish their *castles of peps*. *Synon. Peppock, Roxb.*—From the *E. v. to feed*; *i. e.*, to supply stones in place of those that are carried off by the victor; for the loser, who supplies them, is called the *feeder*.

FEEGARIE, s. V. FLEGARIE.

FEEL, FEIL, adj. Foolish; *Aberd.* pronunciation for *fool*; used adjectively in *S. Skinner. S.* a fool, *id.*

FEEL, adj. Smooth, *&c. V. FEIL.*

To FEEL, v. a. To smell, *S. Sir J. Sinclair.*

FEELLESS, adj. Insensible; without feeling, *Clydes. Marmalade of Clyde.*

FEENICHIN, (gutt.) adj. Foppish; fantastical, *Fife*; *corr. from E. finical.*

To FEER, FIER, v. a., or to FEER Land, v. a. To mark off, by a furrow on each side, the breadth of every ridge when a field is to be ploughed.—*A. S. fyr-ian*, *proscindere aratro*, to furrow. With this corresponds *Su. G. fera*, *id.*, and *fora*, a furrow.

FEER FOR FEER. Every way equal, *S. B. V. FEER*, companion.

FEERY o' the FEET. Active in moving the feet. But it is more generally used negatively.

FEERICHIN, adj. Bustling, *S. B. V. FIERY.*

FEERIE, adj. Clever; active. *V. FEY.*

FEERIE, adj. Looking weakly; in a state of bad health, *Fife. Loth.*—*Isl. far*, *morbus epidemicus. V. FEY.*

FEERILIE, adv. Cleverly.

FEEROCH, FEIROCH, s. 1. Ability; activity; agility, *Upp. Clydes.* Perhaps from *Fere, Fier*, sound, entire, if not from *A. S. feorh*, *anima, vita, spiritus*. 2. Rage, *Perth. V. FIERY.*

FEEROCHIE, s. The same with *Feeroch*.

FEET. Change your feet, *i. e.*, change your shoes and stockings, *Aberd.*

FEETH, FEITH, s. A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river, *Aberd. Stat. Acc.*—*Moes. G. fatha*, *sepes*; *Dan. vod*, a net.

FEETS. *Fit-out-o'-the-feets*; a designation given to one who betrays a genuine spirit of contradiction, *Teviotd.* A *corr. of Theets. V. THEETS.*

FEETSIDES, s. pl. Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the *hames* before, and to the *swingle-tres* behind, in ploughing, *Berwick.*

FEET-WASHING, s. 1. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, in washing the feet of a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage. 2. Transferred to the night on which this custom is observed, *S.*

To FREEZE, v. a. To twist; to screw, *S. A. Douglas.*

To FREEZE ABOUT. 1. To turn round, *S.* 2. To hang off and on, *S. B. Skinner.*—*Belg. vye-en, id.*

To FREEZE OFF, v. a. To unscrew, *S.*

To FREEZE ON, v. a. To screw, *S.*

To FREEZE UP, v. a. 1. To flatter, *S.* 2. To work up into a passion, *S.*—*Su. G. fias-a.*

To FREEZE into. "To insinuate into unmerited confidence or favour." *Su. Nairn.* In this sense it is sometimes said that one *feezes* himself into the good graces of another.

FREEZE-NAIL, s. A screw-nail, *Roxb.*

FEFT, part. pa. 1. Legally put in possession, *S.*; *feoffed, E. Act. Audit.*—*Fr. feffer, L. B. feoff-are, id.* 2. Used to denote a preferable claim; as, "a *feft* seat," "a *feft* place," *S.* Any thing indeed is said to be *feft* which is particularly claimed, or supposed to be held by right, or in consequence of long possession; *q.* that in which one is as it were seized or *enfeoffed*.

FEG, FEOG, s. 1. A fig. This is the common pron. in *S. Lamont's Diary.* 2. What is of no value, *S. Burns.*—*Teut. feige, id.*, from *Lat. fœ-us*.

To FEG, v. a. 1. To propel a marble with the thumb from the curved middle of the forefinger, *Clydes.* 2. *Feg*, in *Ayr.* signifies to knock off a marble that is lying beside another.—*A. S. feg-an, ge-feg-an*, *componere, compingere*; as referring to the *sitting* or disposing of the finger and thumb so as to give the proper impetus.

FEES, interj. A petty oath used by the vulgar in *S.*, viewed as *corr. from faith. Feggins, id. S. B. V. FAIKINS.*

FEY, s. Croft or infield land, *Galloway.* Evidently allied to *Fey, A. Bor.* to cleanse, *faugh, S.*—*Teut. waeph-en, vegh-en*, *purgare, tergere*; *Su. G. fet-a, faci-a, Isl. faegia, Germ. fegen, id.*

FEY, FEE, FIE, adj. 1. On the verge of death, *S. Wallace.* "There's fey bleed in that laddie's heed," *Aberd.* 2. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Douglas.* 3. A *fey* peckle, a grain of corn that has lost its substance, *S. B.*—*Isl. feig-r, Su. G. feg, A. S. faege, moribundus, morti appropinquans*; *Belg. veeg, Fr. fée, fatal.*

FEY, s. 1. A fief held of a superior. *Barbour.* 2. A kingdom, improperly. *Wyntown.*

FEY, s. A foe. *Mailland Poems. V. FA.*

FEID, FEDE, s. Enmity; a quarrel, *S. Wallace.*—*Isl. faide, fed, Su. G. fegd, A. S. faeth, E. feud.*

FEIDIT, FEDYT, part. pa. Under enmity from some other party; exposed to hostility, or the effects of hatred. *V. FEID, FEDE.*

FEIDOM, s. Enmity. *Evergreen.*

FEYDOM, s. The state of being near death, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate it, *S.*

FEIFTEEN. *The Feiftein. V. FIFTEEN.*

FEIGH, FECH, interj. *Fy, S. Ramsay.*—*Alem. Ag-en, A. S. f-an, odisee.*

FEYK, s. Restlessness proceeding from nervous affection; the *fidgets.* *Polwart. V. FYKE.*

FEIL, FEILE, adj. 1. Soft and smooth like velvet; silky to the touch, *Roxb. Dumfr. Hogg.* 2. Clean; neat; comfortable; as, "a *feil* room;" a clean place or apartment, *ibid.* 3. Comfortable; in agreeable circumstances; as, one who has thoroughly warmed himself after being very cold, says that he is "*feil* now," *ibid.*—*Isl. fella-r, habilla, idoneus.*

FEIL, FEILE, FEILL, FELE, adj. Many. *Barbour.*—*Isl. fol, pluralitas*; *A. S. feala, fela, many.*

FEIL, FEIL, FEIL, adv. Very; denoting degree, *S.*; as, *feil weill, very well. Burns.*

To FEIL, v. a. To understand. *Wallace.*

FEIL, FEILLE, s. Knowledge. *Dunbar.*

FEIM, FEME, s. 1. Foam. 2. A great heat diffused

over the body accompanied with violent perspiration, Ang. V. Fens.

TO BE IN A FEN. v. n. 1. To be very warm, ib. 2. To be in a violent heat of temper, ibid.—A. S. *fenn*, spuma. Lat. *fum* a. sign. fire inustum fennare, and *fum*, inustum fennare.

FEIR, s. *Demagogue*. Bannalyne Poems.

FEIR, FAIRK OF WARR. A warlike expedition. Dunbar. —A. S. *fara* an. proficere. *for*, expedire.

FEIR, s. Perhaps the town of Campvere in Zealand.

FEYR. In feyr in company. V. FEAS.

FEYRD. Fourth. V. FEAS.

FEIRIE. adj. Sturdy. Burns.

FEITH. V. FEITH.

FEIRINDEIL, s. V. FEIRDAILL.

FEIRIE. *Belongs*. Housate.

FEIRIK, s. pl. The prices of grain legally fixed. Acts Ja VI. V. FEAS.

FEIST, s. The act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind, Loth.—Tent. *vent*, *vent*, crept. *vent*, *vent*, *vent*. Lat. *ventus*. *Fe* *vent* O. R. *Acet*.

FEIT, *pret* v. Held in fee. V. FE, FEAS.

FEIT *part* po. Hired from *Fe*, v. q. v.

FEKIT, FEKIT. Troubled. Wallace.

FEIAULTIL, L. *selcouth*, strange. Wallace.

To FEIL, v. a. To kill, S. P. Buchan Dial.

FEIL, adj. 1. Hot, biting, S. Burns. 2. Singular, strange, as, "He's a fell fellow," S. 3. Clever, mettlesome, as, a fell beast, S. Kells. 4. Capable of enduring great fatigue, Roxb. 5. Acute, transferred to mind, S.

To FEIL, *Feil*, *ovv*, v. a. To let out a net from a boat, S. B. Law Case.—Su. G. *faill-a*, *deleere*, *de* *millere*.

FEIL, s. 1. A wild and rocky hill, S. Wyaloun. 2. High land, only fit for pasture, S. A. In pl. it denotes a chain of steep hills. The whole of the tract of land throughout the Cheviot hills, which is not ploughed is called the Fells. 3. It is expl. as signifying 'a field pretty level on the side or top of a hill,' Perth. Su. G. *faell*, a ridge or chain of mountains.

FEIL, s. 1. Skin, the hide of an animal, S. This is an E. word, but now obsolete, as Johns. has observed. It is, however, still used in S. 2. The flesh immediately under the skin. Gl. Burns. More properly it denotes the cuticle immediately above the flesh.

FEIL, *ode*. Very. V. FEIL.

FEIL, s. A large quantity, as a fell of shaggy hair, Roxb. Tales of my Landlord.

To FEIL, v. n. To befall. Ross.

FEIL, s. Lat. *face* destiny, Abord. Ang. Mearns. *Faw* synonym. "Was a my fell?" "Alas my fell?" Abord. Was me to the greatest E. phrase, but these are more emphatical. Tent. rail, fortune.

FEIL BLOOM, s. The flower of *Lotus corniculatus*, or B. of's-foot tree, S.

FEIL B. *Feil*, s. *ode* adj. Extremely sick, so as not to be able to stir. Cydon. q. knocked down with sickness, like one *feiled* by a blow.

FEIL HIL, s. A disease of cattle in which "the fell, or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones," S. A. *Surre*. *Rush*.

FEILIN, s. A larder of cattle, S.

FEILIN *ode*. Used in the sense of E. pretty. *Fellin* *weil*, sometimes as equivalent to remarkably or wonderfully well, S. Corr. of *Fell* and, like *Oey-an*, for *Oey-and*, V. FEIL WAIL.

FEILIN GRASS, s. The plant called *Angelica*, North. Probably viewed as a specific in the stomach of cattle called the *Fellin*.

FEIL-ROT, s. A species of rot in sheep, apparently denominated from its affecting the skin or *fell*, South of S.

FEIL SYIN, *ode*. Often. Barbour.

FELON, FELTY, s. 1. Cruelty. Barbour. 2. Wrath, fierceness. Wyaloun.

FELON, FELLOUS, *ode*. 1. Fierce. Barbour. 2. Violent, dreadful. Douglas. 3. Denoting any thing extreme. Wallace. *Fe felon*, *fellon*, *fell*, *cruel*.

FELT, s. Creeping wheat-grass, S. St. Aic.

FELT, s. This word was anciently used to denote the disease called the stone, though now, in vulgar language, this is distinguished from what is called the *Felt*, or *Felty gravel*.

To FELTER, v. a. To entangle, S. B. Ross.—*Fe*, *felter* to cover with *fell*.

FELT OR FELTY GRAVEL. The sandy gravel, Spotswood.

FELTIFARE, s. The Redshank, S. Gl. Complains.

FELTY FLYER, s. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*, a bird, Roxb. Loth. Lanark.

FEMLAN, s. pl. The remains of a feast, E. Loth.

To FEMMEL, v. a. To select, including the idea of the refuse being thrown out, Ayr.

FEMMIL, *ode*. 1. Firm, well-knit, athletic, Fife, Roxb. synonym *Ferdie*. 2. Active, agile, Roxb.

FEMMIL, s. Strength, substance, stamina, Roxb.—This seems of Scand. have an origin, *fym-r*, *aglus*; *fymlega*, *agliter*, *fymleiki*, *aglus*.

FEN, s. Mud, filth. A. S. *fenn*. Douglas.—A. S. *fenn*, *lutum*, *ordes*, Moes. G. *fant*, *lutum*.

To FEN, V. FEN v. 2.

To FENCE, FENCE, v. a. 1. To fence a court, to open the Parliament, or a court of law. This was anciently done in name of the sovereign by the use of a particular form of words. Spalding. 2. To fence the Lord's Table, or the Tables, a phrase used to signify the directions addressed to those who design to communicate, succeeding what is denominated the *Action Sermon*, S.

FENCE, s. The act of fencing a court.

To FEND, v. a. To tempt. Barbour. V. FAYND.

To FEND, FEND, v. a. 1. To defend, S. Wallace. 2. To support. Minst. Bard. 3. To provide for one's self. Rutherford. 4. To ward off, as, "To fend a stroke," to ward off a blow, Roxb. Abord. Tarras.—*Fe* *de-fend-re*, to defend.

To FEND, FEN, v. n. 1. To shift, S. Chron. S. P. 2. To fare in general, S.

FEND, FEN, s. 1. The shift one makes, S. Douglas. 2. Used in a general sense for provisions, S. B.

To FEND AFF, v. a. To defend against, S. Antiquary.

FEND CAUL, *ode*. What is adapted for warding off the cold. Buchan. Tarras.

To FEND FOR, v. a. To make shift for.

FENDFOU, *ode*. Full of shifts, good at finding expedients. Dumfr. Blackw. Mag.

FENDIE, *ode*. Good at making shift, S. Sir J. Sinclair.

FENESTER, s. A window. Douglas. L. *fenestra*.

FENNY, *ode*. 1. Making a shift, trawling, cottoned from *Fendie*. 2. Convenient, Beulr. A. Wilson's Poems.

FENSADILL, *ode*. Sufficient for defence.

To FENNS a Court. V. FENCE.

FENT, s. An opening in a sleeve, shirt, coat, petticoat, &c., S.—Fr. *fente*, id.

FER, s. Preparation. *Barbour*. V. FAYR.

FER, adv. Far, Roxb. *Douglas*.

APON FER. At a distance. *Barbour*.

FERCOST, s. A bark. *Skene*. V. FARCOST.

FERD, FEIRD, FEYRD, adj. Fourth. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *faerde*, Isl. *fiorda*, id.

FERD, s. Force. *Baillie*. V. FAIRD.

FERDE, s. An army. *Sir Gawan*.—A. S. *faerd*, id.

FERDELY, adv. Perhaps actively. *Wallace*.

FERDER, adv. Farther. *Douglas*.

FERDY, FEIRDY, adj. Strong; active, S. *P. Buchan Dial*.—Su. G. *fuerdig*, paratus.

FERDINGMAN, s. V. FARTHING-MAN.

FERDLY, adv. Fearfully, Bord. *Wallace*.

FERDLIE, adv. Fourthly. *Acts Mary*.

FERE, s. A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.—Allied, perhaps, to Gael. *fiar*, crooked.

FERE, adj. Fierce. *K. Quair*.—Lat. *ferus*.

FERE, s. Appearance; show. V. FAIR.

FERE, FEER, s. A companion. *Barbour*. In *fere*, together. *Gawan and Gol*.

YFERE, YFERIS. The same. *Douglas*.—A. S. *ge-fera*, socius.

FERE, FER, adj. Entire. *Hale and fer*, whole and entire, S. *Barbour*.—Isl. *faer*, Su. G. *foer*, validus.

FERE OF WEIR. V. FEIR.

FERETERE, s. A bier. *Douglas*.

FERY, FEIRIE, FEERIE, adj. Vigorous; active, S. *Douglas*.—Germ. *ferig*, expeditus, alacer.

FERYALE, FERJALE, FERJALL, FERJELL, adj. The same with *Feriat*; denoting that which is consecrated to acts of religion, or at least guarded by a protection against legal prosecution.—Lat. *ferial-is*, id.; synon. with *feriat-us*.

FERIAT, adj. *Feriat times*, holidays. *Acts Scdt*.—Lat. *feriati dies*, *feriae*, holidays.

FERIE-FARIE, s. Bustle; disorder. V. FARY.

FERILIE, FEERELIE, adv. Cleverly, S. *Lyndsay*.

FERINE, s. Meal. *Aberd Reg*.—Fr. *farine*, id.

FERINNESS, s. Adhesiveness, or consolidation. *Agr. Surv. Banffs*.

FERIS, v. n. Becomes. *Douglas*. V. AFFERIS.

FERYS, s. pl. Marks. *Douglas*. V. FAIR.

FERYT, FEERYT, pret v. Farrowed. *Barbour*.—Sw. *faerria*, porcellos parere.

FERYT, pret. v. Waxed. *Wallace*.

FERITIE, s. Violence. *Bp. Forbes*.

FERKISHIN, s. 1. A crowd; a multitude, *Teviotd*. 2. A pretty large quantity, *ibid*.—Isl. *fara*, (pret. *fer*,) ire, and *koes*, congeries; q. to go into a heap or gathering?

To FERLY, FAIRLY, v. n. To wonder. *Douglas*.

FERLIE, FEERLY, FARLIE, s. A wonder, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *faerlic*, *ferlic*, repentinus, also horrendus.

FERLYFULL, FAIRLYFU', adj. 1. Surprising. *Barbour*. 2. Filled with wonder or surprise, *Buchan. Tarras*.

FERLYST. *Lege Terlyst*. *Wallace*.

FERLOT, s. The fourth part of a boll. V. FIRLOT.

FERMANCE, s. State of confinement.—Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock. V. FIRMANCE.

To FERME, v. a. To shut up. *Douglas*.—Fr. *ferm-er*.

To FERME, v. a. To make firm. *Douglas*.

FERME, s. Rent, Fr. *Acts Ja. VI*.

FERMELANDE, s. Mainland, *terra firma*, as distinguished from islands. *Acis Ja. IV*.—In Sw.

the mainland is denominated *fasta landet*, "the fast land."

FERMORER, s. A farmer. *Knox*.—L. B. *Armar-ius*. FERM, FEARN, s. Prepared gut, S.; tharm, E. Gl. Sibb.

FERNY-BUSS, s. A bush of fern. "It's either a tod or a ferny-buss." *Prov. S. B*.

FERNYEAR, FARNE-YEIR, s. The preceding year, S. *L. Hailes*.—A. S. *faren*, past; or Moes G. *fairni*, old.

FERNYEAR'S TALE. A fabrication. *Sir Egeir*. S. *Fernyear's news*, any intelligence that has been known long ago.

FERNY-HIRST, s. A hill-side covered with ferns, Roxb. V. HIRST.

FERNITICKLED, FAIRNTICKL'D, adj. Freckled, S. *Ritson*.

FERNITICKLES, FAIRNTICKLES, s. pl. Freckles, S.—*Dan. fregne*, id.

FERN-SEED. To gather the fern-seed, to render one's self invisible by means of this seed, or the mode of gathering it, as a charm, S. *Guy Mannering*.

FEROKERLY, adv. For the most part, Orkn.

FEROW, adj. Not carrying a calf.—Perhaps from A. S. *faer*, vacuum, cassus, inanis; void, made void. V. FERRY COW.

FERRARIS, s. pl. *Barell ferraris*, casks for carrying liquids. *Barbour*.—Fr. *ferrière*, a large leathern bottle.

FERREKYN, s. A firkin. *Aberd. Reg*.

FERRELL, s. "Ane ferrell of tallow." *Aberd. Reg*. Quarter?—*Tent. vierdeel*, id.

To FERRY, v. a. "To farrow; to bring forth young," South of S. Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *faerr-ja*, porcellos parere, from *farre*, verres.

FERRYAR, FERREAR, s. A ferryman. *Douglas. Acts Ja. I*.

FERRICHIE, (gutt.) adj. Strong; robust, Upp. Clydes.—Germ. *ferig*, expeditus, alacer. V. FEERY, adj. and FEEROCHIE.

FERRY COW. A cow that is not with calf, S.—Belg. *vare koe*, a cow that yields no more milk.

FERS. On fers, perforce. *Henryson*.

FERSIE, s. The fairy, S. *Ferguson*.

PERTER, s. A fairy, *Caithn*.

FERTER-LIKE, adj. Appearing ready for the bier or coffin, Aberd. *Poems Buchan Dial*. V. FERTOUB.

FERTOUB, FERTOR, s. A little chest. *Bellenden*.—L. B. *feretrum*, a sarcophagus, whence O. Fr. *fertrie*, a chest in which relics of saints were kept.

FERTURE, s. Expl. "wreck and ruin," *Strathmore*. Apparently from a common origin with *F.ter-like*.

FESART, s. An impudent person.

To FESH, v. a. To fetch, S.—Germ. *fass-en*, id.

To FESH, v. n. *Ross*. Probably for *fash*; "Put yourself to no more trouble."

To FESSIN, v. a. To fasten. *Abp. Hamilton*.

To FEST, v. a. 1. To fix. *Gawan and Gol*. 2. To confirm by promise or oath. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *faesta*, to fasten.

To FESTER, v. a. Apparently to roof. *Aberd. Reg*.—O. Fr. *fest-er*, couvrir un maison.

FESTYCOCK, s. New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln or mill, *Strathmore*. Corr. from *Festyn* or *Fastyn-cock*; q. the cock eaten at Shrovetide. V. FITLERS COCK.

To FESTYN, v. a. To bind. The same with E. *fasten*, used in regard to the legal engagement of one person to work under another. *Acts Ja. I*.

FICKLE-PINS, *s. pl.* A game, in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends, Perth. Kinross.

FICKLY, *adj.* Puzzling, Loth.

FICKS, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.—Perhaps the same with the *Fykes*, and of Teut. origin; *Fyck-en*, fricare, to rub, to scratch, *fyck*, a boil, an inflamed tubercle. V. **FAGS**.

To **FID**, *v. a.* To move up and down, or from side to side, Roxb. Used to denote the motion of the tail of hares and other animals. A. Scott.—Isl. *fell-a*, retrorsum flectere.

FIDDER, *s.* A multitude. Burel. V. **FUDDER**.

To **FIDDER**, *v. n.* To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to be stationary over a place; or like that of a bird in her nest over her young, Dumfr.—Perhaps from Teut. *veder-en*, plumare, plumas emittere, or Isl. *fidr-a*, leviter tangere.

To **FIDDLE**, *v. n.* To trifle, though apparently busy, S.—Isl. *fll-a*, leviter attingere.

* **FIDDLE**, *s.* To find a fiddle, applied to the finding of a child dropped by the gypsies. Ross.

FIDDLE-FYKE, *s.* 1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct, Perth. 2. A complete trifier, Strathmore. Compounded of the E. *v.* to *Fiddle*, nugare, and S. *Fyke*, *q. v.*

FIDDLE-MA-FYKE, *s.* A silly, punctilious person, concerned about mere trifles, Roxb.

FIDE-JUSSOR, *s.* A sponsor or surety; a term borrowed from the Roman law.

* To **FIDGE**, *v. n.* To be restless or fidgety in any place.

FIDGE, *s.* The act of fidgeting or fidgeting. S. It does not appear that the *s.* is used in E. *Macaulay's Poems*.

FIDRING, *s.* Confederation. Burel.

FIE, *s.* Sheep. V. **FE**.

FIE, *adj.* Predestinated. V. **CUSSOR**, and **FEY**.

FYE, *adj.* On the verge of death, S. Aberd. Also used as a *s.* *Stat. Acc.* V. **FEY**.

FIE-GAE-TO, *s.* Much ado; a great bustle. Fie make haste, Roxb. Hopp.

FYE-HASTE, *s.* A great hurry; used ludicrously, Upp. Clydes.

FIEL. Burns. V. **FRIL**, *adj.*

To **FIELD**, *v. a.* To sink a margin round a panel of wood, S.

FIELDING-PLANE, *s.* The plane used in *fielding*, *i. e.* in sinking the margin round a panel, S.

FIELD-MAN, *s.* A peasant; a boor. Balj. *Pract.*—Germ. *feldman*, *id.*

FIELDWART. *Afeldwart*, from home; abroad, S. Ross. *Afeld* is used by E. writers; *afeldwart* is, literally, "towards the field," or in a course the contrary of homeward.

FYELL, **FRUOLL**, *s.* A round, vaulted tower. *Palice Hon.*—Lat. *Phalae*, towers of an oval form.

FIENDIN, *s.* The devil, Shetl.—Su. G. *faenden*, *cacodaemon*. V. **FINNIN**.

FIENT, *s.* Corr. from *fend*, S. Used, perhaps, by some who are not aware that it is, in fact, an invocation of the devil's name; as, *Fient a bit*, never a bit; *Fient hail*, not a whit, &c. Rem. *Niths. Song*.

To **FIER**, *v. n.* To mark out ridges with a plough. V. **FEER**, *v.*

FIER, **FEER**, *s.* A standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spun by, *i. e.* past or beyond, the *fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness. It is also applied to a very tall person who has not

thickness proportioned to his height, Roxb. Apparently from the same origin with *Fiars*.

FIER, *s.* Sound; healthy. A. Douglas. V. **FEER**, **FER**.

FIERCELINGS, *adj.* Violent, S. B. Ross.

FIERCELINGS, *adv.* Violently, S. B. Ross.

FIERD, *s.* A ford, Aberd. Tarras.—Su. E. *faerd*, *fretum*, a firth; A. S. *ford*, *vadum*.

FIERY, *s.* 1. Bustle; confusion, S. 2. Rage; pron. *fierock*, *furock*, Perth. —Su. G. *fir-a*, to celebrate.

FIERIE-TANGS, *s. pl.* A name, in Angus, for the crab and lobster.

FIERY-FARY, *s.* 1. Bustle, S. Lyndsey. 2. Show; pretended bustle. Baillie.

FIERSDAY, *s.* Thursday, Aberd.

PIESE WILK. Striated wilk. Sibbald. V. **FEZE**.

FIEVALIS, *adj.* Powerless, Shetl.

FIFISH, *adj.* Somewhat deranged, Loth. *The Pirate*.

FIFISHNESS, *s.* The state of being in some degree deranged, *ibid.* The term, it is said, had its origin from a number of the principal families in the county of Fife having at least a *bee* in their *bonnet*.

FIFT. *Houlate*. Lege in *fat*.

FIFTEEN, **FEIFTEEN**. *The Fyfeleen*. 1. A vulgar designation for the Court of Session, as formerly consisting of *Fifteen* Judges, S. Waverley. 2. Used also to distinguish the Rebellion, A. D. 1715, *ibid.* Called also *Shirra-muir*, and *Mar's Year*, *q. v.*

FY-GAE-BY, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the diarrhoea, S.

FIG-FAG, *s.* The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep, S. A. V. **FIX-FAX**. E. *Packwas*.

FIGGLE-FAGGLE, *s.* 1. Silly or trifling conduct, Ayra. 2. Applied to conduct which is ludicrous or unbecoming, *ibid.*—Evidently a modification of *Fick-facks*, if not from A. S. *ficol*, inconstant.

FIGGLE-FAGGLER, *s.* One who destroys good morals, *ibid.*

FIGGLELIGEE (*g* hard), *adj.* Finical; foppish; ostentatiously polite, Aberd.

FIGMALIRIE, *s.* A whim. Ramsay. Apparently the same with *Whigmaleerie*, *q. v.*

To **FIKE**, **FYKE**, **FEIK**, *v. n.* 1. To be in a restless state without change of place, S. Cleland. 2. To move from place to place unsteadily, S. Burel. 3. To be at trouble about anything, S. Guy Mannering. 4. To dally with a female; but not as necessarily including the idea of indelicacy of conduct; to flirt, Aberd. Tarras. 5. As connected with *fing*, it sometimes denotes the motion of the body in dancing. 6. To *fike on*, to trifle; to dally about a business; to lose time by procrastination while appearing to be busy, S. Ross. Su. G. *fk-a*, *cursitare*, *fack-a*, *hunc illuc vagari*.

To **MAK a FYKE**. To make a mighty fuss; to show every possible attention; the prep. *with*, or *about*, being frequently conjoined, S. Ross.

To **FIKE**, **FEIK**, *v. a.* 1. To vex; to perplex, S. 2. To do any thing in a diligent but piddling way, S. Kelly. 3. Expl. to shrug. Gl. *Skinner's Poems*.

FIKE, **FYKE**, *s.* 1. Bustle about what is trifling, S. Hamilton. 2. Any trifling peculiarity in acting, which causes trouble; teasing exactness of operation, S. "I dinna fash wi' sae mony *fykes*." *Cottag. of Glenburnie*. 3. Restlessness, from whatever cause. Ramsay. 4. A restless motion; synon. with *fidge*, S. *Macaulay's Poems*. 5. Flirtation; as, "He held a great *fike* wi' her," S. 6. Such a degree of intimacy as suggests the idea of attachment, or of courtship, Aberd. *Cock's Simple Strains*.

FIKE, s. Burnt leather, South of S.

FYKE, s. The Medusa's head, a fish, Buchan. Probably denominated from the pain caused by touching this fish.

FIKEFACKS, s. pl. 1. Minute pieces of work, causing considerable trouble, S. 2. Little troublesome peculiarities of temper, S.—Teut. *fickfack-en*, agitare, factitare.

FIKE-MY-FACKS, s. pl. Used in Loth. in the same sense with *Fick-facks*, q. v.

FYKERIE, FIKERY, s. Minute exactness; petty trouble about trifles, Ayr. Galt.

FIKIE, FIKY, adj. 1. Minutely troublesome, S. 2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting, S. Galt.

FIK-MA-FYKE, s. A silly, unsettled, troublesome creature; one busied with nonentities, Fife.

FILBOW, s. A thwack; a thump, Aberd.

FILCHANS, s. pl. Rags patched or fastened together, Aug.

To FYLE, FILE, v. a. 1. To defile, S. Douglas. 2. To diffuse contagion. *Acts. Ja. II.* 3. To sully; used in a moral sense. Douglas. 4. To accuse; a law term. *Fountainhall.* 5. To pronounce guilty, S. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *ge-fyl-an*, to defile.

To FYLE the fingers. To meddle in any business that is viewed as debasing, whether in a physical or moral sense; as, "I wadna fyle my fingers wi't," S.

FYLE, s. A fowl. *Houlate.*

FILIBEG, PHILIBEG, FEIL-BEG, s. A piece of dress worn by men, in the Highlands, instead of breeches, S. *Boswell.*—Gael. *filleadh-beg*, *filleadh*, fold, and *beg*, little.

FILL, prep. From, Orkn. Given also as an adv. signifying *since*, and *till*, *ibid.* This seems merely a vicious pronunciation of the same word which in S. signifies *until*. *Quhill*, like the usual substitution of *f* for *wh*, in some of our northern counties. V. *QCHILL*.

FILL, s. Full, S. K. *Quair.*—Su. G. *fylle*.

FILL AND FETCH MAIR. A proverbial phrase denoting riotous prodigality, S. *Rob Roy*.

FILLAT, FILLET, s. The flank. Douglas.—Fr. *filet*, *id.*

FILLER, s. The only term used for a funnel, S. Sir J. Sinclair.

FILLIE, s. That part of a wheel on which the iron ring is laid when shod, Roxb. *Gunnis Fillies. Inventories.*—E. *felloe* or *felly*, Teut. *velge*, *modiolus rotæ*.

FILLISTER, s. The plane used for glass-chacking windows, i. e. for making the outer part of a sash fit for receiving the glass, Loth. South of S. Pron. q. *Feelister*.

FILLOK, FILLY, s. 1. A young mare, S. 2. A giddy young woman. Douglas. 3. *Filly*, a frothy young man. *Bannatyne P.*—Isl. *foelja*, fem. of *fel*, pullus equinus.

FILP, s. A fall of one's feet, Dumfr.—Teut. *filp*, *filpe*, *alapa*, *colaphus*. This is probably the origin of E. *filp*.

FILSCH, s. A thump; a blow, Aberd.

FILSCH, adj. Empty; faint, Loth.

FILSCH, s. Weeds or grass covering the ground, S. B.—Su. G. *fel-a*, *fel-a*, to cover.

FILSCHY, adj. Applied to a shraf when swelled up with weeds or natural grass, S. B.

FILTER, s. A fault in weaving, Fife.

To FILTER, v. n. To weave any piece of cloth in a

faulty way, *ibid.*—Teut. *felt*, homo turpis, sordidus—*feltterye*, nequitia, spurcitia.

FIN', s. 1. Humour; mood; temper; disposition; as, "in the *fin'* of singin," in the humour of singing, Aberd. Qu. if corr. from E. *vein*, *id.*? 2. A state of eagerness or of eager desire; as, "He was in a *fin'* about winnin awa," he was very desirous to get away, *ibid.* 3. Anger; as, "To be in a gey *fin'*."

FIN, s. Humour; q. *fun*. Gl. *Shirr*.

FINANCE, To make Finance. 1. To raise or collect money. *Act. Dom. Conc.* 2. To make a composition in the way of paying money, *ibid.*

FINANCE, s. Fineness. *Acts. Ja. IV.*

To FIND, v. a. 1. To feel, S. Ramsay. 2. To grope; to grubble, S. 3. To perceive by the taste, S.

FINDY, adj. Full; substantial; q. what *finds*, or supports. Kelly.

FINDLE, s. 1. Any thing found, S. 2. The act of finding, S. B.—A. S. *fyndele*, adinventio.

FINDON-HADDOCK. A species of peat-smoke-dried haddock, S. The name is always pronounced q. *Finnin. Hist. Aberd.*

FINDSILY, adj. Apt to find. Kelly.—A. S. *find-an* and *saelig*, felix.

FYNE, s. End. *Pitcottie.*—Fr. *fin*, *id.*

To FINE, FYNE, v. n. To make an end. Wyntown.

To FINEER, v. a. To veneer, S.

FINGER-FED, adj. Delicately brought up; pampered, S. A.

FINGERIN, s. Worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel, S. Colvil.

FINGROMS, s. pl. Woollen cloth, denominated, as would seem, from the quality of the worsted, Aberd. *Statist. Acc.*

FINGTED, s. A term applied to a sore finger bandaged or tied up, Teviotd. Viewed as a very old word. Perhaps corr. from *finger-tied*.

FYNIST, part. pa. Bounded. Douglas.

FYNKLE, s. Fennel. S. P. *Repr.*—Lat. *foenicul-um*.

FINNACK, FINNOC, FINNER. A white trout, S. B. *Statist. Acc.*—Gael. *feannog*, *id.*

FINNER, s. A species of whale. *Stat. Acc.*

FINNIE, s. A salmon not a year old, S. B.

FINNIN, s. A fiend, Aug. *Pitcottie.*—Su. G. *fanen*, *faanden*, *finden*, cacodaemon.

FINNIN HADDOCK. V. *FINDON*.

FINNISON, s. Anxious expectation, Fife.—Teut. *rinnigh*, acer, vehement.

FINTOCK, s. The cloudberry, or knoutherry. *Rubus chamaemorus*, Linn. otherwise called *Acerina*, Perth. —This is evidently from Gael. *fin tloc*, *id.*

FINTRUMSPELDIN, s. A small dried hallock, S. *Saxo and Gael.*

PINZACH, s. Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. *Surr. Bangs.*

To FIPPIL, v. n. To whimper; to whine; to act in an unmanly manner. *Perth Play.*

FIPPILLS, Malt and Pears.—Isl. *fipla*, attricare.

FIPPLE, s. The under lip. V. *FAPPLE*.

FIR, FIR-CANDLE, s. A splinter from a moss-fir tree, used as a light, Aberd. Also called *Candle-fer*, S. W. Beattie.

FIR, adj. Far. *Gunn and Gd.*

To FIRE, v. a. To bake bread, S. J. Nicol.

To FIRE, v. a. 1. To toast; as, *The bread's no fired yet*, S. 2. To scorch by hot winds or lightning; applied to grass, grain, or foliage, S.

FIRE. If the fire happens to die out in any house, on the last night of the year, the application for a light

or kindling, to any superstitious neighbour, would be ill received, as indicating some evil design towards the family, or a wish that some misfortune might befall them, S. B.

FYRE CROCE, FIRRY CROSS. The signal sent from place to place, as expressive of the summons given by a chief, or sovereign, to his vassals or subjects, to repair in arms, within a limited time, to the place of rendezvous appointed. *Reg. Privy Seal.* V. *CROISHTARICH.*

FIREFANG. Having the quality of a dunghill impaired by too high a degree of the fermenting heat. *Gl. Surv. Nairn.*

FIREFANGIN, s. Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese, S. O.

FYREFANGIT, part. pa. 1. Laid hold of by fire. *Douglas.* 2. Applied to cheese when swelled and cracked, from being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried, S.

FIREFANGITNESS, s. State of being *firefanged*, S. O.

FIREFLAUCHT, FYIRSLAUCHT, s. Lightning, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *vier*, ignis, and *vlack-en*, spargere flammam, *vierslaen*, excutere ignem.

FIRE-KINDLING, s. An entertainment which a person, on changing his place of residence, gives to his new neighbours, Aberd. Synon. *House-heating.*

FIRE-LEVIN, s. Lightning, Teviotd.

FIRE or STANES. To *big a fire of stanes*, is to make a pile of stones on the hearth, in form resembling a fire, which is sometimes left in the desolate house by a removing tenant, for the purpose of ensuring *ill luck* to the family that succeeds them; especially if the new comers have taken the house or farm *o'er their heads*, Ang.

FYRE-PIKIS, s. pl. Apparently lances used for setting fire to the advanced works of besiegers. *Inventories.*

FIR-FUTTLE, s. A large knife used for splitting *candle-fir*, Aberd. Corr. from *Whittle.*

FIRING-STICK, s. Used to denote *candle-fir*, or that wood which, being easily kindled, is used as touch-wood, Aberd.

FIRYOWE, s. The cone of the fir or pine, Mearns.

FYRIT, pret. v. Perhaps dragged. *Bellenden.*

To FIRK, v. a. To pilfer?—Isl. *fiaerk*-, *longè* remove, Verel.

To FIRL corn. To measure it, Roxb.

To FIRL, v. n. Unexplained.

FIRLOT, FYRLOT, FURLET, s. 1. The fourth part of a boll of corn, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. The quantity of grain, flour, &c. contained in a measure of this description, S.—A. S. *feorth*, and *lot*, quarta portio.

FIRMANCE, s. Stability.—Fr. *fermance*, id.

FIRMANCE, s. State of confinement. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *ferm-er*, to shut, to lock.

FIRNACKIT, s. A fillip, Aberd. *Penty*, synon. S.—Perhaps from Isl. *fior*, vigor, and Su. G. *knack-a*, to strike smartly.

FIRNDAILL, FEIRINDELL, s. A quarter.—Belg. *vieren-deel*, a fourth part.

FIRNIE, s. A quarrel; a broil, Fife.—A. S. *firn*, *fren*, peccatum.

To FIRPLE, v. n. To whimper, Roxb.

FIRRIN, adj. Of or belonging to fir or the pine tree. *Inventories.* V. *FIRON.*

FIRRYSTOICH, s. A bustle; a tumult; also expl. a broil; a fight, Ayra.

FIRON, FARRIN, adj. Belonging to the fir. *Douglas.*

FIRSTIN, adj. First. *Poems 16th Cent.*

FIRTH, s. 1. An estuary, S. *Bellenden.* 2. A bay.

Douglas.—Su. G. *færd*, Isl. *fjord-r*, fretum; E. *frith*.

FIRTH, FYRTH, s. A sheltered place; an enclosure. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *frith-ian*, tueri, protegere.

FISH AN' SAUCE. Fresh haddocks cooked in sauce, Morays. Syn. *Fresh fish*, Mearns.

FISCHGARTIE, s. A wear for catching and retaining fish. *Acts Ja. III.*—Su. G. *fisk-gærd*, id. V. *YAIR.*

FISH-CABLE, s. A fisherman, S. B. *Tarras.*

FISH-CURRIE, s. Any deep hole or secret recess, in a river, in which the fishes hide themselves; often by itself, *Currie*, Perth. —Gael. *corr* and *curr*, and C. B. *cwr*, a corner, a nook.

FISH-GOURIES; s. pl. Garbage of fish, Mearns.

FISHICK, s. The Brown Whistle-fish. *Barry's Orkn.* A dimin. from *fish*, because of the smallness of the size.

FISHING-WAND, s. A fishing-rod, S. *Waverley.*

FYSIGUNKUS, s. Expl. "a man devoid of curiosity," Perth.

FISSENLESS, adj. Destitute of substance, or pith, S. V. *Foison.*

To FISSLE, v. n. 1. To make a slight continued noise; to rustle, S. *Antiquary.* 2. To make a rustling noise, as the wind when it shakes the leaves of trees, S. *Galt.* 3. Used to denote the noise made by the wind in the key-hole, Ayrs.—Teut. *futsel-en*, agitare, or Isl. *fys-a*, sufflare, ventilare.

FISSE, FISTLE, s. Bustle; fuss, S. *Ross.*

FISTAND, part. pr. Breaking wind backward without noise. *Lyndsay.*—Dan. *fyst-en*, Isl. *fys-a*, pedere.

FIT, s. Used as synon. with *custom*. "*Fits and customs of the Border.*" *Stair Suppl. Dec.*

To FIT, v. n. To kick, Roxb. The E. v. *to foot* is used in the same sense.

To FIT the Floor. To dance. *To hae a guded fit on the floor*, to dance well, Aberd.

FIT, s. Foot, S. *Ferguson.*

FIRST-FIT or FOOT, s. The name given, in the calendar of superstition, to the person who *first* enters a house on any day which is particularly regarded as influencing the fate of a family, S. *J. Nicol.*

To TYNE ONE'S FIT. To slip; as, *I tint the fit, or tint my fit*, S. B. *Skinner.*

TAK UP YOUR FIT. Begone.

A GUDE FIT; as, "He has a gude *fit*," he walks at a round pace, S.

A LOWSS FIT; as, "Her *fit* was louss [loose]," she was at liberty; she was her own mistress, S.

FIT-FOR-FIT, adv. With the greatest exactness; as, "I followed him *fit for fit*."

To GIE ONE UP HIS FIT. To rate one.

To PIT IN A FIT. To walk quickly; as, "She *pits in a fit* now," she walks more quickly, Dumfr.

UPON THE FIT. 1. *To sell grain upon the fit*, to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off. *Agr. Surv. Stirlings.* 2. Convalescent, with *again*.

To FITCH, v. a. 1. To move any thing a little way from its former place; *to fitch a march-stane*, to make a slight change in the situation of a landmark, Lanarks. 2. To lift and lay down again; to touch a thing frequently, *ibid.*

To FITCH, v. n. 1. To move by slow succussions, S. E. to hitch. 2. To move at the game of draughts, Upp. Clydes.—Teut. *wijck-en*, *cedere*, *abscedere*.

FITCH, s. A move at draughts, *ibid.*

FIT-FALL, s. A grown-up lamb, Roxb.

FIT-FEAL, s. The skin of a lamb between the time of castration and that of being weaned, Roxb. *Feal* would seem to be the same with *fell*, a skin.

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1. The same with Prisoners.
2. Used as a signifying unspiral, useless. Berwick. 2
3. Applied to the mind: as - a silly, senseless creature. 1801. V. F. 1801.

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Galloway. *David. Seas.*—Fris. *vlaeck*, Su. G. *flake*, *cra.ca, flact-a*; Teut. *vlecht-en*, *nectere*.

FLAIK, *s.* A square plaid. V. **FLACK**.

FLAIK-STAND, *s.* The cooling vessel through which the pipes pass in distilling; a refrigerator, *Aberd.*

FLAIN, **FLAIB**, *s.* An arrow. *Douglas.*—A. S. *flane*, *id.*

FLAIP, **FLEP**, **FLIPE**, *s.* 1. An unbroken fall; sometimes conveying the idea of one falling flat on the ground, and also of the ground being moist or soft, *Roxb. Hogg.* 2. A blow caused by a fall, and producing a dull, flat sound, *Selkirks.* *Flaip* seems merely a variation of *E. flap*, as expressing the stroke received in a fall.

FLAIPEB, *s.* A very severe fall.

FLAIR, *s.* The skate; a fish. *Sibbald.*

To FLAIRY, *v. a.* To cajole. V. **FLARE**.

FLAYT, *pret.* Scolded. V. **FLYTE**, *v.*

FLAIT, *pret.* of the *v.* to *Flit*. To transport in whatever way, *S. B. Tarras.*

To FLAITHER, *v. n.* To use wheedling language, *Perths.* V. **FLETHET**, *v.*

FLAKET, *s.* Apparently a small flagon.—Fr. *flasquet*, a small flask; C. B. *flaccet*, *lagna*, *uter*, *obba*, *ampulla*. V. **FLACAT**.

FLALAND-CLAITH, *Acts Ja. V.* V. **DRAWARIS OF CLAITH**.

FLAM, *s.* A sudden puff of wind, *Ang.*—A. S. *flam*, *fuga*.

To FLAM, *v. n.* To fly out and in, *S. B.* V. **FLEM**.

To FLAME, **FLAMB**, **FLAMM**, *v. a.* 1. To baste meat while roasting, *S. Dunbar.* 2. To besmear one's self with the food which one is eating, *Clydes.*—Fr. *flamber*, *id.*

FLAMFOO, *s.* 1. Any gaudy trapping in female dress, *Ayrs.* 2. A gaudily-dressed female; one whose chief pleasure consists in dress, *ibid.*—This term seems to be the same with O. E. *Flamefew*, "the moonshine in the water," *Barrett's Alvearie.*

FLAMP, *adj.* Inactive; in a state of lassitude, *Orkn. Downless*, *synon.*

FLAN, **FLANN**, *s.* 1. A gust of wind, *S. Brand.* 2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind; as, "a *flan* o' reek," *S. B.* The use of the word *Flan* in *Shetl.* clearly shows that it is of Northern origin. *Isl. flana*, *praeceps ferri.*

To FLAN, **FLANN**, *v. n.* To come in gusts; applied to the wind; as, "the wind's *flannin* down the lum," *S.*

FLAN, *adv.* Expl. "flat; not very hollow," *Roxb.*—This might seem to have a common origin with Lat. *plan-us*. *Armor. splan* is used in the same sense.

FLANDERKIN, *s.* A native of Flanders; a Fleming. *Jacobite Relics.*—From Germ. *Flandern*, *Flanders*, and *kind*, a child.

FLANE, *s.* An arrow. V. **FLAIN**.

FLANNEN, *s.* The name invariably given by the vulgar to flannel, *S. Burns.*

FLANNEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to flannel; as, a *flannen sark*, a shirt made of flannel, *S.*—Sw. *flanell*, Belg. *flannel*, Fr. *flanelle*.

To FLANSII, *v. a.* To flatter; to wheedle, *Moray.*—*Isl. flens-a*, *lambere*, *lingere*.

To FLANTER. 1. To waver; to be in some degree delirious, *Ang.* 2. To falter in evidence or narration, *Ang.* 3. To quiver, as denoting a state of tremulous agitation, *Ang. Ross.*—*Isl. flane*, *erroneus*, *praeceps, fatuus.*

FLAP of a coat, *s.* The lap, *S.*—*E. flap* originally denotes any thing pendulous; Su. G. *flabbe*, *labium pendulum.*

To FLAP, *v. a.* To turn inside out, *Aberd.* *Synon.* with *Flipe*.

To FLARE, *v. a.* To cajole, *Loth.*; *flairy*, *Fife.*—*Isl. flaar*, *crafty*, *flaerd*, *guile.*

FLARE, *s.* Flattering language, *Loth.*

FLASCHAR, *s.* A butcher. V. **FLESHER**.

FLASCHE, *s.* Flesh. *Complaynt S.*

FLASH, *s.* A depository for timber, *Loth.*

FLASK, *s.* A frame for a piece of ordnance. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *flasque* signifies the carriage of a piece of ordnance, also the frame on which it lies, *Cotgr.*

To FLAST, *v. n.* To gasconade, *S.*—*Isl. flas-a*, *praeceps feror.*

To FLAT, *v. a.* To flatter. *Douglas.*—Fr. *flat-er*, *id.*

FLAT, *s.* A field. *Douglas.*

FLAT, *s.* Floor of a house. V. **FLET**.

FLAT of a house, *s.* A single floor, *S.*

FLAT, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, *Roxb.* Apparently from its *flat* form. V. **COW-PLAT**.

To FLATCH, *v. a.* To fold down, *Loth.*

FLATE, *pret.* Scolded, *S. Picken.* V. **FLYTE**.

FLATE, *s.* A hurdle. V. **FLAIK**.

FLATLYNYS, **FLATLINGS**, *adv.* Flat. *Barbour.*

FLAT-SOLED, *adj.* Having no arch or spring in the foot, *S.*

To FLAUCH, *v. a.* 1. To strip off the skin. *Flaucht*, *skinned*, *Fife.* 2. To pare, *ibid.*—Teut. *vlaech-en*, *deglubere*, *pellem detrahere.*

FLAUCH, *s.* A hide or skin, *Fife.*

FLAUCH o' land. A division of land, *Fife.* *Flaucht*, *synon.* *Angus.*—This has been expl. as equivalent to a *hide* of land; but, perhaps, it is rather allied to Su. G. *flaek-a*, *findere*, *partiri.*

FLAUCHT, *s.* A considerable number of birds on wing; a flight, *Clydes.*

FLAUCHT, **FLAUCHTER**, **FLAUCHIN**, *s.* A flake, *S.* *Flaffin* is used as well as *flauch-in*, *Fife*; *flichin* or *flighin*, *Loth.* A. *Scott.*—Su. G. *snœflage*, a flake of snow.

FLAUCHT, **FLAUGHT**, *s.* A handful, *S. B. Ross.*

FLAUCHT of land. A croft, *Ang.*

FLAUCHTBRED, *adv.* 1. At full length, *S. Q.* spread out in *breadth*. *Ross.* 2. With great eagerness, *S. Ross.*—Su. G. *flaekkt*, *spread.*

To FLAUCHT, *v. a.* *To Flaucht woo*; to card wool into thin flakes, *Perths. Roxb.*

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A skinner, *Fife.*

FLAUCHTER, *s.* A person employed in carding wool, *South of S.*

To FLAUCHTER, *v. a.* To pare turf from the ground, *S. B.* V. **FLAG**, *s. l.* *Gl. Skir.*

FLAUCHTER, **FLAUGHTER**, *s.* A man who casts turfs with a *Flauchter-spade*, *Roxb.*

FLAUCHTER-FAIL, *s.* A long turf cut with a *flauchter-spade*, *S. Gl. Sibb.*

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, *s.* A long two-handed instrument for casting turfs, *S. Statist Acc.*

FLAUCHTS, *s. pl.* Instruments used in preparing wool, *Roxb.*

FLAVER, *s.* Gray-bearded oats, *Avena fatua*, *Linn. Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*

FLAUGHT o' FIRE. A flash of lightning, *Ayrs. Blackie. May.* V. **FIREFLAUGHT**.

FLAUGHT, *adv.* With great eagerness; q. with the wings fully spread, *Ayrs.*

FLAUGHT, *s.* 1. Flutter, like that of a fowl, *Ayrs. Galt.* 2. Bustle; hurried and confused exertion, *Ayrs. ibid.*

To FLAUGHTER, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, *Galloway.* 2.

- To shine fitfully ; to flicker, South of S. *Antiquary*.
—Teut. *vlaggher-en*, *flagger-en*, volitare ; Su G. *flacht-a*, motitare. As this, and other words of a similar form, such as E. *flicker*, &c. suggest the idea of the motion of wings, they seem all deducible from the various verbs denoting flight ; as, Teut. *vlieg-en*, A. S. *flæg-an*, Su. G. *flyg-a*, &c. volare.
- FLAUGHTER**, *s.* A fluttering motion, Galloway ; *Flaffer*, *synon.* *Davidson*.
- FLAUGHTERIN'**, *s.* A light shining fitfully ; flickering, South of S. *Gl. Antiq.*
- FLAUNTY**, *adj.* Capricious ; unsteady ; eccentric, Ayr. *Galt*.—Isl. *flan-a*, praeceps ruere, ferri ; *flan*, praecipitantia.
- FLAUR**, *s.* A strong smell, Upp. Clydes. ; merely a corr. of E. *flavour*.
- FLAURIE**, *s.* A drizzle, Clydes. ; *synon.* *Drow*.—Teut. *vlaeghe*, nimbus.
- FLAW**, *s.* 1. A blast of wind. *Douglas*. 2. A storm of snow ; *flaws*, snow flakes, Ang. *Statist. Acc.* 3. A sudden flash of fire. *Wyntown*. 4. Rage ; passion, Ang.—Norw. *flage*, *flaag*, expl. (in Dan.) “a sudden gust of wind ; also, snow, rain, or hail, which comes suddenly, and goes quickly off again,” *Hallager*. V. **FLAG**.
- FLAW**, *pret.* Flew. *Douglas*.—A. S. *fleah*.
- FLAW**, *Fiery Flaw*. The sting ray. *Sibbald*.
- FLAW**, *s.* 1. An extent of land under grass, Orkn. 2. A broad ridge, *ibid.*—Isl. *fla*, planus, latus.
- To **FLAW**, *v. n.* 1. To lie or fib. *Ramsay*. 2. To *flaw away*, to magnify in narration, South of S. *synon.* *Bleese awa'*.
- FLAW**, *s.* A fib ; a falsehood, S. *Ramsay*. Allied, perhaps, to O. Flandr. *flerw-en*, Teut. *vley-en*, blandiri ; if not to *flauw-en*, deficere, languescere.
- FLAW**, *s.* The point of a horse-nail, broken off by the smith, after it has passed through the hoof, Fife.—Su. G. *flage*, pars avulsa, fragmen.
- FLAW**, *s.* A *flaw o' peats*, the spot of ground occupied by an individual, on the edge of a moss, on which his peats are spread for being dried, in the summer season, Roxb. A. *Scott*.—Evidently allied to Isl. *flag*, terra nuda, post excissam glebam ; or q. the quantity of peats cast, *i. e.* *flayed*.
- FLAWKERTIS**, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs. *Douglas*.
- FLAWKIT**, *part. adj.* White in the flanks ; a term applied to cattle, Banff.
- FLAWMAND**, *part. pr.* Displayed. *Barbour*. V. **FLAM**, *v.*
- FLAWMONT**, *s.* A narrative ; a history, Ayr. Renfr.—Isl. *flam*, *flim*, carmen famosum.
- FLAW-PEAT**. A soft and spongy peat, pron. *flaw-peat*, S. *Walker*. V. **FLOW**.
- FLAZE**, *v. n.* When the threads of the warp get disentangled from the woof, in consequence of wanting a hem, the cloth is said to flaze. E. *faze*, loc.
- FLEAKS**, *s. pl.* The fissures between the strata of a rock, Fife.—Isl. *flak-a*, discindere, *flak*, segmentum. This may be viewed as an oblique use of E. *flake*.
- FLEA LUGGIT**, *adj.* Unsettled ; hare-brained, S. *Galt*.
- FLEASOCKS**, *s. pl.* The shavings of wood.
- FLEAT**, *s.* A thick mat used for preventing a horse's back from being galled by the saddle, Sutherl. V. **FLEET**.
- FLECH** (*gutt.*), *s.* A flea, S. B.—A. S. *fleah*.
To **FLECH** (*gutt.*) *one's self*. To hunt for, or catch fleas, S. B.
- FLECHY** (*gutt.*), *adj.* Covered with fleas, S. B.
- FLECHIN**, *s.* A flake of snow. V. **FLICHIN**.
- FLECHTS**, **FLICHTS** (*gutt.*), *s. pl.* The *flechts* of a spinning-wheel are the pronged or forked pieces of wood in which the teeth are set, Mearns. This is equivalent to E. *fly*, as applied to machinery ; as the *fly* of a jack ; Su. G. *flygt*, A. S. *flyht*, Belg. *vlucht*, volatus.
- FLECKER**, *s.* The act of fluttering, Ettr. For. V. **FLEKKER**, *v.*
- FLECKERIT**, *adj.* Spotted. *Gawan and Gol*.
- FLECKER'T**, *adj.* Bent ; torn ; generally used when any part of the human body has been mangled and the skin hangs down half covered with blood, Roxb.—Isl. *flak-a*, solutus haerere.
- FLECKIE**, **FLECKY**, *s.* A fondling name for a spotted cow, S. A. *Dumfr. Courier*.
- FLECKIT**, *s.* A small flask for carrying spirits, Merse ; *flacket*, A. Bor. a bottle made in fashion of a barrel, Ray. V. **FLAKET**.
- FLECKIT**, **FLECKED**, *adj.* Having large distinct white spots, S. O. *Suro. Ayr.*
- FLECKIT FEVER**. A spotted fever, S. B.—Sw. *flack-feber*, Germ. *fleck-fieber*, *id.*
- FLECT**, *s.* A town, as distinguished from a city.—Germ. *fleck*, a borough, a market town ; Belg. *flak* (open *steedte*), a town ; Flem. *flecke*, a village, bourg.
- FLEDGEAR**, *s.* One who makes arrows. *Acts Ja. II.*—Germ. *flitsch*, Fr. *fleche*, an arrow.
- FLEE**, *s.* A fly, S. Z. *Boyd*.—Belg. *vliege*.
- To **LET A FLEE STICK I' THE WA'**. Not to speak on some particular topic ; to pass over it without remark, S. *Antiquary*.
- To **FLEE**, *v. n.* To fly, S. No other term is used even when the flight of a bird is expressed. Our old writers, as Wyntown and Douglas, use *fle* in this sense.—A. S. *fle-on*, volare, Teut. *vlieg-en*, verberare aëra pennis, Germ. *flieg-en*, Mod. Sax. *flæg-en*, *id.*
- FLEE**, *s.* The smallest thing ; a whit ; a jot ; always preceded by a negative, S. B. ; *synon.* *Flow*.—Perhaps a metaph. borrowed from the smallness of a fly ; A. S. *flæge*, Teut. *vliegh*, musca.
- To **FLEECH**, *v. a.* To flatter. V. **FLEICH**.
- FLEECHIN**, *adj.* Applied to the weather, when it falsely assumes a favourable appearance ; as, “*That's a fleechin day*,” *i. e.* a day that promises much more than will be performed, Fife ; *synon.* *Gowanie*, q. v.
- FLEECHINGLY**, *adv.* Flatteringly.
- FLEED**, *s.* A head-ridge, Aberd.
- FLEEFU'**, **FLEYFU'**, *adj.* Frightful, Lanarks. Ayr. *Picken's Poems*.
- FLEEGARYING**, **FLAGARYING**, *part. pr.* Buysing one's self about trifling articles of dress, Upp. Clydes. Dumfr.
- FLEEGERIE**, **FLEEGARIE**, **FEEGARIE**, *s.* 1. A whim, S. 2. In pl. toys ; gewgaws, S. *Ramsay*. It is often used to denote the showy flaunting attire of females, S. *Freparies*, Dumfr.
- FLEEGEST**, *s.* A piece of cut paper, hung up for attracting flies, Berwick.
- FLEEGIRT**, *s.* A small quantity of any thing ; as, “a *flægirt* o' butter,” supposed to signify, as much as would *gird* or surround a *fly*, S. A.
- FLEETING ADDER**. A dragon-fly, Roxb.
- FLEETING MERCHANT**. A pedlar ; an itinerant merchant, Aberd.
- FLEEP**, *s.* A stupid fellow, Aberd. *Skinner*.
- To **FLEER**, *v. a.* To gibe ; to taunt. *Picken*.
- FLEER**, *s.* Floor, Aberd.
- FLEESOME**, *adj.* Frightful, S. O. V. **FLEY**.

FLEESOMELIE, *adv.* Frightfully, Clydes.
FLEESOMENESS, *s.* Frightfulness, *ibid.*
To FLEET, *v. n.* To flow; also, to float, Loth. Roxb.
V. FLEIT, *v. n.*
To FLEET ower. To overflow, Roxb.
FLEET-DYKE, *s.* A dike erected for preventing inundation, South of S. Teut. *vliet*, flumen, *vliet-en*, fluere, abundare.
FLEET-WATER, *s.* Water which overflows ground, Roxb.
To FLEG, *v. a.* To affright, S. Ramsay.
To FLEG, *v. n.* To take fright, S. B.
FLEG. *To tak Fleg*, *v. n.*; to take fright, Ang.
FLEG, *s.* A fright, S. Ramsay.
To FLEG, *v. n.* To fly from place to place, Dumfr. Davidson.—A. S. *fleg-an*, volare.
FLEG, *s.* 1. A stroke; a random blow. Hamilton, Picken. 2. A kick. Gl. Burns. 3. A fit of ill-humour, Ayr.
FLEGGAR, *s.* One who magnifies in narration, Loth.; a proclaimer of falsehoods.—Su. G. *flick-a*, to patch; *sk-flick-are*, a cobbler.
FLEGGIN, *s.* A lazy, lying fellow, running from door to door, Dumfr.
FLEGGINGS, *s. pl.* The dust which comes from flax in the dressing, Strathmore; synon. *Stuff*, *Stew*.—Teut. *vlaegh-en*, deglubere; because the flax is as it were *flayed* off, when it is separated from the stem.
To FLEY, **FLEE**, *v. a.* 1. To frighten, S. Douglas. 2. To put to flight, S. Mayne.
To FLEY, **FLY**, *v. n.* To take fright, S. B. Ross.
FLEY, *s.* A fright, S. B. Dumfr. Tarras.
FLEY. *Lege Sley*, sly. Barbour.
To FLEY, *v. a.* To give a slight degree of heat to any liquid. *To fley a bottle* of beer, or any other liquor, to take the cold air off it, by toasting it before the fire, Fife, Perth.
To FLEICH, **FLEITCH**, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter, S. Barbour.—Teut. *flets-en*, adulari, blandiri.
FLEICH, **FLEICH**, *s.* A piece of flattery. Kelly.
To FLEICH **AND** **FECIT**. One while to cajole, next moment to scold, Roxb.
FLEICHER, **FLECHOUR**, **FLEITSCHOUR**, *s.* A flatterer. Wyntown.—Teut. *fletser*.
FLEICHING, **FLECHING**, *s.* Flattery, S. Douglas.
FLEIG, *s.* Flight. Bellenden.
FLEYITNESS, *s.* Affright. Complaynt S.
FLEYNE. *Vnto fleyne*. On flight. Douglas.
To FLEIP, *v. a.* V. FLYPE.
To FLEYR, **FLEYR-UP**, *v. n.* To make wry faces; also, to whimper, Ang.
FLEYSUM, *adj.* Frightful, S. V. FLEY.
To FLEIT, *v. a.* To flee from. Douglas.—Belg. *vlied-en*, *id.*
To FLEIT, **FLETE**, *v. n.* 1. To flow. Dunbar. 2. To float. Ewergreen. 3. To sail. Barbour. 4. To abound. Lyndsay.—Su. G. *fyl-a*, Teut. *vliet-en*, fluere.
FLEIT, *p-r'. pa.* Afraid, S. Keith's Hist.
FLEIT, *s.* Overflowing of water, Loth.; synon. *Spate*. V. FLEET, *v.*
FLEYT, *pret.* of the *v.* Flyte, scolded; more generally pron. *flait*. Waterley.
FLEITNES, *s.* Fear; affright. Keith's History.
To FLEKKER, **FLYKER**, *v. n.* 1. To flutter, S. Wallace. 2. To quiver; to tremble. Douglas.—Su. G. *flekra*, motitari; A. S. *fliccer-ian*, *id.*
To FLEM, **FLEME**, *v. a.* To banish; to expel. Wallace.

—A. S. *ge-flem-an*, fugare; Isl. *fleeme*, exulare facio, whence *fleemingr*, an exile, an outlaw.
FLEMENS-FIRTH, *s.* An asylum for outlaws. Lay Last Minstrel.
FLEMING-LAUCHE, *s.* Indulgence granted to the Flemings who anciently settled in S., to retain some of their national usages. Chalmers's Caled.
FLENNCH-GUT, *s.* Blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, S. Perhaps rather the part of the hold into which it is thrown before being barrelled up.—Su. G. *fanka*, to slice.
To FLEND, *v. a.* To flee. Lyndsay.
FLENDRI, **FLENDERS**, **FLINDERS**, *s. pl.* Splinters. Douglas.—Belg. *fenters*, splinters, fragments.
FLEOURE, **FLEURE**, **FLEWARR**, **FLEWER**, **FLOWER**, *s.* Flavour; generally used in a bad sense. Wyntown.—Fr. *fleur*, odor, C. B. *fleur*, putor, factor.
FLEP, *s.* A fall. V. FLAIP.
FLESCHE, *s.* Fleece. Dunbar.—A. S. *fleos*, *flys*, *id.*; Lat. *vellus*.
FLESCHOOR, *s.* A hangman; an executioner. Bellenden.
FLESH, **FLESCHE**, *s.* 1. The carcase of any animal killed for food. Acts Cha. I. 2. Butcher meat. Aberd. Reg., S.
FLESHARY, *s.* The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing*. Aberd. Reg.
FLESHER, **FLESHOUR**, *s.* The common designation of a butcher, S. Balfour.
FLET, *pret.* *v.* V. FLYT, to scold.
FLET, *adj.* Prosaic. Complaynt S. E. flat.
FLET, **FLETE**, **FLETT**, *s.* 1. A house. Ross. 2. The inward part of a house. LL.S. 3. A floor, or story of a house; commonly *flat*, S. Courant.—A. S. *flett*, a house.
FLET, **FLEAT**, *s.* A mat of plaited straw, for preserving a horse's back from being injured by his load, Caithn. Statist. Acc.
FLET, *s.* A saucer, S.—Isl. *fleda*, *id.*
FLET, *pret.* Floated. V. FLEIT.
FLETE, *s.* Product. Douglas.—Belg. *vliet-en*, abundare.
To FLETHIER, *v. a.* To decoy by fair words. Burns. V. FLUDDER.
To FLETHIER, **FLAITHER**, *v. n.* To use wheedling or fawning language, Perth.—Isl. *fladr-a*, adulari, *flate*, adulatio; Su. G. *flaeder*, nugae.
FLETHERS, *s. pl.* Fair words, South of S.
FLEUK, *s.* A flounder, Dumfr. V. FLOOK.
FLEUME, **FRUME**, *s.* Phlegm. Complaynt S.
To FLEURIS, *v. n.* To flourish. Lyndsay.
FLEURISE, **FLURRISE**, *s.* Blossom, S. Complaynt S.
FLEWET, **FLUET**, *s.* A smart blow. Kelly.
FLEWS, *s.* A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow, Roxb.; pron. q. *Fleuss*. Hogg.—Teut. *fluyse*, aqueductus.
To FLY, *v. a.* To affright. Spalding.
FLY, *s.* The common designation for a Diligence, S. Antiquary.
FLYAME, *s.* Phlegm. Polwart.
FLIBBERGIB, *s.* Perhaps a slanderer.
FLY-CAP, *s.* A cap, or head-dress, lately worn by elderly ladies; formed like two crescents conjoined, and by means of wire made to stand quite out from the cushion on which the hair was dressed.
FLICHEN, **FLICHAN**, **FLIGHEN**, **FLECHIN**, *s.* 1. Any thing very small, Dumfr. 2. A flake of snow, *ibid.*, Loth.
FLICHT (*gutt.*), *s.* A mote or small speck of dirt,

amongst food, Roxb.—Su. G. *flect-a*, motitare, q. any light thing carried into one's food by the agitation of the air.

To FLICHT, v. n. To fluctuate. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *flogett-an*, id.

To FLICHT, v. n. Same with *Flyte*. *Lyndsay*.

FLICHT, s. That part of a spinning wheel which twists the thread, and, by means of *teeth*, guides it to the pirn. V. HECK.

FLICHTER of snow. A flake of snow.

FLICHTER (*gull.*), s. A great number of small objects flying in the air; as a *flichter* of birds; a *flichter* of motes, &c. Upp. Lanarks. Perhaps from *Flichter*, v. as respecting their fluttering motion. V. FLEKKER, v.

To FLICHTER, FLYCHTER, FLIGHTER, v. n. 1. To flutter, S. *Burel*. 2. To run with outspread arms, as children, to those to whom they are much attached, Dumfr. 3. To quiver; to throb. *Douglas*. 4. To startle; to alarm, S. B. V. FLEKKER.

To FLICHTER, FLIGHTER, v. a. To pinion, S. *Wodrow*.—Teut. *vlucht-en*, nectere

FLICHTERIFF, adj. Unsteady; fickle; changeable, *Buchan*. *Tarras*. It is also used as if a s.

FLICHTERS, s. pl. That part of the fanners which generates the wind, Clydes. V. FLICHTER, to flutter.

To FLICKER, v. a. To coax, S.—Su. G. *flectra*, adulari.

To FLICKER, v. n. To flirt. *Popul. Ball*.

To FLYDE, v. n. To fly. *Maitland P.*—Teut. *vlued-en*, id.

FLIEP, s. A fool; a silly inactive fellow, *Aberd*. *Tarras*. V. FLUP.

FLIET, s. Flute, *Aberd*. *Tarras*.

FLIGHT-SHOTT, s. Apparently a bow-shot, or the flight of an arrow. *Pittscottie*.

FLIIMAGEARIE, s. The effect of great eccentricity of mind, a vagary; as, "a wild *fliimageurie*," West of S.

FLYING-DRAGON. A paper kite, S.

FLYING-DRAGON, s. The dragon-fly, S. The Scottish form of the word is *Flecin'-dragon*. It is also called the *Ather-bill*, Clydes, and *Flecin'-Adder*, Roxb.

FLIM, s. A whim; an illusion, Ayrs; apparently the same with E. *fam*. *Train*.—Isl. *fim*, irrisio.

To FLINCH, v. a. To slice the blubber from the body of a whale, Shetl. *The Pirate*.—Sw. *fank-a*, to slice.

FLYND, s. Flint. *Gawan and Gol*.

To FLINDER, v. n. To run about in a fluttering manner, Ang.—Isl. *fian-a*, praeceps feror.

FLINDERS. V. FLEXDRIS.

FLYNDRIG, s. Expl. "an impudent woman; a deceiver," Ayrs.

To FLYNDRIG, v. a. To beguile, *ibid*—Dan. *fiane*, a giddy-brained man or woman; Teut. *vlinder*, papilio.

FLINDRIKIN, *Watson's Coll.* V. FLINDER, v.

FLINDRIKIN, adj. Flirting, Fife.

To FLING, v. a. 1. To baffle; to deceive, S. 2. To jilt, S. *Morison*.

FLING, s. 1. A disappointment in general, S. 2. A disappointment in love, in consequence of being jilted, S. A. *Douglas*. 3. A fit of ill humour. To *take the fling*; to become unmanageable. *Bannatyne Poems*.

* To FLING, v. n. To kick as a horse; to strike with the feet; as, "a *flinging horse*," S.—Su. G. *flang-a*, tundere, percutere.

FLING, s. The act of kicking, S.

To FLING, v. n. To dance. *Knox*.

FLING, s. The act of dancing, s. *Neill*.

FLING, HIGHLAND FLING. The name of a well-known Highland dance, in which there is much exertion of the limbs. *Lights and Shadows*.

FLINGER, s. A dancer; a term now nearly obsolete. *The Pirate*.

FLINGIN-TREE, s. 1. A piece of timber used as a partition between horses, S. 2. A flail, S. *Burns*. 3. Properly the lower part of a flail, that which strikes the grain, S. Synon. *Souple*. *Tenant's Card. Beaton*.

FLING-STRINGS, s. pl. To *take the Fling-strings*, to get into a fit of ill humour, S. *Ballad Book*.

FLINNER, s. A splinter, Renfr. *Mayne*.

FLYPE, s. Perhaps a sort of leather apron, used when digging. *Jacobite Relics*.

To FLIPE, FLYPE, v. a. 1. To ruffle the skin. 2. To pull off any thing, by turning it inside out, S. *Lyndsay*.—Isl. *fipa-a*, the pendulous lip of a wound.

FLIPE, s. A fold; a lap, S. *Cleland*.

FLYPIN, part. adj. "Looking abashedly;" *Gl. Buchan*. *Tarras*.—Isl. *fipa*, labrum vulneris pendulum.

FLIRD, s. 1. Any thing that is thin and insufficient; as a thin piece of cake, board, &c.; but not applied to what is woven, Dumfr. 2. Any thing viewed as a gaudy toy; any piece of dress that is unsubstantial; as, "a thin *fird*," Roxb. Ayrs. *Picken*. 3. In pl. worn-out clothes, Roxb. *ibid*. Obviously the same with A. S. *fleard*, nugae, "toys; trifles," *Somner*. 4. "*Flirds*, vain finery," *Gl. Picken*. V. FLYRD, v.

To FLIRD, v. n. To flutter, Roxb. Apparently from the same origin with *Flyrd*, to flirt.

To FLYRD, v. n. To flirt. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *fleard-ian*, nugari.

FLIRDIE, adj. Giddy; unsettled; often applied to a skittish horse, Loth.

FLIRDOCH, s. A flirt, *Aberd*.

To FLIRDOCH, v. n. To flirt. V. FLYRD, v.

FLYRDOME, s. Perhaps E. *firting*.

FLIRDON, s. Not known. *Montgomerie*.

To FLYRE, v. n. 1. To gibe; to make sport, S. B. *Houlate*. 2. To leer, S. B. *Popular Ball*. 3. To look surly, Ang. *Morison*.—Isl. *fyr-a*, subridere, E. *fær*.

To FLYRE, v. n. 1. To go about muttering complaints and disapprobation, Roxb.; synon. *Wheamer*. *Hogg*. 2. To whimper, as when one is about to cry.

FLYRIT. Not understood. *Maitland P.*

To FLIRN the *mon'*, or *face*: to twist it, *Aberd*.—Isl. *fyre*, saepius rideo; *filar*, patulus, laxus, G. *Andr*.

FLYROCK, s. A term of contempt. *Dunbar*.

To FLIRR, v. a. To gnash, S. B. *Gl. Skinn*.

To FLISK, v. n. 1. To skip; to caper, S. *Cleland*. 2. To be *fisket*; to be fretted, Fife. A. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *fias-a*, lascivire, Isl. id. praeceps ferri.

FLISK, s. 1. A caper; a sudden spring or evolution, S. *Bride of Lammermoor*. 2. A trifling, skipping person, Clydes.

FLISKY, adj. Flighty; unsettled; lightheaded, S. *Hogg's Mountain Bard*.

FLISKMAHAIGO, adj. Trivial; light; giddy, Ayrs; generally applied to females. Perhaps merely a provincial variety of *Fliskmaky*, used adjectively; or q. *Flisk-ma-ay-go*, i.e., *ay*! let us go.

FLISKMAHAIGO, s. A giddy, ostentatious person, Ayrs.

FLISKMAHOY, s. A giddy, gawky girl; *synon. Gill-firt, Roxb. Antiquary.*

To FLIST, v. n. 1. To fly off, S. 2. To be in a rage or violent emotion, S. B. *Ross.* 3. *It's flistin;* it rains and blows at once, S. B.—*Teut. flits-en, evolave, Sw. flacs-a, anhelare.*

FLIST, s. 1. A squall, Ang. 2. A flying shower of snow. 3. A fit of anger, Ang. 4. A small quantity of powder exploded, *Aberd.*

FLISTY, adj. 1. Stormy; squally, Ang. 2. Passionate; irascible, Ang.

FLISTIN, s. A slight shower, *Ayrs.*; the same with *Flist.*

To FLIT, FLYT, v. a. 1. To transport, in whatever way, S. *Burns.* 2. To transport by water. *Barbour.* 3. To cause to remove; used in a forensic sense. *Balfour's Pract.*—*Su G. flytt-a, transportare ab uno loco ad alterum; Isl. flytt-ia, vecto.*

To FLIT, FLIT, v. n. To remove from one house to another, S. *Kelly.*—*Dan. flytt-er, id.*

To FLITCHER, v. n. "To flutter like young nestlings when their dam approaches," *Gl. Skirrefts.* Perhaps *Flickter.*

To FLYTE, FLITE, v. n. 1. To scold, S. *pret. flet, anciently flayt. Douglas.* 2. To pray in the language of complaint, or remonstrance. *Wallace.* 3. To debate, to dispute, although without scolding or violent language. *P. 16th Cent.*—*A. S. flitan, rixare, to brawle, Somner.*

FLYTE, FLYT, s. 1. A severe reprehension, continued for some time, S. *Ritson.* 2. A match at scolding, S. *Antiquary.*

FLYTEPOCK, s. The double-chin, S. B., denominated from its being inflated when one is in a rage.

FLYTER, s. One given to scolding, S. *Rollocke.*

FLYTEWITE, FLYCHT-VYTE, s. A fine for verbal abuse or broils. *Skene.*—*A. S. flitwite, id. from flit, strife, and wite, a fine.*

FLIT-FOLD, s. A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another, S. A. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

FLYTING, s. 1. The act of scolding, S. *Baillie.* 2. Poetry of that kind which the French call *tenson.* *Evergreen.*

FLYTING-FREE, adj. 1. So familiar with another as to scold him, S. 2. Expl. as signifying "blameless, and therefore free, or entitled, to reprimand those who are guilty," *Clydes.*

To TAK THE FIRST WORD O' FLYTING. To begin to find fault with those who are likely to complain of you; to be the first to scold those who, you suspect, are about to scold you, S.

ILL-FLITTEN, part. adj. A term used when the criminations or reprehensions of another are supposed to come with a very bad grace from him, as being equally or more guilty in the same or a similar respect, S.

WEEL-FLITTEN, part. adj. "That is weel-flitten o' you!" a phrase sarcastically or ironically applied to one who reprehends or scolds, who is himself far more deserving of reprehension, S.

To FLITTER, v. n. To flutter. *Hogg.*

FLITTERS, s. pl. Small pieces; splinters, *Roxb.*; *synon. Flinners.*—*Isl. flitt-a, diffindere, whence flitting, segmentum ligni.*

FLITTING, s. The act of removing from one place of residence to another, S. 2. The furniture, &c., removed, S. *Wyntown.* 3. A moonlight flitting; removal without paying one's debts, S. *Ramsay.* 4. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or

failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

FLOAMIE, s. A large or broad piece, *Shetl.*—*Isl. flæmi, vasta area, vel vas; "something wide and strong," Haldorson.*

To FLOAN, FLOAN ON, v. a. To show attachment, or court regard, in an indiscreet way; a term applied to females, S. B. *Ross.*—*Isl. flon, stolidus, flana, praeceps feror.*

FLOAT, s. The act of floating. *At the float, floating, Ang. Ross.*

FLOATHING, s. Equivalent to a thin layer, or stratum. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—*Isl. floet, area plana, parva planities.*

FLOBBAGE, s. Phlegm. *Lyndsay.*—*Sw. flabb, bucca, Dan. flab, the mouth.*

FLOCHT, FLOUGHT, s. 1. *On flocht, on wing. Douglas.* 2. State of being fluttered, S. B. *A flocht, id. Burel.* 3. Fluctuation, *Dunbar.*—*Alem. flucht, flight; A. S. flogett-an, fluctuare.*

To FLOCHTER (gutt.), v. n. To give free scope to joyful feelings, *Dumfr.*

FLOCHTERSOME, adj. Under the impulse of joy, *ibid.* V. **FLOCHTRY,** to which both *v.* and *adj.* are nearly allied.

FLOCHTY, adj. Unsteady; whimsical; volatile, *Aberd.*

FLOCHTRY, FLOUGHTROUS, adj. Fluttered; in a hurry, S. B. *Ross.*

FLOCKMELE, adj. In flocks, *Teviotd.*—*A. S. Flocc-maelum, gregatim, catervatim.*

FLOCK-RAIK, s. A range of pasture for a flock of sheep. *Surv. Berwicks.*

To FLODDER, FLOTTER, v. a. 1. To overflow. *Douglas.* 2. To blur, by weeping; *synon. bluther. Douglas.*

FLOICHEN (gutt.), s. An uncommonly large flake of snow or soot, *Ayrs.*—*Belg. flokken, vlakken, flakes of snow.*

FLOYT, s. A flute.—*Teut. fluyte, id.*

FLOYT, s. 1. A flatterer or deceiver. *Polwart.* 2. A petted person, *Dumfr.*—*Teut. fluyte, mendacium blandum; fluyt-en, mentiri, blande dicere.*

FLOKKIT, part. pa. Having a nap raised, or being thickened. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Belg. vlok, "a flock of wool, a shag, a little tuft of hair;" flokkig, "shaggy, tufty," Sewel. Isl. flokn-a, to thicken.*

FLONKIE, s. A servant in livery, *Dumfr.* V. **FLUNKIE.**

FLOOK, s. A diarrhoea, *South of S., fluk, fluke, id., S. B.; corr. from E. fluz.*

FLOOK, FLUKE, LIVER-FLUKE. A flat insect which breeds in the livers of sheep and other quadrupeds, when in bad condition, *Loth., S. B.*

FLOOK, FLUK, s. 1. A generic name for various kinds of flat fish, S. *Sibbald.* 2. Most generally used to denote the common flounder, S.—*A. S. floc, passer.*

FRESH-WATER FLUK. The flounder which is found in rivers.

FLOOKED, adj. Barbed. *Z. Boyd.*

FLOOK-MOW'D, adj. Having a crooked mouth, or mouth to the one side, S. B.

To FLOOR, v. a. To bring forward in argument; to table. *M' Ward.*

FLORENTINE, s. A kind of pie; properly, meat baked in a dish, with a cover of paste, S.

FLORY, s. A frothy fellow, S.

FLOBIE, adj. Vain; volatile, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*—*Teut. flore, homo futilis.*

FLORY-HECKLES, *s.* A vain empty fellow. "He's but a flory-heckles," Loth.

FLOSH, *s.* A swamp; a body of standing water, grown over with weeds, reeds, &c. Galloway.

FLOSHIN, **FLOSHAN**, *s.* A puddle of water, larger than a dash, but shallow, ib.

FLOSK, *s.* The Sepia Loligo, Sea Sleeve, or Anker Fish. *Arbutus's Peterhead*—*Isl. flosta*, is applied to what is round. Calamary.

FLOSS, *s.* The leaves of reed canary grass; the common rush. *Barry's Orkn.*

FLOT, *s.* The scum of broth when boiling, *S.*—*Sa. G. Aut. aleps, qui juri supernatat.*

FLOTCH, *s.* A big, fat, heavy, dirty person; applied chiefly to women. *Roxb.* It also conveys the ideas of tawdriness and of ungracefulness in motion.—*O. Fr. floche*, "weak, soft; as a boneless lump of flesh."

To FLOTCH, *v. n.* To move in a confused or ungraceful manner, and awkwardly dressed.—*Dan. florer*, to frisk about.

To FLOTCH, *v. n.* To weep; to sob. *S. R.*

FLOTCH, *s.* A fleet. *Barbour.*—*A. S. flota.*

FLOTE-BOAT, *s.* A yawl or perhaps what we now call a pinnace. *Balf. Pract.*

FLOTHIN, *s. pl.* Floods. *Wallace.*—*Alem. flut*, a stream.

FLOTSOME AND JETSOME. "Flosum, is when a ship is sunk or cast away, and the goods are floating upon the sea." *Jacob's Law Dict.* "Jetsome, is any thing thrown out of a ship, being in danger of wreck, and by the waves driven on shore." *ibid.*—*Isl. flut-a*, supernature. *Jetsome* is traced to *Fr. jet-er*, to throw.

To FLOTTER, *V. Flooder.*

FLOTTINS, *s. pl.* Flut-merry, *q. v.* *Aberd.*

FLOTTERT, *part. pres.* Splashed. *Wallace.*—*Belg. flut-der-en*, to flap.

FLOT-WHEY, *s.* Those curds left in whey, which, when boiled, float on the top. *Clydes. Fleetings.* *Ang. Omplyat S.*

FLOUGHT, *s.* Flither. *V. FLUT.*

FLOUNGE, *s.* The act of flouncing. *Renfr.*—*Sa. G. flava-a*, immergere.

FLOUR, *s.* The meal of wheat. *S.*

FLOUR-BREAD, *s.* Wheaten bread. *S.* *Stat. Acc.*

FLOUR JONETT, *s.* Perhaps, flowers in July, in *O. Fr.* called *Jouet*. *K. Quier.*

FLOURICK, *s.* A steel for striking fire from flint. *Aberd.*—*Sa. flur*, *Dan. flurika*, a fool.

FLOURIS, *s. pl.* Prime of life. *Lyndsay.*

FLOURISH, *s.* Blossom. *S. V. FLORICK.*

FLOUR THE LIS. An ornament resembling the *Lis* or Flower de Lys. *Inventory.*—*Fr. fleur de lis*, is usually the Lily-flower.

To FLOUSE, **FLUR**, *Fr. ut. v. n.* To turn back the edge of a coat, or the point of a mail. *Flurd* blunted by having the edge or point turned back. *Galloway.*

FLUSS, *s.* A fowl.—*German. fluss*. *Barbour.*

FLUW, *s.* A fox; a particle. *S. R. Larran*.—*A. S. flia*, a fragment, a crumb.

FLUW FLOW, **FLUW-MUW**, *s.* 1. A watery morsel, a morsel. *S. Pabstie.* 2. A low-lying piece of rough watery land, not broken up. *Loth.*—*Isl. flur*, low pasture, a low, flat.

FLUW, *s.* A fire, open at one side, and turning round with the wind, placed on a chimney-top for preventing smoke. *Loth.* In *S.* this is frequently called an *Amid W'it*.—*Fr. flugh*, candlestick.

To FLOW, *v. n.* To exaggerate in relating any thing. *Clydes. Synon. Spite.*

FLOW, *s.* An exaggerated story. *Owen.*

FLOWAND, *adj.* Inconstant; fluctuating. *Bellenden.*—*Isl. flug*, vagus.

FLOW DIKE. Apparently a small drain for carrying off water. *Surr. Banff.*

FLOWER, *s.* An edge-tool used in cleaning laths; an old word. *Roxb.*

FLOWER'D, **FLOR'D**, *adj.* A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool. *Teviotd.*

FLOWERIE, **FLORIS**, *s.* The set of spades, *Teviotd.*; perhaps from the ornaments which appear on this card.

FLOWNIE, *adj.* 1. Light; downy; applied to soft objects which are easily compressible, such as wool, feathers, &c. *Lanark.* 2. Transferred to the mind, as denoting one who is trifling, who has no solidity. *ibid.*—*Isl. flug*, volatilitas.

FLOWNIE, *s.* A small portion of any volatile substance, as of meal thrown on a draught of water, *Ang.*

FLUCHRA, **FLICHRA**, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, *Shed.*

FLUD, **FLUR**, *s.* 1. Inundation. 2. *Wynlow.* 2. Flux of tide. *S. id.* *E. flud.*

To FLUDDER, *V. FLUTHER*, *v.*

To FLUDDER, **FLUTHER**, *v. n.* To exhibit the appearance of great regard to any one; to caress.—*Isl. flutra aditari*. *S. P. Rev.*

FLUD-MARK, *s.* Water-mark. *S.*

FLUET, *s.* A snip; a blow. *V. FLUTTER.*

To FLUFF, *v. n.* To fluff powder, to burn gunpowder; to make it fly off. *S.*

FLUFF, *s.* 1. *Part. Lanark.*; as, "a fluff of wind." 2. A slight explosion of gunpowder. *S. V. FLUT.*

FLUFFD, *part. pa.* Disappointed. *Shirr.*

FLUFFY, *adj.* Applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion, or blown away; as, to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. *Lanark.*

FLUF-GIB, *s.* Explosion of gunpowder. *S. A.* "Fluf-gib's sputter." *Gl. Auld.*

To FLUGHT, *v. n.* 1. To flutter; to make a great show. *Renfrew.* *Tennant.* 2. To flit, *ibid.* *V. FLUT.*

FLUKE, *s.* An insect, &c. *V. FLUCK.*

FLUCK, *s.* A dither. *V. FLUCK.*

FLUM, *s.* Flumery. *Sa. J. S. S. S.*

FLUM, *s.* Flow; food; measure, used for the liquor, *Clydes.*; a sort of language. *Douglas.*—*Fr. flum*, water, a river.

To FLUNGE, *v. n.* To skip, to caper. *Lanark.* *Syn. Fluk*. *V. FLUNG.*

FLUNKIE, *s.* A dvery servant. *S. Barre.*—*A. S. flunk*, pride.

FLUP, *s.* One both awkward in appearance and foolish. *Ang. Clydes. Flap.* *Aberd. Flap.* *Perth.*—*Isl. flup*, suppose. *Sa. G. flup*, homo ignavus.

FLUP, *s.* Nervousness.

FLURDUM, **FLURDA**, *s.* Not understood. *Kennedy.*

FLURNEVER, *s.* The earliest fever. *S. R.* denominated from the redness of the skin.

FLURISH, **FLURASH**, *s.* Blossom. *S. Frise.*

FLURKIN, *part. pres.* Spraying in a ditty. *Lanark.*

FLURCH, *s.* 1. A run of water. *Douglas.* 2. Snow in a state of dissolution. *Fr. a servand* is commonly named *flur*. 3. Abundance, generally applied to liquids. *S.*—*German flur*, aqua vel humor fluitans.

FLUSH, *adj.* 1. Full, in whatever respect, S. *Skinner*. 2. Affluent; as, *flush of money*, S.—Teut. *fluyt-en*, to flow.

FLUSH, *s.* A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass, Roxb. V. *FLOSH*.

To **FLUSTER**, *v. n.* To be in a bustle, S.—Isl. *flaust-r*, praecipitantia, *flaust-r-a*, incaute festinare.

FLUSTER, *s.* Bustle; confusion proceeding from hurry, S.

FLUTCH, *s.* An inactive person, Loth.—Teut. *flauw*, languidus.

FLUTCHY, *adj.* Inactive, Loth.

To **FLUTHER**, *v. n.* To be in a great bustle. A *fluth-erin'* creature; a bustling, confused person, S.—Su. G. *fladder-a*, id. E. *flutter*.

FLUTHER, *s.* 1. Hurry; bustle, S. A. *Douglas*. 2. An abundance so great as to cause confusion.

FLUTHER, *s.* Rise in a river, so as to discolour the water, though not so great as a *speat*, S. B. V. *FLODDER*.

FLUTHERS, *s. pl.* The loose flakes or laminae of a stone. *Blaffen*, syn. *Fife*.—Isl. *flus*, crusta, cortex; Su. G. *flitter*, bractea.

FLUXES, *s. pl.* Old name in S. for a flux.

To **FLUZE**, *v. a.* V. *FLOUSE*.

FOAL, *s.* A bannock or cake; any soft and thick bread, Orkn.—Belg. *bol*, a small loaf.

FOAL'S FIT, *s.* A ludicrous term for the snout hanging or running down from a child's nose, Roxb.; *fit* signifying foot.

To **FOB**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard. 2. To sigh. It often denotes the short interrupted anhelation of a child when crying. *Tarras*.

FOCHE, *s.* A pretence. *Diallog.*—Su. G. *puts*, a fetch, techna.

FOCHTIN MILK (*gutt.*). Butter-milk. Buchan. Perhaps from its being produced by *fighting* at the churn.

FODE, **FOODE**, **FWDE**, *s.* 1. Brood; offspring. *Ritson*. 2. Expl. a man.—Su. G. *affveda*, id. from *foed-a*, *figuere*. V. *FOUR*.

FODE. The pret. of the *v. to feed*, Aberd.—Moes G. *fod-an*, A. S. *foed-an*, pascere, alere.

FODGE, *s.* A fat, *pluffy-checkit* person, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Fudge*.

FODGEL, *adj.* Squat and plump, S. O. *Burns*.—Teut. *voedsei*, Isl. *faedsla*, cibus.

FODYELL, *s.* A fat, good-humoured person, Ettr. For.—Formed perhaps from Dan. *foede*, nutriment, feeding.

FODYELLIN, *adj.* Used to denote the motion of a lusty person; nearly synon. with E. *waddling*, lb.

FOG, **FOGUE**, *s.* Moss, S. *Dunbar*.—Dan. *fug*, mossiness.

To **FOG**, *v. n.* 1. To be covered with moss, S. *Pennecut*. 2. To prosper; to thrive, Aberd.

To **FOG**, *v. a.* To eat heartily, S. B.

FOGGAGE, *s.* Rank grass which has not been eaten in summer, or which grows among grain, and is fed on by horses or cattle after the crop is removed, S. A term frequently occurring in our Forest Laws. *Burns*.

FOGGIE, **FOGGY**, *adj.* 1. Mossy, S. A. *Douglas*. 2. Dull; lumpish; from *Fog*, mist. Z. *Boyd*.

FOGGIE, **FOGIE**, *s.* 1. An invalid, or garrison soldier, S. 2. A person advanced in life.—Su. G. *fogde*, formerly one who had the charge of a garrison.

FOGGIE, **FOGGIE-BEE**, *s.* A small yellow bee, that builds her cells among the *fog* or moss; a kind of humble bee, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

FOGGIT, *adj.* 1. Covered with moss. 2. Supplied with moss; metaph. supplied in any respect; *weel foggit*, well-furnished, S. *Skirreft*.

FOG-THEEKIT, *part. adj.* Covered, *i. e.* thatched, with moss. *Tarras*.

FOY, *s.* An entertainment given to one about to leave any place of residence, or to go abroad, S. *Morison*. 2. Metaph. as equivalent to wishing one a good journey.—Belg. *de foyi geeven*, Sw. *dricka foy*, coenam profectitiam dare. Rather from Teut. *voye*, also *foye*, a computation before setting out on a journey; from Fr. *voye*, a way.

FOYARD, *s.* A fugitive, Ayrs.—Fr. *fuyard*, a flyer, or runaway, from *fu-ir*, to fly.

FOICHAL, **FOICHEL** (*gutt.*), *s.* A cant term for a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age, Lanarka. *Dunbartons*. Applied to a little thick-set child, *Stirlings*.

FOYNIE, **FUNYIE**, *s.* The wood-martin, or beech-martin, S. K. *Quair*.—Fr. *fouine*.

FOIR COPLAND. A phrase used in a deed regarding Orkney and Zetland.

FOIRGAIT, *s.* The high or open street.

FOIRGRANDSYR, **FOREGRANTSCHIE**, *s.* 1. Great-grandfather; also, great-great-grandfather. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. A predecessor; used in a moral sense. N. *Burne*.

FOIRSENE, *part. pa.* Thoroughly understood. V. *FORESEEN*.

FOIRSYCHT, *s.* V. *FORBREIST*.

FOIRWAGEIS, *s.* Wages given before the performance of any work. *Acts Ja. VI.*

FOISON, **FUSIOUN**, *s.* 1. Abundance. *Barbour*. 2. Pith; ability, S. *Ross*. 3. In a sense nearly allied, it denotes the essence or spirit of any thing; as, "What are ye glowran at me for, whan I'm at my meat? Ye'll tak a' the *fizzen* out o't," Roxb. 4. Bodily sensation, Aberd.; synon. with *Tabets*, *Tibbets*. 5. *Foison* is transferred to the mind; as, "He has nae *foison* in him," he has no understanding, or mental energy, Loth.—Fr. *foison*, abundance.

FOISONLESS, *adj.* 1. Without strength or sap; dried; withered, S. *Kelly*. 2. Insipid; pithless; without substance, S. 3. Unsubstantial; used in a moral sense, S. *Old Mortality*.

FOISTERING, **FOISTRING**, **FOISTERING**, *s.* Expl. "disorder in working," Ayrs.; expressing the idea conveyed by *Hashter* or *Hushter*. *Gall*.

FOISTEST, *adj.* A. *Wilson*.—Gael. *foigseasge*, signifies next, proximate, *foigse*, id. Can this be an errat. for *foster*?

FOITER'D, *part. adj.* In difficulty; puzzled, Fife. V. *FEWTER*.

FOLD, *s.* Ground. *Wallace*.—A. S. *folde*, id.

FOLDINGS, *s. pl.* Wrappers; a term applied to that part of dress which involves the posteriors. To have *foul Foldings*, to lose the power of retention; in allusion to the swaddling-clothes of children. *Spalding*.

FOLY, *adj.* Belonging to fools. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *folliq*, foolish.

FOLIFUL, *adj.* Foolish. *Complaynt S.*

* **FOLK** (pron. *fock*), *s.* Used to denote relations; as, "How's your *fock*?" How are your kindred? South of S.—A sense perhaps transmitted from the A. S. use of *folc* for family.

* **FOLLY**, *s.* A term applied by the vulgar to a building more for ornament than use; or to a dwelling-house that exceeds the station, or has ruined the circumstances of the proprietor; as, *Craigland's Folly*.

FOLLOWER, s Used as an equivalent to *E. fool*. — *Su. G. folc*, *Sw. folja*, *Polish equities*
FOLLOWING, s A term formerly used in the Highlands, and on the borders of the Highlands, to denote the retainers of a chief — *Sw. folje*, *comitatus*
To FOLLOW, *Form up* v a To set any vessel on its mouth, *Aberd.* Provocative modification of *E. whelm*, allied to *Is. helma*, *abtegre*
To FOLLOW *Follow*, v n To pursue at law, a forensic term. *Acts Ja. I*
FOLLOWER, s A legal pursuer
FON FAN s pl *Fica* A Quiver
To FON v n To play the fool *Lyndsay* — *O E. fann* n *Is. fann-a*, in use as generic
To FOND *FOND* v, n 1 To go *Barbour* 2 To fondle, to go from *Walden* — *A S. fundan*, *tendere*
To FOND v a To fondle. *Fabius Play*
FONKIE *Reid* *Seuerd* *Dunbar*
FONNED *only* Prepared, *Il. fanned*, *Il. prepared*, *And* A S. *fundan*, *disponere*
FONTE s Choosing meeting of metals
FONN, *Form* adj. Foolish S — *Fr. fol*, *id.*
FONDLY s (Gold leaf S — *Be. foli*, *id.*
FOOR DAYS V *FERNDA*
FOORIOHIE, *FOORIOH* s, adj Hasty, passionate, *Aym.*
FOORIOH *FOORIOH*, *gult*, s Bustle; confusion caused by haste, or proceeding from tremor, *Ang.* Perhaps it is the same with *farich*.
FOOSE s pl The Housecock V *Fewe*
FOOST, *FOOSTIN*, s A louse, *Selk.aks.* *Hogg* — *Fr. foot* *louse*.
To FOOT v a To kick, to strike with the foot, *Ang.* Used with respect to horses.
To FOOT THE PEATS To set peats on end to dry. *Ag. Surv. Peeblesshire*
FOOT-BRAID, s The breadth of a foot, S B *Hms*
FOOTMAN, s An iron or brass stand with feet, for holding a bottle before the fire.
FOOT PEAT, *Fit peat*, s One in which the peat-side is pressed down with the foot. V. *BREAST-PEAT*
FOOT-ROT, s V *Fit rot*
FOOT-SIDE To keep foot side, to keep pace with *Society Controversals*
FOU An inseparable particle, which implies negation, excess, excess, or vehemence.
FOR *conj* Because *Wynken*
FOR *prep* Denoting quality — *Su. G. for*, *id.*
FOR *prep* Against *Barbour* — *A S. id.*
FOR *adv* Used as *R. fore*, before, previously *Aberd. Reg.*
FOR A-BE, *adv* Although, notwithstanding, *Fife*, *q. for all that may be*.
FORAIVERT, *part pa* Much fatigued, S B
FOR AS MUCH AS, *conj* For as much as, South of S V *PARSANEILL*
FORAT *adv* Forward, S B *J. Nant*
FOR A THAT *adv* Notwithstanding S
FORBEAR, s An ancestor, a forefather
FORBEEL, *part pa* In great perturbation *Barbour* — *A S. for* and *beef*, *con. trepidare*.
FORBEIT *part* Legit foreit *Dunbar*
FORBY, *prep* 1 Past *Barbour* 2 Over and above, besides, *Bellenden* — *Su. G. forby*, *Don. forby*, *by. past*
FORBY, *FORBYE*, *adv* 1. Past, *Minst. Bord.* 2

Bellenden, S *Burd.* 3. Out of the usual way; applied to one who excels, or who does something quite beyond expectation, as *Forby good*, very good, passing good
FOR. Y. *adv* Extraordinary as a *forby* man, *Raufr.* *Seven Lyons*, *Clyde*.
FORBLED, *part pa* Faint, from loss of blood. *Douglas*.
FORBODIN, *part pa* 1 Forbidden *R. Bruce* 2. Unlawful *Douglas* 3. Unhappy, S. *Ruddiman*.
A S. forbodan to forbid
FORBOT *imperial* n *Forb* 3 *Clutgear*
FORBREIST s 1 Fore part of a coat, &c. *Douglas*.
 2. The fore part or front of any thing, as "the fore breast of the sail." S B 3. Van of a army *Wallace*.
 — *A S. fore-breast*, *thorax*, V *F. na breast*.
FORBITTIT, s A foreship *Aberd. Reg.*
FORCAT *Forbinder* s A rest for a market, *Acts Ja. VI* — *Fr. Fourchette*, primarily a fork, or small fork, also a market rest, *Fr. V. Hannon*.
FORCE, s Consequence importance.
FORCEAT, s A galley slave *Hudson*. — *Fr. forcat*, *idem*
FORCED FIRE V *Ned. ryan*.
FORMELY *adv* Vehemently, violently
FORCHASIT, *part pa* Overboard. *E. Hart*
FORCY V *FORAY*
FORCOP, s A species of duty, distinct from *scot*, *scut* &c., payable by the tenant to the proprietor or superior of landed property
FOR-ERYIT *part pa* Worn out with crying. *Dunbar* *Belg. crytlen*, *id.*
FORD s 1 Way *Wallace* 2 Metaph. means to attain an end, *Wallace* *Su. G. fort*, *con. commun*
FORDALS s pl. Stock not exhausted. *Burhan*
FORDED US s Violence applied to a blow, *Angus*.
FORDEIFIT *part* Deaf and *Pal. Hm.*
FORDEL, s 1 The precedence *Douglas* 2. Progress S B — *Test. near-deel*, *primae patet*, *promotio*
FORDEL, *adj*. Applied to what is in readiness for future use as implying that it is not meant to be used immediately *Fordel Work* &c. *W. Stratton*.
FORDELYD *part pa* Wasted *Wynken* — *A S. fordistan*, *delece obdere*
To FORDER, v n To promote, forward, S *Kitch's Hist* — *Su. G. fordest*, *id.*
To FORDER, v i To have success to make advancement, S *David Sead*
FORHER, *adv* 1 Further progressive, *ibid.* 2. Anterior, equivalent to *E. fore*, S B V *Vernum*.
FORHER, *Forber*, *adv* Further, moreover, *Kitch's Hist* — *Test. coorder*, *ultra*, *anterior*, *from junior*, *idem*
FORHERANCE, s Advancement *R. furtherance*, *Acts Ja. VI*
FORDER IN-HITIER, s Any piece of armour displayed by a belle, in order to attract the attention of young men, and induce them to pay court to her, *Fife*
FORDERISUM, *adj* Expeditious S B *Ramsay*
FORDYD, *pref* Destroyed, *Barbour* — *A S. furdan*, *to waste*.
To FORDYN, v a To make a great noise, to resound *Douglas* — *For* intensive and *A S. dynan*, *streper*
To FORDYN v a To overpower with noise *Douglas*.
FORDNAT, s Fornight, *Aberd. Reg.*

FORDOUBERIT, *part. pa.* Stupified; over-toiled. *Douglas.*—Teut. *verdoor-en*, infatuare.

To FORDRIUE, *v. a.* To drive out of the right course. *Douglas.*—A. S. *fordrif-an*, abripere.

FORDBUNKIN, *part. pa.* Very drunk. *Douglas.*—A. S. *for-drenc-an*, inebriare.

FORDULLIT, *part. pa.* Greatly confused; made dull. *Pal. Hon.*

FORDWARD, **FORDWART**, **FORTHWART**, *s.* A paction. *Wallace.*—A. S. *for-word*, pactum.

FORDWARTE, *adv.* Forward. *Douglas.*

FORDWEBLIT, *part. adj.* Greatly enfeebled, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* V. DWABLE.

FORE, *prep.* Signifying priority. *To the fore.* 1. Still remaining or surviving, S. *Wodrow.* 2. Saved as a stock, S. *Baillie.* 3. Having the start of, S. *Baillie.* 4. In the same place or situation, S. 5 *To the fore* has a singular sense in Roxb. signifying, in consideration of, or in comparison with.

OF FORE, *adv.* Before. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

FORE, *s.* Any thing thrown ashore as a wreck; sometimes *Sea-fore*, Galloway.—Su. G. *foer-a*, ferre, ad-ferre; q. "what is brought to land by the motion of the sea."

FORE, *s.* Help; furtherance, S. O.

FORE-ANENT, **FORNENCE**, **FORNENS**, **FORNENTIS**, **FOR-
NENT**, *prep.* 1. Directly opposite to, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Against, as signifying, "in provision for;" to meet.

FOREBEARIS, *s. pl.* Ancestors, S. *Wallace.*—A. S. *fore*, before, and *bear-an*, to bring forth.

FORE-BYAR, *s.* One who purchases goods in a market before the legal time; a forestaller. *Skene.*

FORE-BREAST o' the Laft. The front seat of the gallery in a church, S.

FOREBROADS, *s. pl.* The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

FORECASTEN, *part. pa.* Neglected. *Rutherford.*—Su. G. *foerkast-a*, abjicere.

FORE-CRAG, *s.* The anterior part of the throat. *Law's Memor.*

FORE-DAY, *s.* That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon, Roxb. *Hogg.*—Germ. *vormittag*, forenoon.

FOREDONE, *part. adj.* Quite worn out, Dumfr.

FORE-DOOR, *s.* The door in the front of a house, S. O. *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

FORE-END, *s.* Anterior part. *Fore-end o' Har'st*, the anterior part of harvest, S. *Antiquary.*

FORE-ENTRESSE, *s.* A porch or portico. *Wedderburne's Vocab.*

To FORE-FAIR, *v. a.* To abuse.

To FOREFIGHT one's self, *v. a.* To take exercise so as to weary one's self. V. **FOREFOUGHT**, **FOREFOUGHTEN**, the *part. pa.* of this obsolete verb.

FOREGAIT, **FOIRGAIT**, *s.* The high or open street. *Balfour.* V. **GAIT.**

FOREGANE, **FOREGAINST**, *prep.* Opposite to. *Douglas.*

FOREGRANDFATHER, *s.* Great-grandfather. V. **FOIRGRANDSYR.**

FOREHAMMER, **FOIRHAMMER**, *s.* The sledge; or sledge-hammer, S.

To THROW THE FOREHAMMER. To throw the sledge; a species of sport still used in the country as a trial of strength. *Burns.*—Teut. *veur-hamer*, tudes, malleus major.

• **FOREHAND**, *s.* "I'm to the *forehand* wi' you," I have got the start of you; applied both to time, and to any advantage obtained over another, S.

FORE-HAND, *adj.* First in order, S. *Old Mortality.*

FOREHANDIT, *adj.* Rash, S. B.

FORE-HAND-RENT, **FORRENT**, *s.* A mode of appointing the rent of a farm, by which the tenant must pay it when it becomes due six months after entry. *Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*

FOREYEAR, *s.* The earlier part of the year, as the spring, Loth.—Teut. *veurjaer*, annus incipiens; et ver.

FORELAND, *s.* A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley, S. *Act. Audit.* V. **LAND.**

FORELDERIS, *s. pl.* Ancestors. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *foeraeldrar*, id.

To FORELEIT, *v. a.* To forsake; to desert. V. **FORLEIT.**

FORE-LOOFE, *s.* A furlough. *Monro's Exped.*—Su. G. *foerlof*, id. from *foerlofwa*, promittere; ex-auctorare; from *lofwa-a*, promittere, to give leave; and this, as Ihre shows, is simply and beautifully derived from *lofwe*, vola manus, S. *lufe*, because it was customary in making promises or engagements, to give the hand. Dan. *forlov*, leave to go forth.

FORENAIL'D, *part. pa.* Applied to money which is spent before it be gained.—Teut. *verniel-en*, consumere.

FORENAME, *s.* The christian name, as distinguished from the surname, S.—Teut. *veur-naem*, prænomen.

FORENIGHT, *s.* The interval between twilight and bed-time, S. *Dumfr. Cour.*—Teut. *veur-nacht*, prima pars noctis.

FORENICKIT, *part. pa.* Prevented by a trick.

FORENOON, **FORENOON-BREAD**, *s.* A luncheon eaten by the peasantry, hinds, &c. Roxb.; synon. *Nacket*, *Nocket.*

FORENTRES, *s.* An entry to a house from *before*; a court, or a porch.

FORES, *s. pl.* Perquisites given by bargain to a servant besides his wages, Selkirks. V. **FORE**, *s.* help.

FORESEENE, *part. pa.* 1. Provided; supplied.—Sw. *foerse*, id. 2. Acquainted. 3. Thoroughly understood. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Teut. *ver-sein*, munitus, instructus.

FORE-SHOT, *s.* The projection of the front of a house over part of the street in which it is built. *Law Paper.*

FORESHOT, *s.* 1. The *whisky* that first runs off in distillation, which is always the strongest, S. 2. In *pl.* *foreshots* is the designation given to the milk which is first drawn from a cow, Lanarks.

FORESICHTIE, *adj.* Provident, Fife.

FORESKIP, *s.* 1. Precedence of another in a journey, S. B. 2. The advantage given to one in a contest, or trial of strength, agility, &c. Dumfr.—From A. S. *fore*, before, and the termination *skip*, E. *ship*, Sw. *skap*, denoting state or condition.

To FORESPEAK, *v. a.* V. **FORSPEAK.**

FORESPEAKER, *s.* 1. An advocate. *Reg. Maj.* 2. *Ferespekar*, the foreman of a jury. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *forespeca*, prolocutor.

FORESPEAKING, *s.* Such commendation as is supposed to injure the person or thing spoken of, S. *Statist. Acc.*

To FORESTA, *v. a.* To understand. V. **FORSTAW.**

FORESTAM, *s.* 1. Prow of a ship. *Douglas.* 2. The forehead, S. B. *Ruddiman.*—Su. G. *stamm*, pars navis prima.

FORESTART, *s.* "A start in running a race," Roxb. It would seem to denote the advantage gained in leaving the goal first.

FORESUPPER, s. The interval between the time that servants leave off working and that of supper, when they gather round the fire, Lanarks. The interval between supper and the time of going to bed is called *Aftersupper*, *ibid.*

FORETERES, s. Fortress. *Douglas.*

FORETHINKING, s. Repentance. *Z. Boyd.*

FORETHOUGHTIE, adj. Cautious; provident, *Fife, Roxb.*

FORE-TROOPES, s. pl. The vanguard of an army. *Monro's Exped.*—Germ. *vor-trouppen*, Sw. *foer-troppar*, *id.*

FOREWORNE, part. pa. Exhausted with fatigue, *S. Hogg.* Rather *forworne*; from *for*, intensive, and *wear*, q. *worn out*.

To FORFAIR, v. a. To waste. *Reg. Maj.*

To FORFAIR, FORFAR, v. n. To perish. *Wallace.*—A. S. *forfar-an*, perdere, perire.

FORFAIRN, part. pa. 1. Forlorn, *S. Ross.* 2. Old-fashioned, *S. B. Ross.* 3. Worn out; jaded, *S. Burns.*

To FORFALT, FORFAULT, v. a. To attain. *Bellenden.*

FORFALT, s. Forfeiture. *Bellenden.*

FORFANT, adj. Overcome with faintness. *Burel.*

FORFAUGHLIT, part. adj. Worn out; jaded with fatigue, *Roxb.*; nearly synon. with *Forgesket*. *V. WAUCHLE.*

FORFAULTOURE, FORFAULTURE, s. Forfeiture. *Acts Mary.*

FORFAULTRIE, s. Forfeiture. *Baillie.*

FORFLEET, part. pa. Terrified; stupified with terror, *Clydes.*

FORFLITTEN, part. pa. Severely scolded. *Gl. Sibb.*

To FORFLUTHER, v. a. To disorder, *Lanarks*; from *for*, intensive, and *Fludder*, q. *v.*

FORFORN, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted or desolate, *Perth.* *Duff's Poems.* The same with *Forfairn*, q. *v.*

FORFOUCHT, FORFOUCHTEN, FORFAUGHEN, part. pa. 1. Exhausted with fighting. *Wallace.*—Belg. *ver-recht-en*, *id.* 2. Greatly fatigued. *Sir Egeir.*

FORPOWDEN, part. adj. Exhausted; greatly fatigued, *Aberd.*; synon. *Forfouchten*. *W. Beattie's Tales.*

To FORGADER, FORGATHER, v. n. 1. To meet; to convene. *Douglas.* 2. To meet in a hostile manner. *Pitcottie.* 3. To meet accidentally, *S. Ramsay.* 4. To be united in marriage, *S. B. Ross.*—Teut. *ver-gader-en*, congregare, convenire.

FORGANE, V. FOREGAINST.

FORGANE, FOREGAINST, prep. Opposite to. *Douglas.*

To FORGATHER, v. n. V. **FORGADER.**

FORGATHERIN, s. Meeting. *S. Tennant.*

FORGEIT, pref. Let fly. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *forȝa-n*, dimittere.

FORGET, s. An act of forgetfulness. *S. A. St. Roman.*

FORGETTIL, adj. Forgetful. *S. B.*—A. S. *forȝetel*, *id.*

FORGETTILNESS, s. Forgetfulness.

FURGEANCE, FORGENTS, s. Forgiveness. *Act. Dem. Conc. Aberd. Reg.*

To FORGIE, v. a. To forgive. *S. Waverley*

FORGIFFYNE, s. Donation.—A. S. *forȝif-en*, to give, concedere, dare, donare. Teut. *verȝif-en*, Germ. *vergeben*, condonare. *For* and *ver* are here merely intensive.

FORGIFINS, s. Forgiveness. *Aberd. Reg.*

FORGRANTSIRE, FORGRANTSCHIE, s. Great-grandfather. *V. FORGRANTSIRE.*

FORHOU, s. A porch, or an anterior building, as referring to one behind it; more properly *Forchouse*. *Aberd. Reg.*—Sw. *forhus*, portal, gatehouse.

To FORHOW, v. a. To forsake, *S. B. Douglas.*—A. S. *forhog-ian*, spernere.

FORHOWARE, s. A deserter. *Douglas.*

FORJESKET, part. pa. Jaded, *S. Burns.*—Dan. *for*, and *jask-er*, to rumple.

FORJIDGED, part. pa. Same with *forjesket*, *S. B.*—O. Fr. *forjug-er*, to condemn wrongfully.

FORINGIT, part. pa. Banished. *King's Quair.*—Fr. *forain*.

FORK, To stick a fork in the waw, to throw the pains of a woman in labour on her husband, *S.*

FORKY, adj. Strong. *Dunbar.*

FORKIN, FORKING, s. 1. Synon. with *Cleaving*, or the parting between the thighs, *Roxb.* 2. *In pl. Forkings.* Where a river divides into more branches than one, these are called the *Forkings of the water*, *Roxb.*—C. B. *ffwrch*, "the fork, or inside of the junction of the thighs with the body," *Owen.*

FORKIN', s. The act of looking out or searching for anything; as, "*Furkin'* for siller," being in quest of money; "*Forkin'* for a job," looking out for employment in work, *Aberd.*

FORKIT-TAIL, FORKY-TAIL, s. The earwig, *Aberd.*

FOR-KNOKIT, part. pa. Worn out with knocking.

To FORLAY, v. n. To lie in ambush. *Gl. Sibb.*—Teut. *verlaeg-en*, insidiari.

To FORLANE, v. a. To give. *Gl. Sibb.*—Su. G. *foerlaen-a*, donare.

FORLAINE, part. pa. Left alone. *Henryson.*—A. S. *forlaeg-an*, negligi.

FORLANE, part. pa. Lain with carnally. *Douglas.*—A. S. *forleg-en*, fornicata est.

FORLANE, adj. Importunate. *Dunbar.*—Su. G. *foerliegen*, sollicitus.

FORLE, s. Whorle, Mearns.

To FORLEIT, FORLETE, FORELEIT, FORLEET, v. a. 1. To forsake. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To forget, *Ayr.* *Picken.*—A. S. *forlaet-an*, Su. G. *foerlaet-a*, *id.*

To FORLEITH, v. a. To loath, *S. A.* *Gl. Sibb.*—Teut. *ver-leed-en*, fastidire.

FORLETHIE, s. A surfeit, *S. B. Jour. Lond.*

To FORLY, v. a. To lie with carnally. *Barbour.*—A. S. *forlig-an*, fornicari.

FOR-LYIN, part. pa. Fatigued with lying too long in bed. *King's Quair.*—Teut. *verleghen*, sessus.

FORLYNE, part. pa. V. **FORLY.**

FORLOFF, s. A furlough. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *foerlof*, *id.* V. **FOR-LOOFF.**

To FORLOIR, v. n. To become useless from languor. *Dunbar.*

FORLOPPIN, part. pa. Fugitive. *Douglas.*—Teut. *verloppen*, to run away.

FORLORE, part. pa. Forlorn—A. S. *forleor-an*, pendere.

FORMALE, FORMALISE, s. Rent paid per advance. *V. under MAIL tribute, &c.*

FORMEKIL, adj. Very great. *Douglas.*

FORMER, s. A kind of chisel. *S. Syn. forming-iron.*

FORMOIS, adj. Beautiful. *Lyndsay.*—Lat. *formosus*.

FORN, pref. Fared. *S. B. Ross.*

To FORNAL, FORENAIL, v. a. To mortgage, by pledging the future rents of a property, or any sums of money, for a special payment before they be due, *S. Act. Dem. Conc.*

FORNE, To forene, adv. Formerly. *Douglas.*—A. S. *forne*, prior.

FORNENT, prep. 1. Opposite to. 2. Concerning. *Warton.* 3. Used in a singular sense, in relation to

marriage. "Such a one is to be married." "Ay! wha fornent?" &c. to whom? Roxb. V. FORNAMENT.
To FORNYAUW, v. a. To fatigue, Ayrs.—Teut. *vernocy-en*, id. *taedere*, *taedium adferre*.
FORNYAW'D, part. pa. Having the appearance of being exhausted with fatigue, Ayrs.; given as synonym with *Disjaskit*, *Forjeskit*.—Perhaps from Teut. *vernoyt*, *pertuesus*.
FOBOUCH, **FOROUTH**, prep. Before, as to time. *Barbour*.
FOROUTH, **FORROW**, A **FORROW**, adv. 1. Before, as to time. *Dunbar*. 2. Before, as to place. *Barbour*.—Germ. *vorig*, prior; Sw. *foerut*, before.
FOROWSEIN. Foreseen. *Barbour*.
FOROWT, **FOROWTYN**, prep. 1. Without. *Barbour*. 2. Besides. *Wyntown*.—Sw. *foerutan*, absque, praeter.
FORPET, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. *Ritson*.
FORPLAICHT of wool. A certain quantity of wool. *Records of Aberd.*
FOR-PLEYNIT, part. pa. Worn out with complaining. *King's Quair*.
FORRA COW. One that is not with calf, Fife.; *Ferry Cow*, Ang. V. **FORROW**.
To FORRAY, v. a. To pillage. *Barbour*.—Fr. *four-rager*, to ravage.
FORRAY, s. 1. The act of foraging. *Barbour*. 2. A predatory excursion. *Wallace*. 3. The party employed in carrying off the prey. *Wallace*. 4. The prey itself. 5. Advanced guard of an army. *Wyntown*.
FORRARE, adv. Farther. *Acts Ja. V.*
FORREOURIS, s. pl. A foraging party. *Wallace*.—O. F. *forrier*.
FORREST-WORK, adj. A species of tapestry, distinguished from Arras. "Forrest-work hangings." *Linlithgow Papers*. So called, perhaps, because trees, &c. were depicted on them.
FORRET, s. 1. Forehead. *Douglas*. 2. Metaph. the brow of a hill. *Douglas*.
FORRET, **FORBAT**, **FORBIT**, adv. Forward, S. *Ross*.
To GET FORBAT, v. n. This phrase is used in a singular way in Dumfri. "He's getting forrat." He is becoming intoxicated, q. getting on. *He's makin'* is sometimes used in the same sense, S.
FORRETSOME, adj. Forward in disposition. A *forretsom lass*, one who is very coming in her manner, who does not wait on the formality of courtship, but advances half way, Roxb.
To FORREW, v. n. To repent exceedingly. *Wyntown*. *Forrwyd*, pret.
FORBYDAR, s. One who rides before an armed party. *Wallace*.—Sw. *foerridare*.
FORRIDEN, part. pa. Overpowered with the fatigue of hard riding, Clydes.
FORROW. V. **FORREW**.
FORROW COW. One that is not with calf, and therefore continues to give milk; the same with *Ferry Cow*, q. v. Roxb.
FORROWN, **FORRUN**, part. pa. Exhausted with running. *Wallace*.
FORS, **FORSS**, s. A current; a cataract. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *fors*, cataracta fluminis.
To FORS, v. n. To care. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *faire force*, id.
FORS, **FORCE**, s. Necessity. *Off fors*, on force, of necessity. *Douglas*.
• **To FORSAKE**, v. n. To leave off. *Wallace*.
FORSEAMEKILL, conj. For as much. *Stat. Dav. II.*
FORSARIS, s. pl. Galley slaves. *Knox's Hist.*—Fr. *forzaire*, a galley slave, Cotgr.

FORSCOMFIST, part. pa. 1. Overcome with heat, S. 2. Nearly suffocated by a bad smell, S. V. **SOOMFIST**.
To FORSEE, v. a. To overlook; to neglect.
To FORSEE one's self. To neglect what respects one's own interest.—A. S. *forse-on*, *spernere*, *negligere*, "to despise; to neglect."
FORSEL, s. A mat for defending a horse's back, Orkn.—Su. G. *foer*, before, and Isl. *sile*, the handle of the dorsets.
To FORSET, v. a. 1. To overpower with work, S. 2. To surfeit, S.—Teut. *versact-en*, *obsaturare*.
FORSET, s. 1. The act of overpowering, S. 2. A surfeit, S.
FORSY, **FOROY**, **FORSS**, adj. Powerful. Superl. *for-seast*. *Wallace*.
FORSLITTIN, part. pa. Read *forflittin*, scolded to excess. *Philotus*. If not an errat. for *Forflittin*, perhaps it should be explained worn out; Sw. *foersliten*, id.
FORSLITTING, s. Castigation; chastisement; also, expl. a satirical reprimand, Ayrs.—A. S. *forslit*, internecio; *forsliten*, ruptus, fissus.
To FORSLOWE, v. a. To lose by indolence. *Sadler's Pap.*—A. S. *forslowian*, pigere.
FORSMENTIS, s. pl. Acts of deforcement. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *forcement*, a constraining or breaking through, Cotgr.
To FORSPEAK, v. a. 1. To injure, according to vulgar superstition, by immoderate praise, S., O. E. Gl. Sibb. 2. To bewitch. *Crim. Records*. 3. This term is used to denote the fatal effects of speaking of evil spirits in any way, whether good or evil, as being supposed by the vulgar to have the effect of making them appear, South of S. *Hogg*. 4. To consecrate by charms. Hence, *Fore-spoken water*, Orkn. *Brand*.—Belg. *voorspook*, an omen.
FORSPEAKERS for Cost, "are advocates who plead before the Parliament, called *for cost*, to distinguish them from those who *plead for nothing*, as friends and relations who were termed Prolocutors." *View Feud. Law, Gl.*
To FORSTA', v. a. To understand, S. *Ross*.—Su. G. *foersta-n*, id.
To FORSTAY, v. a. To forestall. *Ab. Reg.*
FORSTARIS, s. A female inhabitant of a forest. *Douglas*.
To FORSURNE, v. a. To spend. *K. Hart*.—Teut. *versorg-en*, curare.
FORSWIFTIT, part. pa. Strayed. *Doug.*—Sw. *foer*, intensive, and *swaef-a*, to wander.
FORTAIVERT, part. pa. Much fatigued, S.
FORTALICE, s. A fortress. *Acts Cha. I.*
To FORTE, v. a. To fortify. *Sadler's Pap.*—L. B. *fort-are*, *fortem reddere*.
FORTELL, s. Benefit. *Monro's Exped.*—Dan. *fordeel*, advantage, profit. V. **FORDEL**.
FORTH, s. An inlet of the sea.
FORTH, adv. *The forth*; without, out of doors, *Aberd. D. Anderson*.
FORTH, **FOIRTH**, **FORTHE**, s. A fort. *Pitcottie*.
FORTHENS, adv. At a distance. *Doug.*
FORTHERSUM, **FORDERSUM**, adj. 1. Rash, S. B. *Ross*. 2. Forward in manner, S. B. *Ross*. 3. Of an active disposition, S. B.
FORTHERT, adv. Forward; pron. *fördert*, S. B. *Ross*. V. **FORDWARTE**.
FORTHGENG, s. The entertainment given when a bride leaves her father's house, Ang.—A. S. *forth-gang*, exitus.

FOR-THU, FORTHY, conj Therefore. *Wynslow*.—This is properly the A. S. pronoun signifying *this* or *there*, governed by the prep. *for*. *Nicht for this*, nevertheless. *Harbour*

FORTHY, adj Forward, or perhaps, frank, familiar in manner. *Putcock*. *V. FORTHY*

FORTHLY, adv Frankly, freely, without embarrassment. *S. Thom's World*

To FORTHINK v a To regret of. *Wal*—A. S. *forþenc-an, perþeran cogitare de*

FORTHIR, adj Anterior, fore. *S. B.*—This is opposed to *hinder*. *Four* is elsewhere used as synonymous, "the *four* quarters lymt with black velvet." *Inventories*. *V. FORDEN*

FORTHYR, s Forthrance, assistance. *Wallace*

FORTHIRLYARE, adv Furthermore, still more—A sort of compar. adv. formed from *Forthir*, which has been used as a derivative from *Forthir*, farther

FORTHWART s Precaution, prudence. *Wallace*
A. S. *forward, id*

FORTHY, adj Bravo. *Douglas*—Fr. *fort*

To FORTOUN v a To cause to befall, to allot. *Bannatyne's Journal*—Fr. *fortuner* is used actively, to bless with good hap

FORTRAVALIT, FORTRAWAILLYT, part. pa. Greatly fatigued. *S. Harbour*

To FORWAY FORTHY, FORTHY, v m. 1 To go astray. *Doug*. 2. To err either in judgment or practice. *For* negative and way

FORWAY s An error. *Douglas*

FORWAKIT, part. pa Worn out with watching. *S. Wylt wn*—Beag *verwakt*

FORWAILLOUIT, part. pa Greatly faded by reason of sickness, fatigue, &c. *S. King's Quair*

FORWARD, s Paction, agreement. *Sir Tristram*. *V. Forward*

FORWEPIT, part. pa Worn out or disfigured with weeping. *King's Quair*

FORWONDRAIT, part. pa. Greatly surprised, astonished. *Harbour*

FORWORTHIN, part. pa. Execrable. *Dunder*—A. S. *for-worth-an, petite*

FORWUCHT, part. pa. Overtaxed. *Douglas*—Beag *verwucht, id*

FORWARD, part. adj Worn out with fatigue. *Loth*. Perhaps for *forwyde*, q. over-walked. *V. FORSWARD*

To FORTHYIELD, v a To recompense. *Douglas*—A. S. *for-gi-dan* compensate

FORTHYING, part. pr Forgoing. *Dunder*—A. S. *for-gan* procure

To FORTHYET FORTHY, v a To forget. *S. B. Wynslow*

FORTHYIELD, adj Overcome with weariness. *Aug*. Perhaps q. over-yielded. From *for* intensive and the old *for* yode, went, like *Foryued*, or *yolden*, q. yielded given up

FORTHY, v m. s Put for drowning. *V. FORTH*

FORTHY, s Grass growing among stubble. *Aug*—L. B. *forthy*

FORTHY FORTHY s A mat of rushes or spars in 1 and 2 to prevent his skin from being fretted by the crack. *Abert*—Term *futh, fute, tillen, jann* &c.

FORTHY s A rank. *King's Hart*—Fr. *justalle, ul*

FORTHY s Progress. *in Edin. Sw. id*

FORTHY v m To knock. *Evergreen*—Id. *fitta*

FORTHY FORTHY FORTHY, v a 1 To change situation. *N. Hume*. 2 To shift horses in a plough. 3 To change in any way. *S. B.*

FORTH-PLEUGH, s 1. Apparently a plough employed by more tenants than one. *Keith's Hist*. 2. A *Forth pleugh* now signifies one that is employed in two fields each day. *Loth*. 3. The term is also used as denoting a plough used for killing weeds, as in the dressing of turnips, also called a *Harrow-plough*. *Loth*. *V. FORTH*, & sense 2

FORTHYR, s A cart load. *V. VERDAN*

FORTHYR, s, pl Perhaps originally *Fornel*, a weight of lead of ten stone

FORTHY, s, pl Stockings without feet. *Ettr For*. *Synon. Longs, moccasins*

FORTHY, s One whose stockings, trousers, boots, &c. are too wide. *Boxb*

FORTHY, s Any person or animal that is plump and short-legged, applied to a child, a puppy, &c. *Ettr For*

FORTHY, s Formerly used to denote a female wool-gatherer; one who went from place to place for this purpose, and—Allied perhaps to Dan. *forth*, "a gadder, a gadding hussy." *Watt*

FORTHY THIEF A thief of the lowest description, q. one who has only worn *foth*, *hoshins*, or *hoggars*, and has legs in his early years. *Dumfr*

FOU FOW, s A fillet or bushel, South of S., q. the fall of a measure, as, "a *fou* of potatoes," "onions," &c. *Andes*. *Burns*

FOU s A pitch-fork. *Shuckan*

FOU v For

FOUAT s A cake baked with butter and currants, something like the Scottish *fan*. *Boxb*—A. S. *foos*, a cake baked under the ashies. *V. FATH*

FOUAT s How that. *Abert*

FOUAT, FORT s The houseleek. *S. Fortunes of David*. *V. FORT*

FOU s The president of the Supreme Court formerly held in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. *Barry*—S. G. *foude, foude, foude*

To FOU s, FOU s v m To take under advantage at the game of *marbles*, by moving the hand too near the mark before perceiving the bowl. *Boxb*

FOU s The act of playing in this unfair manner, and

FOU s The person who takes this advantage, and—Term *rough-en, wough-en, upare, accomodate*. *Fouge*, however, seems radically the same with *Foude*, & to change situation.

FOU s, s *Fou*

FOU s Used as equivalent to evil or ill, generally as a sort of oath or imprecation, as *foul a hat* not a white *foul a syme*, not a pleasant *foul fa me* evil befall me. *foul fat ye* &c. *Pickens*—Perhaps an echo for *The Foul Fiend* the Devil

FOU, adj 1 Wrt *faul*. *S. East*. 2 Guilty a forensic term. *Boxb*. This corresponds to the sense of the *v. Fyie*, to find or pronounce guilty

FOU-BEARD s A blacksmith's mop for his trough, *Pumfr*, a ludicrous name, evidently from its being always bearded or foul

FOU EVIL An antiquated phrase, of the same meaning with *Foul Thief*

FOU FARBEN, adj Having a bad appearance. *V. FARBEN*

FOU FISH Fish in the spawning state or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves. *S. V. Spent bone*

FOU THIEF The term. *S. James's Periodicals*—As A. S. *fud*, *Teut* says, unclear or impure, this term is here used metaphorically

To **FOUND**, v. n. To go. V. **FONDE**.

FOUND, s. 1. Foundation, applied to a building of any kind, S. 2. The area on which the foundation is laid. 3. Foundation, in a moral sense, as denoting consistency with truth; as, *That story never had any found*, Ang.—Fr. *fond*, "a bottom, floore, ground, foundation, &c.; a plot, or peece of ground," Cotgr.

FOUND. *Cannonis of found*; artillery of cast metal. *Inventories*.—Fr. *fond-re*, to melt or cast. Hence, *Founder*, the designation of that tradesman who casts metals.

To **FOUNDER**, v. a. To fell, S.

FOUNDIT, *Nae foundit*, nothing at all; nothing of any description.

FOUNDIT, also **FOUNDIT-HAZE**. Used for forcibly expressing want in any particular respect, Berwicks. The same with *Fient hate, sent a bit*, &c. used in other places of S.; q. *send whit*; *send* being synonym. with *dell* or *devil*. V. **HARE**.

FOUNDMENT, s. 1. Foundation of a building.—Fr. *fondement*. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Foundation in a moral sense. *Keith's Hist.*

FOUNE, adj. Belonging to fawns. *Douglas*.

FOURHOURS, s. The time of drinking tea; *four* being the ancient *hour* for the afternoon beverage, S. *Watson*. The tea itself; as, "*hae you gotten your four hours?*" The slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a *four o'clock*.

FOURNEUKIT, adj. Quadrangular, S. *Bellenden*.

FOURSOM. Used as a s. Four in company, Lanarks. *King Hart*.

FOURSUM, adj. Applied to four acting together; as, "*a foursum reel*," S.

FOUSEE, **FOUSY**, s. A ditch. *Douglas*.—Fr. *fossé*.

FOUSOME, adj. Fulsome. V. **FOWSUM**.

FOUSTICAT, s. A low and foolish term used to denote any thing of which the designation is forgotten, S. This must be resolved into, *How is it ye call it?*

FOUT, s. A mother's *fout*, a petted, spoiled, peevish child, Roxb. This is certainly the same with our old term, *Fode, Food, Fwde*, brood, offspring, q. v.; also *Fud*.—Dan. *foel* signifies "born, brought into the world," Wolff.

To **FOUTCH**, v. a. To exchange. V. **FOTCH**.

FOUTCH, s. An exchange, S. B.

To **FOUTER**, **FOOTER**, v. a. and n. To bungle, Aberd. V. **FOUTTOUT**.

FOUTH, **FOWTH**, s. Abundance; plenty, S. *Douglas*.—Q. *fulth*, or Teut. *vulte*, id.

FOUTH, adj. Abundant; copious. *Kelly*.

FOUTHY (pron. q. *Foothy*), adj. Having the appearance of fulness.

FOUTHY-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of abundance; applied to a peasant whose bodily habit or dress exhibits no symptoms of poverty, Loth. V. **FOUTH**.

FOUTY, **FUTIE**, adj. 1. Mean; base, S. *Hamilton*. 2. Unchaste; indecent; indecorous; as applied to language, Lanarks. *Smutty* synonym. E.—Fr. *foutu*, a scoundrel.

FOUTILIE, adv. 1. Meanly; basely, S. 2. Obscenely, Clydes.

FOUTINESS, s. 1. Meanness, baseness, S. 2. Obsceneness, Clydes.

FOUTACK, interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise, S. B. It is the same with *Whatreck* in the South of S.

FOUTRE, **FOOTRE**, s. Activity; exertion; implying

the idea of the end being gained, Fife; synonym. *Throw-pit*.—Gael. *fuadar*, haste, preparation to do a thing.

FOUTSOME, adj. Forward, officious, or meddling, Teviotd.

FOUTTOUT, **FOUTRE**, s. A term expressive of the greatest contempt, S. *Lyndsay*.—Fr. *foutre*, to lecher.

FOW, **Fu'**, adj. 1. Full, S. *Diallog*. 2. Saturated with food, S. *Kelly*. 3. Drunk, S. *Ross*. 4. One in the lower ranks who is in good circumstances, is denominated "*a fow body*," Roxb.—Su. G. *full*, drunk.

HALF-FOW, adj. Fuddled, S.—Sw. *half-full*.

FOW, s. A club. *Priests Peblis*.—Fr. *fil*.

FOW, s. A houseleek. V. **Fews**, **FOUTS**.

To **FOW**, **Fu'**, v. a. and n. To fill, Aberd.—Moes. G. *full-jan*, Alem. *full-en*, id.

FOW, s. Apparently *feu-duty*. *Aberd. Reg.*

FOW (pron. like E. *how*), s. A corn fork; a pitchfork, Aberd. Dumfr. Roxb. *Gl. Surv. Nairns*.

To **FOW**, to **Fow corn**. To throw up the sheaves with a pitchfork, *ibid*.

FOW, s. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves, or of bottles of straw after being thrashed, Ayra.—Isl. *fulga*, foeni cumera.

FOWDRIE, **FOUDRIE**, **FAUDRIE**, s. 1. The office of chief governor of Shetland. 2. The extent of the jurisdiction of the Foud, Orkn. Shetl. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *foegderi*, praefectura, Dan. *fogderie*, "a bailiwick, a stewardship." The termination seems to be properly *rike*, regnum, jurisdictio, the same with A. S. *ric* in *bishopric*, in our old writings *bishopry*.

FOWE AND **GRUIS**. Different kinds of fur. *Sir Tristrem*.

To **FOWELL**, v. a. To fulfil. *Aberd. Reg.*

FOWIE, adj. Possessing a comfortable independence, Roxb. It is never used like *Bene*, as a term of respect; but always in such connection as to suggest a different idea; as, "*He's a fowie body*," expl. as equivalent to "*an old hunka*." It is deduced from *Fow*, full.

FOWMARTE, s. A polecat, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—O. Fr. *ful*, fetid, and *merder*, a martin.

FOWN, adj. Of or belonging to a fawn.

FOWNIT, pret. Furnished; supplied, Fr.

FOWS, **FOOSE**, s. pl. The houseleek. V. **Fews**. **FOWTS**.

FOWSUM, adj. Somewhat too large, S. B. from *fow*, full.

FOWSUM, **Fousum**, adj. 1. Luscious; ungratefully sweet, S. *Ferguson*. 2. Obscene; gross. *Chron. S. P.* 3. Nauseous, E. *fulsome*. *Ross*. 4. Filthy; denoting bodily impurity. *Bellenden*. A. S. *ful*, impurus, obscenus, and *sum*.

FOWSUMLIE, adv. Loathsomely large. *Bellenden*.

FOWSUMNESS, s. Lusciousness, Clydes.

To **FOX**, v. n. To dissemble. *Baillie*.—Isl. *fox-a*, fallere.

FOXTERLEAVES, s. pl. The fox-glove, an herb, Roxb. *Hogg*.

To **FOZE**, v. n. To lose the flavour; to become mouldy, Perth; E. *fust*.—Fr. *fusté*, taking of the cask, from *fuste*, a cask.

To **FOZE**, v. n. To emit saliva, Fife. *Tennant*.

FOZY, adj. 1. Spongy; porous, S. 2. Applied to one who is *purled*, or *blown up*, S. B. 3. Deficient in understanding, S. B.—A. S. *wasig*, humidus; Teut. *was* spongiosus. *A fazy neep*.

FRE, *adj.* Noble. *Wallace*.—A. S. *freo*, ingenuus.
FRE, *adj.* Beautiful. *Wyntown*.—O. Su. G. *fri*, pulcher.
FRE, *s.* A lady, from the *adj.* *Maitland P.*
To FREAK, *v. n.* To cajole; to coax; to wheedle, Loth. V. **FRAIK**.
FREARE, *s.* A basket made of rushes or reeds.—Apparently the same with E. *frail*.
To FREATH, *v. n.* To froth, S. *Burns*.
To FREATH, *v. a.* To work up into froth, S. *Ramsay*.
FREATH, *s.* Froth, S.—Dan. *fraade*, spuma.
To FREATHE, *v. a.* To *freethe* claes, to put clothes through a light *grait* when they have been soiled in the bleaching or drying, preparatory to their being dressed.
To FREAZOCK up, *v. a.* To coax; to wheedle; to cajole, Ayra.; apparently a provincial diminutive from the *v.* to *Fraise*.
FRE BLANCHE. V. **BLANCHE**.
FRECHURE, *s.* Coolness. *Chron. S. P.*—Fr. *frais-chure*, id.
FRECK, *adj.* V. **FRAOK**.
FRECKLE, *adj.* Hot-spirited. *Hogg*.
FREDE. Apparently, freed; liberated.
FREDFULL, *adj.* Read *friendfull*, friendly. *Wallace*.
FREEDOM, *s.* Liberality; generosity. *Wall*.
*** FREE**, *adj.* 1. Often used singly, denoting liberty of conscience to do any thing; as, I'm not *free* to do that, S. *Heart Mid-Loth*. 2. Single; not married; i. e., free from the bond of matrimony, S. 3. *Made free of*, divested of. *Spalding*.
FREE, *adj.* Brittle, S. B. *Lamon's Diary*. 2. Applied to corn which is so ripe as to be easily shaken, S. B.
FREELAGE, *s.* An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, Roxb.
FREELAGE, *adj.* Heritable, *ibid.* A. *Scott*.
*** FREELY**, *adv.* Very; as, *freely* lucky.
FREE-MARTIN, *s.* A cow naturally incapable of having a calf, Loth.
To FREESK, *v. a.* To scratch; to curry, Ang.
FREESK, *s.* A hasty rub; metaph. any work done expeditiously, Ang.
FREET, *s.* A superstition. V. **FREIT**.
FREFF, *adj.* 1. Shy; reserved, Roxb. 2. Intimate; chief, *ibid.*
FREIK, **FREEK**, **FRICK**, *s.* 1. A strong man. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *fraeck*, strenuus. 2. A fellow; more commonly, a petulant young man. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *fraeck*, tumidus, insolens.
FREIRIS, *s.* A friary, or convent of friars. *Bellenden*.—O. Fr. *frairies*, id.
FREIR KNOT, **FRERE KNOT**. Some kind of knot anciently made with precious stones. *Inventories*.
FREIS, *adv.* *Freisclaith of gold*. Perhaps cloth raised or crisped in the weaving, like *frieze*. *Inventories*.
FREIT, **FREET**, **FRET**, *s.* 1. A superstitious notion, with respect to any thing as a good or bad omen, S. *Wynt*. 2. A superstitious observance; a charm, S. *K. Ja. VI*. 3. Any act of worship, proceeding from superstition. *More*. 4. *To stand on frets*, to stickle at trifles, S. B. *Ross*.—Isl. *fraett*, *frett*, an omen or oracle.
To FREITH, **FRETH**, *v. a.* 1. To protect. *Douglas*. 2. To secure.—A. S. *frith-ian*, id.
To FREITH, *v. a.* 1. To liberate. *Wallace*. 2. Used as a forensic term, signifying to release from an obligation, or pecuniary burden. *Balf. Pract.*—A. S. *ge-frith-ian*, id.

To FREITH, *v. n.* To foam, Roxb.
FREITH, *s.* 1. Foam; froth, *ibid.* 2. A slight and hasty washing, as applied to clothes; in relation, as would seem, to the *froth* or suds through which they are made to pass, S.—Su. G. *frad-jas*, to froth. V. **FREATHE**, *v.*
FREITTY, **FRETTY**, *adj.* 1. Superstitious, S. 2. Of or belonging to superstitious ideas or observances, S.
FRELAGE, *s.* Freedom. *Douglas*.—Germ. *frilatz*, free.
FRELY. *Frely fute*, noble woman. *Barbour*.—A. S. *freolic*, liberalis. V. **FODE**.
FRELY, *s.* A beautiful woman; the *adj.* used as a *s.* *Wallace*.
FRELY, **FREELY**, *adv.* Entirely, S. *Dunbar*.
FREM, **FREMYT**, **FREMYT**, **FRANET**, *adj.* 1. Strange; foreign, S. 2. Acting like a stranger, S. *Kelly*. 3. Having no relation, S. *Ruddiman*. 4. Unlucky; adverse; unfriendly. *King's Quair*.—A. S. *fremd*, Moes. G. *framathja*, peregrinus.
FREMITNESS, *s.* Strangeness.—A. S. *fremdynse*, peregrinatus. *Maitl. Poems*.
FREM-STED, *part. adj.* Left or deserted by one's friends, and under the necessity of depending on strangers for attention, kindness, aid, or service, Roxb.—From A. S. *fremd*, or Tent. *wremd*, alienus, and *sted-en*, *sistere*, or *be-sted-en*, *locare*, q. "placed among strangers."
FRENAUCH, *s.* A crowd. *Hogg*.
FRENCH-GOWS, *s. pl.* Perhaps *gauze*. *Watson*.
FREND, **FRIEND**, *s.* 1. A relation, S. *Wyntown*. 2. One allied by marriage, S. *Kelly*.—Su. G. *fraende*, a kinsman.
FRENYIE, *s.* A fringe. *S. P. Repr.*—Teut. *frengie*, id.
To FRENYIE, *v. a.* To fringe.
FRENISHEN, *s.* A state of mental confusion. V. **FRENISIN**.
To FRENN, *v. n.* To rage, Ang.
FRENNISIN, *s.* Rage, Ang.—Fr. *phrenesie*.
FRENSCHE LEID. Probably black lead.
FRENSCHLY, *adv.* Frankly. *Douglas*.
FRENSWM, *adj.* Friendly. *Wyntown*.
To FREQUENT, *v. a.* To acquaint, Ang.
FREQUENT, *adj.* Great; as denoting concourse. *Baillie*.
FREQUENTLY, *adv.* Numerously. *Baillie*.
FRER, **FRERE**, *Fr.*, *s.* A Friar. *Wyntown*.
FRERIS, *s.* A friary, or convent of friars.
FRESH, *adj.* 1. Open; opposed to *frosty*, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*. 2. In a state of sobriety; opposed to that of intoxication, S. "Ye needna speak to him when he's *fow*; wait till he be *fresh*," S.
FRESH, *s.* 1. An open day; open weather; not a frost, S. B. 2. A thaw, *Aberd.* 3. A slight flood in a river, S. *Law Case*.
FRESH WATER MUSCLE. Pearl Mussel, S. B. *Mya margaritifera*, Linn.
FRESIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps wrought like *frieze*.
FRESON, *s.* A Frisic steed. *Sir Gawan*.—Fr. *frison*.
To FREST, **FRESTIN**. V. **FRAIST**.
FREST, *s.* Delay. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *frest*, temporis intervallum.
To FRET, *v. a.* To devour; to eat ravenously. *Douglas*.—A. S. *fret-an*.
FRET, *s.* A superstition. V. **FREIT**.
FRETCH, *s.* A flaw, Roxb.—Old Teut. *waet*, intertrigo, a galling; Su. G. *fract-a*, terere, rodere.
FRETE, *s.* Perhaps a large ring, or a hoop.

FREIGHT, *part. pa* Liberated *V. FRET*
FRETMENT : *Sadler's Papers* — Apparently, freight.
 — *From Fr fret* *fr. to fret* *night*
FREIGHT *leg. Scruall servile Wallace*
FREUCH, *Farwen FROUCH* *gull*, *adj* 1 *Frail*
buttle *S. D. Journal Lond* 2 *Dry* applied to
corn *Aug* *Pal Hon* — *See G frucken, frabilla*
FREVOLL, *adj* Frivolous *V. Frewall*
FREWALL, *Farwall* *adj* 1. Frivolous *Act Com*
 2. Used in the sense of *fickle* *Wallace*. — *Test*
fravel
FREW, *s* Perhaps, slippery *Houlate*
FREZZLI, *s* An iron instrument for striking *Arg.*
Z. Houl
FRY, *s* A tumult, *S. B. Fry* *E. Ross*
FRISK-SKATE, *s* The sharp-nosed Ray, *Forth of*
Forth *Nord*
FRIBBLE, *v. a.* To frizzle. *Ayrs*. — *Test* *frivol*,
vanitas, *fravel-en*, *porturbare*
FRICKSOME, *adj* Vain, vaunting. *Aberd*
FRIDOLND, *part. v* Quavered *Montgomery* — *Fr*
feed *an-er* *to quaver*
FRIED CHICKENS, *Frians Chickens* Chicken broth
 with eggs dropped in it or eggs beat and mixed with
 it, *S. Sir J. Sinclair*
FRIENDS. *To be friends with one*, a Scottish idiom
 signifying, to be on good terms with one, after some
 difference or degree of animosity, as, *I'm friends*
with you, I'm in a state of amity with you; *I'm no*
friends with you, I am displeased at you; *I'll be*
friends with you, I will be reconciled to you, *S*
FRIENDSTEAD, *adj*. Possessing a friend. *Ruther-*
ford
FRIUGIE, *s. pl.* Perhaps, *q. frikis*, stout men. *Chr*
Kirk
FRIUGLE FRIUGLES, *s. pl.* Toys, trifles, gew-
 gaws, often used to denote vain pieces of dress,
Ayrs. *Corr* *from Fiddle fiddle*
FRYMR *Head signa Houlate*
FRIMFRAM, *s* Trille *Frish Elog*
FRYNE, *v. a.* To fret from ill-humour or discon-
 tentment. 'A *frynin* body,' a peevish, discon-
 tented person, *Lanark Loth*
FRYNIN *s* The act of fretting, *ibid* — Perhaps from
1st fry-in fry-in, carpere, exprobare, vituperare,
as fry-inat *guides*, *sine capitulo* *ce*, *Verel*
FRYST *v. a.* 1. To delay *Rutherford* 2. To
 give on credit, *S. Chron. S. P.* — *Is. frist* *a*
FRIST FRYSTING, *s* 1 Delay *Rutherford* — *1st*,
frist *term frist*, *1st* 2 To frist, *afrist*, on credit.
Bannockburn Poems
FRYST *adj* First *Barbour*
FRITHAT *Farther* *ode* Notwithstanding Never-
 theless. *Fife, Dumfr. Roxb* Perhaps a corrupt ab-
 breviated *for a that*, *i. e.* for all that. *V. Frast*
FRYTHE, *v. n.* To fry as metaphor used in *S.* to
 denote indignation, *Renf* *A. Wilson's Poems*
FRYTHING-PAN *s* Frying-pan. *See R*
FRITTE, *s* Perhaps, protection *Houlate* — *Germ*
fruite
FRIVOLE, *v. a.* To amuse, to set aside. *From*
Fr. frivole *scilicet* *Hollander*
FRIZZLE, *s* 1 The steel used for striking fire by
 means of a flint *Roxb* 2 The hammer of a gun or
 piston rod. Apparently *corr* from *Fr. friz* *a* *friz*
 steel for a *friz* *box* *Arg* — *Is. friz* *a*
FROATHSTICK, *s* A stick for whipping-up cream
 or milk, *S. B. Wilson's Coll.*
FROCK, *s* A sort of woollen clothing worn by

sailors, often in lieu of a shirt, *S. Thom's Hist.*
Aberd — This is often called a *Guernsey Frock*
FROCK, *s* A term used in distinguishing the dif-
 ferent pairs of a team of oxen in a plough. *Head-Frock*,
Mid-Frock, *Fore-Frock*, *Aberd* *V. Fr. Nows*
FRODY *adj* *Head-frise* *Lynsay*
FROE, *s* Froth, *S. O.*, *Froic* *Roxb* Perhaps allied
 to *Mors* *1st* *fraso*, *1st*. *Dad frue*, *amen*. In *S.*
 G the *fr* is supposed to have its name *fr* —
 copious *sem* *ne quod* *vere* *mittit*, *1st*
FROK, *s* A: upper coat. *Barbour* — *O. Flem. fruck*,
suprema vestis
FRUG *v. n.* To snow or sleet at intervals. *Ang.*
FROU, *s* A flying shower of snow or sleet, *Ang.*
Lynsay
FRUG, *s* 1 A young horse. *Buchan* 2. *Progr*, *s*
 coat, male or female, about three years old. *Gl. Surv.*
Nairn
FRUCHFT, *(part. v)* *adj* Denoting a state of perple-
 xation. *Ayrs*, evidently allied to *E. fruck*. — *See O.*
frappa, *spuma*
FRONE, *s* A shing, *Ayrs* — *Fr. frome*, *1st*
FRONT, *v. n.* Applied to meat when it swells in
 boiling. *Ang*
FRONTALE, *s* 1. Perhaps the curtain of a bed to-
 wards which the head of a person lies. 2 A curtain
 hanging before an altar. *Inventories*
FRINTER, *s* A name given to a cow four years old,
Roxb *V. Fresten*
FRIST *v. a.* 1. To injure by frost, as, "the pota-
 toes are a *frist*." *2* To talk,
FRIST *v. n.* To become frost-bitten, *S. Frust*,
frost bitten
FRISTIT, *part. pa.* Wrinkled *Henryson* — *Fr.*
frons, *to wrinkle*
FRUW, *s* A lusty female *S. From* *an* *idle*, *dirty*
woman, *North*. *truse* — *Germ. frau*, *Belg. vrouw*,
a woman
FRUWIE, *s* A big lusty woman, *S. B.* — *See frau*,
plump
FRUWIE, *FRUWIE* *Mitton* *s* A cap worn by old
 women, *Ang* — *See* *fruy*, *a lady's cap*
FRUCT, *v. n.* To bear fruit.
FRUIT, *s* Increase *fruit* — *Fr. fruit*, *Lat. fructus*
FRUITFUL, *adj* Fruitful *Bouquet*
FRUOME, *adj* Coarse looking, frowsy. *Roxb.*
Hogg
FRUUAL, *adj* Frank, kind, affable. *Aberd*
FRUMP, *s* An unseemly fold or gathering in any
 part of one's clothes. *Dumfr*
FRUMPLE, *v. a.* To crease, to crumple. *Upp.*
Lanark *V. Frumple*
FRUNSH, *v. n.* To fret to white, *Roxb* *Test*
fronsen *del* *sen* *del*, *contrahere* *supercilium*, *to*
knit the brows. — *Fr. frons* *to* *frunt* *1st*
FRUNST, *part. pa.* Puckered. *Invent* — *Fr. frons*,
frons *ad* *from* *frons* *fr* *er*, "to gather, pinch,
 frumple" *trample*, *Coart*
FRUNT, *s* In front in the front
FRUNTER, *FRUNTER*, *s* A cow in her fourth year —
From *A. S. frunter* *winter*, *quadragesima* — of four
 years. *Somerset*
FRUNTY, *FRUNTY* *adj* 1 Free to mount. *Fr. A.*
Domus 2 Healthily looking, having the appear-
 ance of health. *Kennel* — *Fr. effront*, *over* *1st*
FRUPCH, *v. a.* 1 To dash. *Bouquet* 2 To
 break in pieces. *Barbour* *O. E.* *1st* 2 To over-
 throw. *Wallace* — *Fr. frus* *er* *to dash*
FRUSCH, *v. a.* To break. *Wallace*

FRUSCH, Fausch, adj. 1. Brittle, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. Dry; crumbling; applied to soil, Roxb. 3. Used to express the fragility of the human frame, especially in childhood. *Gall.*—Teut. *broosch*, fragilis.

FRUSCH, s. Breaking. *Barbour.*

FRUSH, adj. Frank, forward. *Skinner.*

FRUSHNESS, s. Brittleness; applied to plants, wood, &c., S.

To FRUSTIR, v. a. To render useless. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *frustrer*, id.

FRUSTIR, adj. 1. Frustrated. *Wallace.* 2. Vain; empty. *Dunbar.*

FU, s. A flirt. V. Fow, and **FULL, s.**

FU, adv. Pron. of *How*, in Aberd. and other northern counties. *Skinner.*

To FUD, v. n. To scud; to whisk, Aberd. pronunciation of *Quhid*, q. v.

FUD, FUDE, s. 1. The matrix. *Wallace.*—A. S. *foth*, Isl. *fud*, id. 2. The backside, S. B. *Ritson.* 3. A hare or rabbit's brush, S. *Burns.* 4. Ludicrously used to denote the buttocks of a man. *Tarras.* 5. A queue, or the hair tied behind, Loth.

FUDDER, FUDER, FOTHYR, FUTHER, FIDDER, s. 1. A large quantity; a cart-load. *Barbour.* 2. A certain weight of lead. *Skene.* 3. A great number. *Chr. Kirk.* 4. Equivalent to E. *pack*, a confederacy; and like this term, which primarily signifies a bundle, load, &c. *N. Burne.*—A. S. *fother*, a wain-load.

FUDDER, s. Lightning. *Burel.*—Fr. *foudre*, id.; Isl. *fudr*, calor, and *fudr-a*, flagrare, to blaze.

To FUDDER, v. n. To move precipitately, Aberd. *Tarras.*

FUDDER, s. 1. A gust of wind; a flurry, Aberd. 2. The shock, impulse or resistance, occasioned by a blustering wind, *ibid.* 3. Impetuous motion; rapid force. *Skinner.* 4. A sudden noise of any kind; as, "The tod ran by wi' a *fudder*," Aberd. 5. A stroke or blow, Buchan.—Perhaps a provincial pronunciation of *Quhidder*, a whizzing noise, q. v.

FUDDY, s. The bottom of a corn-kill; the *kill-fuddy*, Aberd.—Probably from *Fud*, s. sense 2.

FUDDY, s. A designation given to the wind, Aberd. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Isl. *fud-r*, motus, or *hwida*, aer.

FUDDIE, s. A hare, Aberd. Banffs. V. **WHIDDIE.**

FUDDIE-HEN, s. A hen without a tail, or with a very short one, Ang.

FUDDUM, s. Drift at intervals, Ang.

FUDGEL, adj. Fat, squat, and plump. *Herd's Coll.* V. **FODGEL.**

FUDGIE, adj. Gross, Loth. V. **FODGEL.**

FUDING, part. adj. Gamesome; frisky; engaged in sport; as, "The lambs were *fudin* about their mother," South of S.—Perhaps from C. B. *fud*, a quick motion.

To FUER, v. a. To conduct a body of troops. *Monro's Exped.* V. **FURE, v.**

To FUF, FUFF, v. n. 1. To blow; to puff, S. *Douglas.* 2. Applied to a cat when she makes a puffing sound, or spits at one, S.—Germ. *pfuffen*, to blow.

To FUFF, v. a. To blow intermittently, S. *Burns.*

FUFF, s. 1. A blast, S.; synon. with *Puff*, E. *Lindsay.* 2. A sound emitted, resembling a blast of wind, S. *Tarras.* 3. Used to express the sound of powder, not in a confined state, when ignited, S. *Siller Gun.* 4. A sudden burst of passion, Fife. 5. Metaph. transferred to the first onset of a lusty person. "The first *fuff* of a fat haggis is the worst."

FUFF, interj. Expressive of dissatisfaction. *Tarras.*—E. *PSHAW.*

FUFFARS, s. pl. Bellows, Ang.

FUFFIN, s. A puffing, S.

FUFFING, s. 1. The noise made by a cat when she spits, S. 2. To sniff, as conjoined with *Greet*; to make a noise through the nostrils when one is about to cry, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

To FUFFLE, v. a. To put dress or any thing in disorder, S.—Isl. *Apla*, contrectare.

FUFFLE, s. Fuss; violent exertion. *Hogg.*

FUFFLE-DADDIE, s. A foster-father, Fife. One who plays the fool with a child by indulgence.—Isl. *Afa*, ludificare.

FUG, s. Moss, Ayra. *Fog*, S. *Picken.*

FUGE, s. Perhaps a kind of pick-axe. *K. Hart.*—Fr. *fouaige*, id.

FUGE, FUGIE, adj. Fugitive. *Douglas.*

FUGÉ, FUGIE, s. 1. A fugitive, S. *Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. One who flies from the fight, S. *Brand.*

FUGGY, adj. Mossy, *ibid.* A. *Wilson.*

FUGIE WARRANT. A warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he designs to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is in meditatione *fugae*, S. *Antiquary.*

FUGITOUR, s. A fugitive; Lat. *fugitor.*

To FUILYIE, v. a. To "get the better of," Gl. Aberd. *Skinner.*—Fr. *foul-er*, to press, oppress. E. *foil.*

FUILTEACHS, s. pl. The designation given to the two weeks preceding, and the two following, Candlemas.

To FUYN, v. n. Apparently the same with E. *foin*; to push in fencing. *Douglas.*

FUIR, s. The act of carrying, or as much as is carried at a time. *Keith.*

FUIR-NIGHT, FUIRE-NIGHT. Far in the night.—A. S. *forth-nihtes*, nocte longe protracta. V. **FURE-DAYS.**

FUIISH, pret. Fetched, S. *Ross.*

FUISHEN, FUSHEN, part. pa. Fetched, South of S. *Glenfergus.*

FUISSES, pl. Ditches. *Acts Cha. I.*—O. Fr. *fousseis*; fossé, retranchement; Lat. *fossa*; Roquefort.

FUIST, s. A fusty smell, S.

To FUIST, v. n. To acquire a fusty smell, S. Whence,

FUISTIT, part. adj. Fusty, S.

FULE, adj. Foolish; as, *Fule thing*; foolish creature, S.

To FULE, v. n. To play the fool. *Barbour.*—Goth. *fol*, Sn. G. *foll*, fatuus; C. B. *fol*, Fr. *fol*.

FULEGE, adj. Foolish. *Keith.*

FULEGENES, s. Foolishness, *ib.*

FULE-THING, FOOL-THING, s. A foolish creature; often used of silly, giddy, or coquettish females, S. *Herd's Coll.*

To FULFILL, v. a. To complete; to fill up. *Bellend, T. Liv.*

FULYE, s. 1. A leaf. *Douglas.* 2. Leaf gold, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *feuille*, id.

FULYEAR, s. One who pollutes. *Bellend.*

To FULYIE, v. a. To defile. *Bellenden.*

FULYIE, s. 1. The dung of a town, S. *Act. Sedt.* 2. Transferred to manure. *Kelly.*

FULL, s. A firiot or bushel of grain, South of S. *Stat. Acc.* V. **Fou, Fow.**

FULLELY, FULLYLY, adv. Fully. *Barb.*

FULLYERY, s. Leaved work. *Palice Honor.*—Fr. *fuill-er*, to foliate.

FULLIT, part. pa. Fulfilled.—Moes. G. *full-jan*; Teut. *vull-en*, implere.

FULMAR, s. A species of petrel. *Martin.*

FURTHCASTING, *s.* Ejection. *Act Audit.*
To FURTHEYET, *v. a.* To pour out. *S. P. Repr.*—
A. S. forth-geot-an, profundere.
FURTHFILLING, *s.* Fulfilling. *Aberd. Reg.*
FURTHY, *adj.* 1. Forward. *Sir Egeir*. 2. Frank ;
 affable, *S. Saxon and Gael*. 3. Unabashed. *A.*
Douglas. *V. FORTHY*, *adj.*
FURTHILIE, *adv.* Frankly ; without reserve, *S.*
FURTHINESS, *s.* 1. Frankness ; affability, *S.* 2.
 An excess of frankness, approaching to giddiness, in
 the female character. *Durham*.
FURTH OF, *prep.* Out of ; in a state of deviation
 from. *Keith's App.*
FURTH-PUTTING, *s.* 1. Diffusion ; general distribu-
 tion. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Ejection ; expulsion. *Aberd.*
Register.
To FURTH-RUN, *v. n.* To expire ; to clapse. *Keith*.
To FURTHSCHAW, *v. a.* To manifest. *Crosra-*
guell.
To FURTHSET, *v. a.* To exhibit ; to display ; convey-
 ing the idea of splendour. *Acts Ja. VI.*
FURTHSETTER, *s.* A publisher ; sometimes an
 author, *Ayr*.
FURTHTAKING, *s.* The act of liberating from con-
 finement. *Act Audit.*
FURTH-THE-GAIT. *Fair furth the gait* ; honestly,
 without prevarication, or concealment of the truth ;
q. holding a straight-forward course, *S. B.*
FUSCAMBULUS, *adj.* *Melville's Diary*.—Evidently
 an error from *Lat. funambulus*, a rope-dancer, from
funis a rope, and *ambul-are*, to walk.
FUSH, *pret. v.* Fetched. *Ramsay*.
FUSHICA'D, *FUSHICA'IM*, *s.* A foolish term, used as
 an apology when the name of any thing or person is
 forgotten, or is pretended to be forgotten ; or delicacy
 forbids it to be named, *S.* The first is a corruption
 of *How shall I call it* ; the second of *How shall I*
call him.
FUSHLOCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* The waste of straw about a
 barn-yard, Upper Ward of Lanarks.—*Teut. futsel-en*,
 agitare ; *Isl. fys-a*, flare, *q.* what is driven about by
 the wind.

FUSHT, *interj.* Hush, tush, *S. B.* ; *synon.* with *Whisht*,
wh being changed by provincial usage into *f*.
FUSIE, *s.* A ditch ; *corr.* from *Fr. fossé*. *Acts Ja. VI.*
FUSIONLESS, *adj.* *V. FOISONLESS*.
To FUSLE, *v. a.* To whistle.
FUSLE, *s.* A whistle.
FUSLIN', *part. adj.* Trifling ; *synon.* *Powslin', Wife*.
 —*Tuet. futsel-en*, nugari, frivola agere. The *v.* to
Fistle seems radically the same.
FUST, *adj.* Perhaps, at rest. *Bannatyne Poems*.
FUSTIE, *FUSTIT*, *adj.* Musty ; "a fustit smell," a
 mouldy smell, *S.* *Fustit* is merely the *part. pa.* of
 the *E. v.* to *Fust*, according to our pronunciation.
FUTE-ALE, *s.* An entertainment given when a woman
 first gets out of bed, after childbirth. *Pron. At-ale*,
S.
FUTEBAND, *FUTBAND*, *s.* Infantry. *Pinkerton's*
Hist. Scot.
FUTEBROD, *s.* A footstool, *S.*—*Moes. G. fotabord*, *id.*
FUTE HATE, *FUTE HOTE*. 1. Straightway ; a term
 borrowed from the chase, *q. hot foot*. *Barbour*. 2.
 Closely ; accurately. *Douglas*. 3. Denoting prox-
 imity of place. *Douglas*.
FUTFAILL, *FUTFELL*, *FITFELL*, *s.* A species of dressed
 skin formerly exported from Scotland. *Footfalls*, I
 am informed, are the skins of those lambs that have
 died soon after they were dropped ; perhaps *q. fallen*
 at the dam's foot. *V. SCORLING*.
FUTFAIL, *FYTWALL*, *adj.* Of or belonging to the
 skins described above. *Aberdeen Reg.*
FUTHIR, *s.* The whizzing sound caused by quick
 motion, *Aberd.* *Rudd. vo. Quhiddier*, *s.*
FUTIE, *adj.* Mean, *S.* *V. FOURY*.
FUTIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps *q. footed*, *i. e.* set on foot.
Act. Dom. Conc.
FUTITH, *FUTOOTH*, *FOOTITH*, *FUTTITH*, *s.* 1. Bustle ;
 pucker ; as, "In a sad futith," in a great bustle,
Dumf. 2. A riot ; as, "There was a great futooth at
 the fair," *Roxb.* 3. An awkward predicament ; a
 dilemma ; as, "He was in an unco futith."
FUZZY, *adj.* Making a hissing or buzzing noise,
Buchan. Tarras. V. FIZZ.

G.

The letter *G* in Gael. has generally the sound of *Gr.*
καρρα ; although there is no such letter in the
 Gael. alphabet as *K*.

To GA, *GAE*, *v. n.* 1. To go ; used in a general sense,
S. 2. To walk ; to use the limbs, *S.* *Wallace*.—*A.*
S. ga-n, *Isl. ga*, *id.* 3. To Gae again, *v. n.* Frost
 is said to *gae again*, when, after appearing in the
 form of hoar-frost in the morning, it dissolves before
 the influence of the sun can affect it, *Lanarks.*
Tweedd. 4. To Gae down, *v. n.* to be hanged.
Minst. Bord. 5. To Gae in, to shrink ; to contract,
S. 6. To Gae s' twa, to break over ; to snap ; to
 divide into two pieces, *S.* 7. To Gae out, *v. n.* to go
 on a warlike expedition ; to appear in arms ; as
 "He *gaed out* in the Forty-five," *S.* 8. To Gae out,
 to frequent balls, merry-meetings, &c. *Roxb.*—*A. S.*
ut-ga-n, exire. *V. OUTTER*. 9. To Gae one's *gait*,
 to depart, *S.* 10. To Gae or *Gang owre*, to transcend ;
 as, "That *gaes owre me*," it surpasses my ability, *S.*
B. 11. To *Gae* or *Gang owre a brig*, to cross a

bridge, *S.* 12. To *Gae throw*, to bungle, *S.* 13. To
Gae throw, to waste, *S.* 14. To *Gae*, or *Gang*, to the
bent, to abscond, *Clydes.* 15. To *Gae with*, to go to
 wreck, *S.* 16. To *Gae* or *Gang up the gait*, *v. n.* To
 die ; to go to wreck ; a phrase slightly ludicrous,
Clydes.

GAADYS, *s. pl.* Meaning uncertain. "It sets you
 well to slaver, you let such *gaadys*, (*gawdis*?) fall," *S.*
Prov. ; ironically signifying, that what he is saying,
 or doing, is too assuming for him, *N.*

GAAR, *GARR*, *s.* 1. Vegetable substance in the bed of
 a river, *S. B.* 2. Rheum from the eyes, when
 hardened, *S. B.*—*A. S. gor*, coenum.

GAB, *s.* 1. The mouth, *S. Ramsay*. 2. The taste,
S. Ramsay.—*Ir. gob*.

To STEEK THE GAB. To be silent, *Aberdeenshire*.

To GAB, *v. n.* 1. To mock. *Barbour*. 2. To prate,
S. Sir J. Sinclair. 3. It is sometimes used in-
 definitely, as signifying to speak, *S. B. Skinner*.—
Isl. gabb-a, *A. S. gabb-en*, deridere.

GAYNEBY, *adj.* Past. "Intyme gayneby" *Breckine Reg.*

GAYNE-COMEING, **GAINCOMING**, *s.* Return, second advent. *Keith's Hist.*

GAIN GEAR. 1. The moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from *stannin graith*, i. e. the fixtures, such as posts, &c. Fife. 2. The phrase, *Gude gáin gear*, is used when all the implements about a mill are *going well*, S. 3. *Gáin gear* admits of a very opposite sense, when applied to persons. It denotes that they are going to wreck, S.

GAIN, *part.* Going.

GAINGO, *s.* Human ordure, Ayr. ; the same with *Geing*, q. v.

GAYNIS, *s.* Perhaps gaiety. *Maill. P.*

To **GAINTER**, *v. n.* To use conceited airs and gestures; *Gainterin'*, having the appearance of assuming conceited airs, Upp. Clydes. V. **GAINDER**, *v.*

GAINTERER, *s.* One who puts on conceited airs, *ibid.*—Isl. *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrare, to act the buffoon; *gant-e*, scurra; morio, fatuus; Su. G. *gant-as*, pueriliter ludere, aut ut solent amantes; *ganteri*, facetiae, ludus.

GAIR, **GARR**, *s.* 1. A triangular piece of cloth inserted at the bottom of a shift or robe, S. Also *Gore*. *Henryson*. 2. A slip of tender, fertile grass in a barren situation, S. A. Gl. Sibb. 3. The term is used to denote any thing resembling a strip or streak; as, a blue *gair* in a clouded sky, (synon. *bore*;) a red *gair* in a clear sky, Roxb. 4. A longitudinal stain; a stain resembling a stripe or streak, Fife. 5. A crease in cloth, Loth.; perhaps from the resemblance of folds or creases to pieces inserted.—Isl. *geir*, segmentum panni figura triquetra.

GAIR, *adj.* Keen; covetous, S.; the same with *Gare*, q. v. *Sir A. Wylie.* [sone.]

GAIRDONE, *s.* Perhaps for *guerdon*, reward. *Henry-*

GAIRED, **GAIRY**, *adj.* 1. Having streaks of different colours, S. A *gairy cow*, or a *gaired ouse*, a cow or ox thus streaked. 2. Applied to ground. The *rips* are said to be *gair'd*, when the snow is melted on the top of a ridge, and lying in the furrow, Fife.

GAIRFISH, *s.* The Porpoise, Ang. *Statist. Acc.*

GAIRIE-BEE, **GAIROCK**, *s.* So called from its black and yellow streaks. *Apis terrestris*, S.

GAIS, *imperat.* of *Ga*, to go. *Wyntown.*

GAIS, *s.* Gause. *Inventories.*—Fr. *gaze*, "cushion canvass; also, the sleight stuffe, tiffany," Cotgr.

GAISHON, *s.* 1. A skeleton; a hobgoblin, Stirlings. *Dumfr. Hogg.* 2. An obstacle or impediment, Fife. Hence, *ill-gaishon'd*, mischievously disposed, *ibid.*

GAISLIN, *s.* A young goose, S. *Ferguson.*—Su. G. *gaasling*, *id.*

GAIST, **GHAIST**, **GAST**, *s.* 1. The soul. *Wyntown.* 2. A ghost, S. *Douglas.* 3. A piece of dead coal, S.—A. S. *gaste*, Belg. *gheest*, a ghost.

GAISTCOAL, *s.* "A coal, that, when it is burned, becomes white." *Gall. Encycl.*

GAIT, **GATE**, *s.* 1. A way, S. *Wallace.* 2. An indefinite space. *Wallace.* 3. A street, S. *Burel.*—Su. G. *gata*, *id.* 4. A warlike expedition. *Gawan and Gol.* 5. As an *adv.* *Sa gat*, so; *How gats*, in what manner; *Thus gatis*, after this manner; *Many gatis*, in various ways. 6. *To Tak the Gait*, to depart; to run away; also to begin to walk out, S. 7. *To Had the Gait*, to prosper. *Gl. Ramsay.* 8. *To Gang one's Gait*, to go one's way, Ben Jonson. 9. *To Go or Gang to the Gait*, to go to wreck. *Michael Bruce's Lectures.*—Su. G. Isl. *gata*, semita, via.

A **GAITWARD**, *adv.* Directly on one's way. *Bannatyne's Journal.* [gat, *id.*

GAIT, *s.* A goat, S. *Ramsay.*—Su. G. *get*, A. S. *To GAIT*, *v. a.* To set up sheaves on end, S. B.—Isl. *gat*, foramen, *gat-a*, perforare.

GAIT-BERRY, *s.* Given as an old name for the bramble-berry, Teviotd.—Perhaps from S. *gat*, A. S. *gat*, Su. G. *get*, a goat.

GAITER-TREE, *s.* An old name given to the bramble, Teviotd.

GAITEWUSS. Street adjacent. *Ab. Reg.*

GAITGLYDIS. *Maill. P.* V. **GLYDE**.

GAITIN, **GATING**, *s.* 1. A setting up of sheaves singly on their ends to dry, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* 2. A shock of corn thus set up, Roxb.

GAITIT, *part. adj.* Accustomed, or broken in, to the *gait* or road, S. V. **GAIT**.

GAITLING, **GITLING**, *s.* An infant, S. *Ramsay.* V. **GET**.

GAITLINS, *prep.* Towards, S. B. "*Gatelins*, the way to." *Gl. Shirrefs.*

GAITSMAN, **GAITISMAN**, *s.* One employed in a coal-pit for making the passages. *Acts Cha. I.*

To **GAIVEL**, *v. n.* 1. To stare wildly; most commonly used in the part. pr. *Gaivellin'*, Roxb. It seems radically the same with "*Gause*, to stare about like a fool. *Geb*, to hold up the eyes and face.—A. Bor. Grose; and S. *Goif*, *Gove*, &c. q. v. 2. To toss the head upwards and downwards, as a horse that needs a martingale, Loth.

GAKIE, *s.* Venus mercenaria, a shell. *Sibb.*

To **GALAY**, *v. n.* To reel. *Barbour.*

GALAY, *s.* "A kind of great gun; O. Fr. *gales*." *Lyndsay's Ep. Nunoup. Works.*

To **GALASH**, *v. a.* To mend shoes by a hand round the fore part of the upper leather. S.—Undoubtedly allied to Fr. *galoché*, a wooden shoe.

GALATIANS, *s. pl.* A play among boys who go about in the evenings, at the end of the year, dressed in paper caps, and sashes, with wooden swords, singing and reciting at the doors of houses, Glasgow; synon. *Gysards.*

GALBERT, *s.* "A mantle: Fr. *gabart*, *gabardine*." O. E. *gabardine*. *Gl. Lyndsay.*

GALCOTT, **GELCOIT**, *s.* "Ane new sark, ane *galcott* & ane pare of schone." *Aberd. V. 16.* "An *gelcoit* of quhit tertane." *ibid. V. 20.* Perhaps a jacket is meant.

GALDEIS, *s. pl.* "Item, ane pair of beidis of raisit wark with *galdeis* of aget." *Inventories.* This seems to denote the smaller kind of beads which are placed between the larger ones in a rosary. V. **GAUDEIS**.

GALDEIT, *part. pa.* having small globes or *gaudeis*. "Item, ane pair of beidis of jasse *galdeit* with gold. *Inventories.*

GALDOL-GYLD, *s.* 1. Given as a term, in some old deeds, denoting the payment of tribute, Teviotd. 2. Expl. as also signifying usury, *ibid.*—This may be a corruption of A. S. *gafol-gyld*, census; item, usura. But perhaps the term may be from Dan. *gialld*, Isl. *giald*, which signify money, also debt, and *gilde*, duty, impost.

GALDRAGON, *s.* As this designation is given to a pretended sibyl, or prophetess, it may be allied to Isl. *galldra-kona*, venefica, saga, from *galdur*, incantatio, and *kona*, foemina.

GALDROCH, *s.* "A greedy, long-necked, ill-shaped person." *Gall. Encycl.* This might seem to be compounded of Isl. *gallé*, vitium, naevus, and *droch*, homuncio.

GAMFLIN, *part. adj.* 1. Neglecting work from foolish merriment, S. B. 2. Spending time in idle talk, or dalliance with young men, Ang.—Su. G. *gafla*, to laugh immoderately, or Isl. *giamm*, hilares facietiae.

GAMYN, *s.* Game. *Barbour*.—A. S. *gamen*, id.

GAMMERSTEL, *s.* A foolish girl; *synon.* with *Gaukie*, Lanarks.

GAMMONTs, **GAMMONs**, *s.* The feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called *petit-toes*, Roxb.—From Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; whence *jambon*, E. *gammon*.

To **GAMMUL**, *v. a.* To gobble up, Fife.

GAMP, *adj.* Apparently, sportive. *Herd*.

To **GAMP**, *v. a.* 1. To gape wide. Roxb. 2. To eat greedily; to devour; to gulp, *ibid.*; *synon.* *Gawp*. A. *Scott's Poems*.

To **GAMP**, **GAUMP**, *v. a.* To mock; to mimic, *Ayrs*. V. **GAMF**, *v.*

GAMP, **GAUMP**, *s.* A buffoon, *ibid.*

GAMPH, *s.* An empty fellow, who makes a great deal of noisy mirth, Upp. Lanarks.

To **GAMPH**, *v. n.* 1. To make a great deal of noisy foolish mirth, *ibid.* 2. To laugh loudly, *Mearns*.

GAMPH, *s.* The act of snatching like a dog, *Tweedd.*; *synon.* *Hansh*, q. v.

GAMPHER'D, **GAUMFERT**, *part. adj.* Flowery; bespangled; adorned, *Ayrs*. V. **GOUPHERD**.

GAMPHRELL, *s.* 1. A fool, Roxb. 2. A presumptuous, forward person. *Gl. Surv. Ayrs*. V. **GOMRELL**.

GAN, *pret.* Began. *Barbour*.

GANARIS, *s. pl.* Ganders. *Houlate*.

GANDAYS, **GAUNDAYS**. The designation given to the last fortnight of winter, (the two last weeks of January), and the first fortnight of spring, Sutherland.—Norw. *gangdagene*, denoted the days of Rogation, or Perambulation, observed in the times of popery. V. **GANGDAYIS**.

To **GANDY**, *v. n.* To talk foolishly in a boasting way, *Aberd.*

GANDIER, *s.* A vain boaster, *ibid.*

GANDYING, *s.* Foolish boasting language, *ibid.* *Ganien*, Banffs. is the corr. of this word, which is common over all the north of S. Isl. *gante*, scurra, morio, ineptus; *gant-a*, ludificare, scurrari; Su. G. *ganteri*, ineptiae.

GANDIEGOW, *s.* A stroke; also punishment, *Shetl.* Origin uncertain.

To **GANE**, **GAYN**, *v. n.* 1. To be fit. *Wallace*. 2. To belong to. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *gagn-a*, Isl. *gegn-a*, prodesse.

To **GANE**, *v. a.* 1. To fit, S. 2. To wear with one. *Ritson*. 3. To suffice, S. *Minst. Border*.

GANE, **GAYN**, *adj.* 1. Fit; proper; useful. *Sir Tristrem*. *Gaynest*, superl. 2. Near; applied to a way, S. B. *Ross*. "Gain, applied to things, is convenient; to persons, active, expert; to a way, near, short. Used in many parts of England," Ray's Coll. *Gainer*, nearer Lanc. Gl. "Gainest way, nearest way, North." *Grose*.—Su. G. *gen*, utilis; *genwaeg*, via brevior.

GANE, *s.* The mouth or throat. *Douglas*.—O. B. *gen*, the mouth.

GANE-CALLING, **GANCALLING**, *s.* Revocation; a forensic term. *Acts Mary*.

GANELIE, *adj.* Proper; becoming; decent, *Loth.*—Su. G. *gagnelig*, commodus, utilis.

GANENYNG, *s.* Necessary supply. *Lynds*.

GANER, *s.* Gander, S. V. **GANARIS**.

GANERIT, *part. pa.* Gendered; engendered. V. **EIFFEST**.

GANE-TAKING, *s.* The act of forcibly taking again. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **GANG**, **GANGE**, **GENE**, S. B. v. n. 1. To go. *Abp. Hamilt.* 2. To go out, S. *Lynds*. 3. To proceed in discourse. *Wallace*. 4. To walk; opposed to riding, S. *Ross*. 5. To pass from one state to another. *Doug.* 6. To proceed in any course of life. *Abp. Hamilt.* 7. To have currency, S. *Acts Ja. IV.* 8. To be in the state of being used; to be employed in work, S. *Acts Ja. VI.* 9. To Gang awa', v. n. The heart is said to be like to gang awa', when one is near swooning, S. *Ross*. 10. To GANG one's gait, to take one's self off, S. *The Pirate*. 11. To Gang out o' one's self, to go distracted, *Clydes*. 12. To Gang thegither, to be married, S. *Ross*. 13. To Gang to, to set; applied to the sun, S. Hence, **GAIN-TO**, **GANGIN-TO**, of the sun, S. The setting of the sun, S.; "or the sone ganging to," before sunset. *Aberd. Reg.* 14. To gang to gait, to go abroad. *Philotus*. 15. To Gang to the gait, to set out on a journey, S. B. *Ross*.—A. S. *gangan*, from *ga-n*, *gaa-n*, id. 16. To Gang throw, to waste; to expend; conveying the idea of carelessness or profusion, S. V. To **GAZ THROW**. 17. To Gang one's wa's, to go away; to take one's self off, S.; as, "Gang your wa's, my man;" "He gaed his wa's very peaceably," S. V. **WA's**. 18. To Gang wi', v. n. To go to wreck; to lose all worth, S. V. **GA**, v. sense 5. 19. To Gang wi', v. a. (1.) To break down; as a fence, gate, &c. *Roxburgh*. (2.) To destroy what ought to be preserved; as, "The weans are gaun wi' the grossets," the children are destroying the gooseberries, *Roxburgh*. *Loth. Upp. Lanarks*. V. **WITH**, *prep.*

GANG, *s.* 1. A journey, S. B. 2. A walk for cattle, S. 3. As much as one carries at once, S. 4. In composition, a passage. *Throwgang*, an alley. 5. The channel of a stream, or course in which it is wont to run; a term still used by old people, S. B. 6. Pace; as, *He has a gude gang*, he goes at a good pace, *Pertha*.—A. S. *gang*, iter; Su. G. *gaang*, itus, actus eundi.

GANGABLE, *adj.* 1. Passable; applied to a road that can be travelled, *Aberd.* 2. Tolerable; like E. *passable*, *ibid.* 3. Used in reference to money that has currency, *ibid.*

GANGAR, **GENGER**, *s.* 1. A walker, S. B. 2. A pedestrian; one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback. *Parl. Ja. I.*

GANGAREL, **GANGREL**, *s.* 1. A stroller, Ang. *Dunbar*. 2. A child beginning to walk, Ang. *Ross*. 3. Metaph. a novice. *Ross*.

GANGARRIS, *s. pl.* A cant term for feet. *Dunbar*.

GANG-BYE, *s.* The go-by, S. *Bride of Lammermoor*.

GANGDAYIS, *s. pl.* Days of perambulation in Rogation week. *Bellenden*.—A. S. *gang-dagas*, Su. G. *gang-dagar*. V. **GANDAYS**.

To **GANGE**, **GAUNGE**, *v. n.* 1. To prate tediously, *Moray*. 2. To Gaunge, Gaunge up, expl. "to chat pertly," *Aberd.* V. **GADGE**, *v.*

GANGIATORS, *s. pl.* An erratum. V. **GAUGIATORS**.

GANGING, *s.* Progress. *Aberd. Reg.*

GANGING, *s.* Going. *Barbour*.

GANGING FURTH. Exportation. *Acts Ja. VI.*

GANGIN GRAITH. The furniture of a mill which a tenant is bound to uphold, S.

GANGING GUDES. Moveable goods, S.

GANGING PLEA. A permanent or hereditary process in a court of law, S. *Antiquary*.

GANGLIN', *part. adj.* Staggering. Roxburgh. A diminutive from *Gang*, *v.* to go, or *Isl.* *gang-a*, *id.*

GANGREL, *Gaxgrel*, *adj.* Vagrant, strolling. S. D. Roxburgh. *Sir W. Scott*

GANGREL, *s.* A child beginning to walk. S.

GANG THERE-OUT, *adj.* Vagrant, vagabond; leading a roaming life. South of S. *Sir W. Scott*

GANYE, *Gaintie*, *Gentyie*, *Gayntie*, *s.* 1. An arrow or javelin. *Douglas*. 2. An iron gun, opposed to the bow. *Wallace*.—*Ir.* *gain*, arrow, or an abbrev. of *Fr.* *engin*.

GANYEILD, *GEXYELL*, *s.* A recompense. *Douglas*.—*A.* *g* *gan*, again, and *gild-an*, to pay

GANIEN, *s.* Rhodomontade, Banffs.—*Isl.* *gan-a*, princeps rueri

GANK, *s.* Unexpected trouble. S. D. *Ross*

GANS, *s. pl.* The jaws without teeth. Roxburgh.—*Allied*, perhaps, to *Coru gannu*, *genc*, *C. B.* *gennar*, *Armor gennu*, *Ir.* Gael *ginn* all's gn'nyng the mouth

GANSALD, *Gaxsell*, *s.* 1. A severe rebuke. *S. Rudolph*. 2. Also expl. as equivalent to "an ill-natured glour," *Pertha*.—*Su.* *G. sen*, against, and *said* as to pay

GANSECH, *s.* 1. A snatch, applied to a dog. S. 2. The act of gaping wide. Roxburgh. 3. The person who gapes in this manner, *ib.*

To **GANSECH**, *Gaxsch*, *v. n.* 1. to make a snatch with open jaws, *S. Jacobite Relics*. 2. Expl. "to snarl," to hie, "properly applied to a dog, *Lanacks*

GANSELL, *s.* A severe rebuke. *V. Gaxsell*

To **GANT**, *Gaxnt*, *v. n.* 1. To yawn. S. *Kelly*.—*A.* *g* *gan-son*, *Sw.* *gan-a*, *id.*

GANT, *Gaxnt*, *s.* A yawn. S. *Douglas*

GANTCLOTH, *s.* A pair of gantcloths, apparently a mistake for *gantlets*. *R. Bannatyne's Transcript*

GANTREES, *s.* A stand for ale-barrels, *S. Ramsay*—*Teut.* *guten*, fermentescere

GAPPOCKS, *s. pl.* Gobbets. *Hutton*.—*Isl.* *pap-a* hlara

GAPUS, *s.* A fool, also *gilly-gapus*, *gilly-gawpy*, and *gilly-gacus*, *S. Journ.* *Lond*—*Isl.* *gape*, *id.*

To **GAR** *Gax*, *v. a.* 1. To cause, *S. Barbour*. 2. To force. *S. Wynt*.—*Su.* *G. gær-a*, and *gær-a*, facere

GARA VITCHING, *s.* Applied to high living. *Ayr's Legaters*, *V. GILKAVAG*

GARD, *s.* 1. A young bird, *Ang*. 2. Metaph. a child. *Ang.* *garbet*, *syn.*—*Norw.* *gury*, a raven.

GARBEL, *s.* A young, unfledged bird, *S. fe.* *V. Garbet*

To **GARBEL**, *v. a.* To produce such a noise as proceeds from two persons scolding each other, *Ayr's*—*Fr.* *garboul*, "a hurly-burly, horrible rumbling," *Colgr*

GARBULE, *s.* A brood; the same with *E.* *Garbol*, *Chalmers's Mary*. *V. Garbet*, *v. a.*

GARILLOO, *s.* Beware of the water!—*O.* *Fr.* *gare de l'eau*. *V. JEDRLOO*

GARLENAT, *s.* Unexclaimed. *Art Conc*

GARBENERS-GARTENR, *s. pl.* Arundo colorata, *S.*

GARFER, *s.* Wandron, *Fr.* *Art's James* 11

GARDEVYANCE, *s.* A cabinet. *Dunbar*. It is also written *Gardeviant*—*Fr.* *garde de viande*, a cupboard

GARDEVYANT, *s.* A cabinet. *Inventories*. *V. Gardevyance*

GARDEVINE, *s.* "A big-bellied bottle." *Dumfries*. Expl. a square bottle, *Ayr's*. *The Frost*. "The Scotch *Gardevine* holds two quarts." Also a cellar for containing wine and spirits in bottles.

GARDY, *Gaxdy*, *s.* The arm, *S. B.* *Douglas*.—*G.* *gardain*, *id.*

GARDY-BANE, *s.* The bone of the arm. *S. B.* *Scott's New Poet*

GARDY-CHAIR, *s.* An elbow-chair. *Aberd. Journ.* *Lond*

GARDY MOGGANS, *s. pl.* Moggans for putting on the arms. *Aberd.*

GARDY PICK, *s.* "An expression of great disgust." *Gall Encycl.*

GARDIN, *s.* A large animal or night-pot. *E. Jordan* *Jordan*. *V. JORDAN*

GARDIS, *s. pl.* Yards. *Douglas*.—*A.* *S.* *gard*, a rod

GARDMAR, *s.* "A gardmar of brass," (*brass*), *Aberd. Reg.* Unexplained

GARDMET, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps, a meat-salt, or what guards meat

GARDNAP, *Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr.* *gardnappe*, "a wreath, ring, or circlet of wicker, &c. set under a dish at meal-times, to save the table-cloth from soiling." *Colgr*. *q.* a guard for the napery

GARDROP, *s.* The same with *Gardrob*, a wardrobe. *Inventories*

GARE, *Gaxr*, *adj.* 1. Keen. *Douglas*. 2. Mephitous, *Hentfrew*. *Ramsay*. 3. Parsimonious, *id.* on making money, eager in the acquisition of wealth. *Dumfries*. 4. Active in the management of household affairs. *ibid.* *A.* *S.* *gareo*, expedition

GARE, *s.* The Great Auk. *Subald*.—*Isl.* *gyr*, *id.*

GARE, *s.* A stripe of cloth. *V. Gaxr*

GARE-GAXN, *Gaxr-gaxn*, *adj.* Rapacious, greedy. *Roxburgh*

GARGRUGOUR, *adj.* Austere, both in aspect and in manners, at the same time inspiring something approaching to terror, from the size of the person; *Gargrugous* *vari*, *P. &c.*

GARMUNSHOCH, *adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured. It is thus used: "What for are ye sae garmunshoch to me, when I'm sae curridget to you?" *Curridget* seems merely a provincial corruption of *Curmudgeon*. *corina*. *q. v.*

GARNEL, *s.* A granary, *Ayr's*. *V. G. axall*

GARNESSING, *Gaxness*, *no.* *s.* Garnishing, decoration in dress, particularly applied to precious stones. *BACK GARNESSING*. The ornamented string for the hinder part of a bonnet. *Invent*

FOUR GARNESSING. That for the fore part

GARNET, *APPLE-GARNET*, *s.* A pomegranate. "Mahn ginn a, apple-garnets." *Waldertburn's Poeb.*

GARNISOLN, *s.* 1. A garnison. *Douglas*. 2. A body of armed men. *Douglas*

GARRAY, *s.* Preparation *Isidus Play*.—*A.* *S.* *garr*, apparatus

GARRAIVFRY, *s.* Folly and rioting of a frolicsome kind, reveling, *Fife*.—This is evidently corr. from *Gilverry* which see, *vo. GILKAVAG*

GARRIT, *Gaxrit*, *Gaxrit*, *s.* 1. A watch tower. *Wallace*.—*Fr.* *garit*, *id.* 2. The top of a hill. *Aud-don*. *O.* *Goth* wart a mountain

GARRITOUR, *s.* The watchmen on the battlements of a castle. *K. Hart*

GARROCHAN, *Gaxr*, *s.* A kind of shell fish, of an oval form, about three inches in length, found in the Firth of Clyde

GARRON, *Gaxron*, *s.* 1. A small horse, *S.* *St. Acc.*—*Ir.* *id.* a hackney. 2. An old stiff horse. *Loth.* 3. A tall stout fellow, *Ang.*—*Ir.* *garran*, a strong horse

GARRON NATLS. Spike nails, *S.*

GARBOWN, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Meaning doubtful.

GARSAY, *s.* Apparently the cloth now called *kersey*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

GARSON, *s.* An attendant. *Sir Gawain*.—Fr. *garçon*, a boy.

GARSTY, *s.* The resemblance of an old dike, Orkney. —Isl. *gardsto*, locus sepimentl.

GARSUMMER, *s.* Gossamer. *Watson*.

GART, GERT, *pret.* of GAR, GER.

GARTANE, GAIRTAIR, *s.* A garter, *S.* *Chron. S. P.* —Gael. *gairteán*, id.

To GARTANE, *v. a.* To bind with a garter, *S.*

GARTANE-LEEM, *s.* A portable loom for weaving garters. *Mearns*.

GARTEN BERRIES. Bramble berries, *Gl. Sibb.*

GARTH, *s.* 1. An enclosure. *Wallace*. 2. A garden. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *geard*, used in both senses. 3. In Orkney, *garth* denotes a house and the land attached to it. 4. An enclosure for catching fish, especially salmon. *Acts James VI*. It is also used in composition. V. FISCHGARTHE, and YAIR.

GARVIE, *s.* The sprat, a fish, *S.* *Sibbald*. *Garrock*, *Inverness*.

GARWHOUNGLE, *s.* 1. The noise made by the bittern, when it rises from the bog, *Ayrs*. 2. Transferred to the clash of tongues, *ibid*.

GASCROMH, *s.* An instrument of a semi-circular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle; used for trenching ground, *Sutherland*; properly *Cascromh*.—Gael. *cas-cromh*, from *cas*, foot, and *cromh*, crooked; literally, "the crooked foot."

To GASH, *v. a.* 1. To talk a great deal in a confident way, *S.* 2. To talk pertly, or insolently, *S.* 3. To talk freely and fluently, *S.* *Synon. Gab. Burns*.—Fr. *gausser*, to gibe. *Roquefort* gives O. Fr. *gas*, *gas*, as merely a variation of *gab*, *plaisanterie*, *moquerie*.

GASH, *s.* 1. Prattle, *S.* *Synon. Gab*. 2. Pert language, *S.*

GASH, *adj.* 1. Shrewd in conversation; sagacious, *S.* *Watson*. 2. Lively and fluent in discourse, *S.* *Ramsay*. 3. Having the appearance of sagacity conjoined with that of self-importance, *S.* *Burns*. 4. Trim; respectably dressed, *S.* *R. Galloway*. 5. Well prepared; metaph. used in a general sense, *S.*

GASH, *s.* A projection of the under jaw, *S.*

To GASH, *v. a.* 1. To project the under jaw, *S.* 2. To distort the mouth in contempt, *S.*—Fr. *gauche*, awry; *gauch-ir*, to writhe.

GASH-GABBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having the mouth distorted, *Aberd. Mearns*. *D. Anderson's Poems*. 2. Having a long projecting chin, *Ang. Gash-gabbit*, long-chinn'd. *Gl. Ayrs*. 3. Loquacious, and at the same time shrewd in conversation, *East of Fife*.

To GASHLE, *v. a.* To argue with much tartness, *Ayrs*; apparently a dimin. from the *v. Gash*.

To GASHLE, *v. a.* To distort; to writhe; as, "He's *gashlin'* his beik;" he is making a wry mouth, *Aberd.* Evidently a dimin. from *gash*, *v.* to distort the mouth.

GASHLIN, *part. adj.* Wry; distorted, *ibid*.

GASHLIN, *s.* A bitter noisy argument, in which the disputants seem ready to fly at each other, *Ayrs*.

GASKIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to Gascony. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

GASKINS, *s. pl.* The name commonly given to a rough green gooseberry, originally brought from Gascony, *S.*

GAST, GHAIST, *s.* A fright. *To get a gast*, to be exceedingly frightened, *Roxb.* V. GASTROUS.

GAST, *s.* A gust of wind, *S. B.*—A. S. *gest*, id.

GASTREL, CASTREL, *s.* A kind of hawk. "Fr. *cer-cerelle*," *Gl. Sibb.*—This must be the same with E. *kestrel*, "a little kind of bastard hawk," *Johns*.

GASTROUS, *adj.* Monstrous, *Dumfr.*—Dan. *gaster*, manes, ghosts; O. E. *gaster*, to affright. V. GAST, *s.* a fright.

GATE, *s.* A way. V. GAIT.

GATE, *s.* Jet. *Douglas*. V. GET.

GATE, *s.* A goat. V. GAIT.

GATELINS, *adv.* Directly; the same with *gatewards*, *S. B.*

GATEWARD, GATEWARDS, *adv.* Straight, or directly; in the way towards, *S. B.* V. GAIT, *s.* a road.

GATEWARDS, *adv.* Towards, *S. B.*

* To GATHER, *v. a.* *To gather a rig*, to plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge, *S.*

To GATHER one's feet. To recover from a fall; used both in a literal and in a moral sense, *S.*—The phrase *to find one's legs*, is sometimes used in E. in a similar sense, literally at least.

To GATHER one's self. *Synon.* with the preceding, *S.* Both convey the idea of the restoration of motion and action to the limbs, after a state of insensibility and inaction.

GATHERING-COAL, *s.* A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been gathered together, *S.*

GATHERING-PEAT, *s.* "A *fiery peat* which was sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, as the *fiery cross* was by the Highlanders." *Gl. Antiq.*

GATING, *part. pr.* Perhaps looking around; gazing. *Burel*.—Isl. *giact-a*, observe.

GAVAULING, GAVAUILLING, GAVAWLLING, *s.* Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way, *Ayrs*.—Fr. *gavaive*, wail, and *aller*, to go.

GAUBERTIE-SHELLS, *s.* The name given to a hobgoblin who, till within a few years past, has been heard to make a loud roaring, accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs, and at the same time with a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other, *Lanarks*.

GAUCY, GAWSY, *adj.* 1. Plump; jolly, *S.* *Journal Lond.* 2. Applied to anything large, *S.* *Burns*. 3. Metaph. stately; portly, *S.* *Ferguson*. 4. Well prepared, *S.* *A. Douglas*.—Su. G. *gaase*, a male. The ancient Gauls called strong men *Gaesi*.

GAUCINESS, *s.* Stateliness in appearance; arising from size, *S.*

GAUCKIT, *adj.* Stupid. V. GOWKIT.

GAUD, GAWD, *s.* 1. A trick. *Douglas*. 2. A bad custom or habit, *S. B.*—Fr. *gaud-ir*, to be frolicsome; Su. G. *gaed-as*, lactari, from Isl. *gaa*, gaudium.

To GAUD, *v. a.* To make a showy appearance; to be *gaudy*, *Fife*.—Isl. *gaed-a*, ornare.

GAUDAS, A rod or goad. V. GAD, GADE.

GAUDEAMUS, *s.* A feast or merrymaking, *Roxb.*—Evidently the Lat. word, *Letus rejoice*. V. GAUDE-DAY.

GAUDE-DAY, *s.* A festive day; *synon.* with *gaudeamus*. *Antiquary*.

GAUDEIS, GAWDES, *s. pl.* *Inventories*. This is *synon.* with *gowdy*, a jewel, or any precious ornament.—Evidently from Lat. *gaudeo*. V. GALDEIS.

GAUD FLOOK. The Saury Pike, *S.*

GAUDY, *adj* Tricky, mischievous, Loth.

GAUDNIE, *s*, Expl. "a semi-aquatic bird, which always has its nest in the bank of a rivulet, something larger than a sky-lark, the back and wings of a dark gray, approaching to black, the breast white, delights to sit on large stones and islets in the middle of the stream." *Fife*.—Probably the water-crow or water-courel.

GALDSMAN, *s*. A ploughman, as using the *gaid* or goad, *S. B.* *V. GAD GAD*, *s*.

GAVEL, *s* GAVIL, *s* the gavel of a house, *S.* *Wyal*—*Su.* *G. gavel*, Belg. *gavel* id.

***GAVELKIND** "A custom in Shetland, as well as in Kent, whereby upon the father's death, the youngest got the dwelling house while the other property was divided equally," *MS. Expls.* of Norse words.

GAVELLOCK, *s*. An earwig, also *gellack*, *Ayr.*, *gellack*, *Loth*.

GAVELLOCK, *GAVELOK*, *s*. An iron lever, *S.*—*A. S.* *gafel-lucan*, *basilica*, *gafle*, *turna*.

GATFEIN, *GATFIN* *adj*. Lightheaded; foolish, thoughtless giddy, *Roxb.* *Hogg*.

GATFES, *s* pl. Wages. *Acts Saltrunt*—*O. Fr.* *gauge*.

GATGIATORS, *s* pl. "In Scottish law, officers whose business is to examine weights and measures." *Kersey*. Hence, *Gaugers*. [*Neill*]

GALINET, *s*. The sea needle, a fish, *Firth of Forth*.

GAVILFOER, *s*. The provost marshal of an army. *Monro's Exped.*—Undoubtedly from *Isi. gaid*, *curare* and *gair* a camp q. "he who has charge of a camp."

To **GALKE** *v. n*. To play the fool, applied to young wuod, especially as to lying or junketing with men. *West of S.*—*Su.* *G. gellack*, *laudicari*.

To **GAUKIE**, *v. n*. The same with *gaulk*, *Roxburgh*.

GAUKIE, *gawky*, *s*. A foolish person, *Ramsay*—*Su.* *guck* id. *V. GOWE*.

GALHIT GAWKIN, *GAWKY*, *adj*. Foolish, giddy, awkward, *S.* *Morison*.

GAUL, *s*. Dutch myrtle. *V. SCOTCH-GALE*.

GATLF, *Gawf*, *Gaffaw*. A horse-laugh, a loud laugh. *S.* *Knox*. *V. Gaws*.

To **GALMP**, *v. a*. Expl. "to sup very greedily as if in danger of swallowing the spoon," *Roxburgh*—*Isi.* *gawme*, *ho*.

GAUN GAUNO, *s*. The butter-bur, *Tussilago patens*. It is called *Gaun* in Upper Lanarks., *Gaund* in Dumfries.

GAUN, The vulgar orthography of the gerund or past pr. of the *v.* to go, going, pronounced long. *V. GAIN GRAN*.

GAUN A-DU, *s*. A term used to express a resolution never reduced to practice, as, "That's amang my *gaun a du*," *Loth.* Cori. from *gaun* or *gaun*, *s* *gaul* to do.

To **GAUNCH**, *v. n*. To snarl. *V. GANCU*, *v*.

GALNCH, *s*. A snarl. *V. GANCU* id.

GALND, *v* *GAYS*.

GAIN DAYS, *v* *GANDAYS*.

To **GAISNER**, *v. n*. 1 To bark, applied to dogs when attacking a person, *Upper Clinical*. 2 To scold with a loud voice, *Isi.* *gaisner*.

GALNER, *s*. 1 The act of barking, *Isi.* 2 A loud noise or noise, *Isi.*

GATNT AT THE DOOR, *s*. A body, an adolescent, *Lumpk* *Ayr.* *den* of the *dw*. *V. GAST* *to enter* *in ym*.

GATNIE, *s*. Perhaps, a burrow pig.—*Su.* *G. gullie*, a burrow pig.

GATNIEG, *s*. The act of yawning. *S.*

GAUN-TO-DEE, *s*. In a state approximating to death. To **GATP** *v. n*. 1 To gaze, *Buchan*. 2 To look in a wild sort of way, or as expressive of surprise often, *to gawp up*, *Isi.* *V. GOW*, *v*.

GAUT, *s*. A hog, or sow, *S.* *Sir J. Sinclair*—*Isi.* *gaut* *aus exactus*.

GAUTSAME, *s*. "Hog's land," *Gall. Encycl.*, from 'gaut' a male swine, *Isi.* *V. GALT*.

To **GAW**, *v. a*. 1 To gail, *S. Ferguson*. 2 Metaph. to feel, *S.* *Ramsay*.

To **GAW**, *v. n*. To become pettish, *Loth.* *Ramsay*.

GAW, *s*. A gall nut. *Ramsay*.

GAW, *s*. 1 A furrow or drain, *S. Statist. Acc.* 2 A hollow with water springing in it, *Ang.*

GAW, *s*. 1 The mark left on the skin by a stroke of pressure, *S. Pulcart*. 2 A word metaph. in relation to a habit, as, "That's an auld *gaw* in your back, that is an old trick, or bad habit of yours, *S.* 3. A crease in cloth. *Upp. Clydes.* 4 A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest.

To **GAZ** a *Gaw* in the back of another. To have the power of giving him pain, or making him suffer in dignity, *S.*

GAW, *s*. The gall of an animal, *S.*

GAW o the Pot, The first runnings of a still, *Aberd.*

GAWD, *s*. A goad, *S.* *Ross*.

GAUNDIE, *Gawdie*, *Gowdie*, *s*. The yellow gurnard. *S. Sibbald*. *Q. gold-fish*.

To **GAWIE**, *v. n*. To go about snoring in a stupid manner, the same with *gawie*, *Tavol*. *V. GOW*, *v*.

To **GAWF**, *Gaff*, *v. n*. To laugh, *Loth.*, *S. Ramsay*—*Su.* *G. gaffa*, *Id.* *Gawie* *gaffa* *to escape*.

GAWF GAWF, *s*. A horse-laugh. *Aberd.*

GAW-FUR, *s*. A furrow for draining off water, *Loth. Renfr.* *V. GAW*.

GAWIN, *s*. Gain, profit, advantage. *Ramsay*. *Col.* year—Either from *Fr.* *gagner*, *gain*, or from *A.* *gemon*, *lucrum*, *gain*.

GAWKIE, *s*. The horse-cockle, a shell, *Venus* *Isi.* *Id.* *Id.* *Loth*.

GAWKIE, *adj*. Foolish, *S.* *V. GAWKIE*.

GAWLIN, *s*. "The *gawlin* is a foul loss than a duck," *Martin's Western Isl.*

To **GAWMP**, *v. n*. To mock. *V. GAMP*.

GAWP, *s*. A large mouthful, *S.*

To **GAWP**, *v. n*. To yawn, *Loth.*

GAWPIE, *s*. A silly fellow.

GAWPIE, *adj*. Disposed to yawn, *Isi.*—*Isi.* *Su.* *gawpi*, *Id.*

To **GAWP L.P.**, *v. n*. To swallow voraciously. *Ramsay*—*Su.* *gawpi*, *hucis* *vorare* *deductus*.

GAWKIE, *s*. The red gurnard, *S. Sibbald*.

GAWDIE, *adj*. Jolly. *V. GAWDIE*.

To **GEAL**, *v. n*. To congeal, *Aberd.*—*Fr.* *geler* "to freeze, to thicken, or congeal with cold," *Cass.* *Id.* *geler*, *to freeze*.

GEAL, *s*. Extreme coldness, as of water in winter from snow, *Aberd.*

GEAN, *gean* *up hard*, *s*. A wild cherry, *S. Statist.* *Acc.* *Fr.* *gaigne*, *gaigne* *id.*

GEANTREE, *s*. A wild cherry-tree, *S. Statist.* *Acc.* *Fr.* *gaigne*, *gaigne* *id.*

GEAR GATHERER, *s*. A money-making man. *V. GEAR*.

GEARKIN, *part adj.* *Vain*. *Sydney*—*A.* *gearkin*, *to appear*.

GEARONE, *adj*. Stunted, drunk. *Pitcairnie's Cr.* *Id.* *gean*, *reus*. *V. GEAR*.

GEAT, *s*. A child. *V. GAT*.

To **GEAVE**, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To look in an unsteady manner, *Ettr. For.*

GEBBIE, **GABBIE**, *s.* The crop of a fowl, *S. Ferguson*.—Gael. *ciaban*, the gizzard.

To **GECK**, **GEKK**, *v. a.* To sport, *Ang.* 2. To deride, *S. Philotus*. 3. To befool. *Leg. St. Androis*. 4. To jilt, *S.* 5. To toss the head disdainfully, *S. Ramsay*.—Teut. *gheck-en*, deridere; *Su. G. geck-as*, ludificari; *Sw. gaek-a*, to jilt.

GEOK, **GEKK**, *s.* 1. A sign of derision. *Dumbar*. 2. A jibe. *Montgomerie*. 3. Cheat, *S. Poems 16th Cent.* To *gie* one the *geck*, to give him the slip; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision, *S.*—Teut. *geck*, jocus.

GEOK-NECKIT, *adj.* Wry-necked, *Aberd.*—Gael. *geochd*, a wry neck, *geochdach*, having a wry neck.

GED, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. The pike, a fish, *S. Barbour*.—*Su. G. Isl. gaedda*, id. 2. A greedy or avaricious person; as, "He's a perfect *ged* for miller," *Clydes*.

GEDDERY, *s.* A heterogeneous mass, *Upp. Clydes*. Perhaps from *gadyr*, to gather.

GEDLING, *s.* *Rauf Cullyear*. Perhaps for *Gadling*, "an idle vagabond," *Chauc.*

GED-STAFF, *s.* 1. A staff for stirring pikes from under the banks. *Douglas*. 2. A pointed staff; from *Su. G. gadd*, aculeus, *Gl. Sibb.*

GEDWING, *s.* "An ancient-looking person; an antiquary." *Gall. Encycl.* The author also explains it "a fisher of *geds*," i.e. pikes.

GEE, (*g* hard), *s.* To give. *V. GIE.*

GEE, (*g* hard), *s.* To tak the gee, to become pettish and unmanageable, *S. Ross*.—*Isl. geig*, offensa.

To **GEE**, (*g* soft), *v. n.* To stir; to move to one side. *V. JEE.*

To **GEEG**, **Gie**, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To quiz, *Dumfr.* This is probably allied to *geggery*.

GEELIM, *s.* A rabbit-plane, a joiner's tool, *S.*

GEENYOCH, *adj.* 1. Gluttonous, *Upp. Lanarks*. 2. Greedy of money, *ibid.*

GEENYOCHLY, *adv.* 1. Gluttonously, *Ayr.* 2. Greedily, *ibid.*

GEENYOCHNESS, *s.* 1. Gluttony, *ibid.* 2. Covetousness, *ibid.*

GEENOCH, *s.* A covetous insatiable person; expl. as nearly allied in signification to gluttonous, *Ayr.*—Gaelic, *gionach*, hungry, gluttonous, voracious.

GEER, **GEERS**, *s.* The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, *S. Graith and Heddles*, *synon.*

GEE-WAYS, *adv.* Not in a direct line; obliquely.

GEG. To smuggle the *geg*, a game played by boys in Glasgow, in which two parties are formed by lot, equal in number, the one being denominated the *outs*, the other the *ins*. The *outs* are those who go out from the *den* or goal, where those called the *ins* remain for a time. The *outs* get the *geg*, which is anything deposited, as a key, a penknife, &c. Having received this, they conceal themselves, and raise the cry, "Smugglers." On this they are pursued by the *ins*; and if the *geg*—for the name is transferred to the person who holds the deposit—be taken, they exchange situations, the *outs* becoming *ins*, and the *ins*, *outs*. This seems to be merely a corr. pronunciation of *Fr. gage*, a pawn, a pledge, a stake at play. *Qu. Keq?*

To **GEG**, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To crack, in consequence of heat, *Upp. Clydes*. *Gell*, *syn.*

GEG, *s.* 1. A rent or crack in wood; a chink in consequence of dryness, *Lanarks*. 2. A chap in the

hands, *ibid.*—*C. B. gag*, an aperture, *gagen*, a chink, a chap. *V. GAGE.*

To **GEG**, *v. n.* 1. To chap; to break into chinks in consequence of drought, *ibid.* 2. To break into clefts; applied to the hands, *ibid.*—*C. B. gagen-a*, to chap, to gape, *ibid.*

GEGGER, *s.* The under lip. To *hing the geggars*, to let the under lip fall; to be chopfallen, *Perths*. Apparently a cant term.

GEGGERY, *s.* A deception; a cant term commonly used in Glasgow in regard to mercantile transactions which are understood to be not quite correct in a moral point of view.—*Isl. gaeg-r*, denotes guile, dolus. *V. GAGGERY.*

GEY, **GAY**, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Tolerable. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Considerable; worthy of notice. *Bellend.* 3. It is often used in connection with the word *time*, in a sense that cannot well be defined; as, "Tak it in a *gey time* to you," *S. B.* It conveys the idea of a kind of *malison*, and is nearly equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "Tak it and be hang'd to you," *S.* 4. A *gey wheen*, a considerable number.

GEY, **GAY**, *adv.* Indifferently. *Ramsay. Gey and weel*, pretty well, *S.*

GEYELER, *s.* Jailor. *Wallace.*

To **GEIF**, **GEYFF**, *v. a.* To give. *Douglas.*

GEIF, *conj.* *Id. Acts Ja. V.*

To **GEIG**, (*g* soft), *v. n.* To make a creaking noise, *S. Douglas*.—*Germ. geig-en*, fricare.

GEIG, *s.* A net used for catching the razor-fish. *Evergreen*.—*Belg. seege*, a sean, *Sewel*; i. e. a seine.

GEIK-NECK, (*g* hard), *s.* A wry neck, *Mearns.*

GEIK-NECKIT, *adj.* Having the neck awry, *ibid.* For etymon, *V. GEOK-NEOKIT.*

GEYL, (*g* hard), *s.* The gable of a house, *Dumfr.* *V. SHEYL, v.*

GEIL, **GEILL**, *s.* Jelly, *S. Lynds*.—*Fr. gel.*

GEILY, **GAYLY**, **GEYLIES**, *adv.* Pretty well, *S. Kelly*.—Teut. *gheef*, sanus; *Su. G. gef*, usualis.

GEILL POKKIS. Bags through which calfshead jelly is strained. *Matth. P.*

GEING, (*g* hard), *s.* Intoxicating liquor of any kind, *Ang.*—*Isl. gengd*, cerevisiae motus.

GEING, (*g* hard), *s.* Dung, *Bord.*—*A. S. geng*, latrina.

GEIR, *s.* Accoutrements, &c. *V. GER.*

GEIST, *s.* 1. An exploit; 2. The history of any memorable action. *Doug.*—*Lat. gesta.*

GEIST, **GEIST**, *s.* 1. A joist, *S. Douglas*. 2. A beam. *Barbour.*

GEIT, *s.* A contemptuous name for a child. *V. GET.*

GEIT, *s.* A fence or border. *Inventories.* [*GETIT.*

GEITIT, *part. pa.* Fenced.—*Fr. guet*, ward. *V.*

GEYTT, *adj.* Of or belonging to jet. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **GEYZE**, **GEISIN**, **GIZZEN**, (*g* hard), *v. n.* 1. To become leaky for want of moisture, *S. Ferguson*. 2. To wither; to fade, *Lanarks.*—*Su. G. gisn-a*, *gisn-a*, id.

To **GELL**, *v. n.* To sing with a loud voice; to bawl in singing, *Fife*. This is undoubtedly the same with *gale*, to cry with a harsh note, *q. v.*

GELL, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Intense, as applied to the weather. "A *gell frost*," a keen frost, *Upp. Clydes*. 2. Brisk, as applied to a market when goods are quickly sold, *ibid.* 3. Keen; sharp; applied to one who is disposed to take advantage of another in making a bargain, *Dumfr.*

GELL, *s.* 1. Briskness; as, "There's a *gey gell* in the market the day," there is a pretty quick sale, *ibid.*

2. In great gell, in great glee; in high spirits; expressive of joy or delight, life. 3 On the gell, a phrase used in regard to one who is bent on making merry Upp. Lanarks - 1st gell, laetis fervor
To GELL, (p hard) v n. To thrill with pain, S. Sir Eyre. - Germ gell en, to bugle.
To GELL, (p hard) v n. To crack in consequence of heat, S. - 1st gell, fissura. V GEL v
GELL, s. A crack or rent in wood, S. V GEL v
GELL, (p hard), s. A leech, S. B. Gellie, Parthia - Su G. gel, id., C. B. gel a horse-leech
GELLY, adj. Apparently, pleasant, agreeable, Ayra
GELLIE, adj. Davidson's The same perhaps with Jolly adj q v
GELLOCH, s. A shrill cry, a yell, Solt. V. Gell and Galtie
GELLOCK, s. An earwig, Ayra. Dumfr; also Gavelock. Gellock, Galloway
GELLOCK s. An iron crowbar. Gellock is merely the prov no pron of Gavelock, q v
GELCORE, GALLOW, GILGOS, s. Plenty, S. Ross - Gael go fair, enough.
GELT s. Money. V GILT
GEMLOCK GEMBLIN, s. A gimlet, a carpenter's tool. Roxb. In the latter form it nearly resembles G. Pr quimble, id
GEMMLE s. "A long-legged man" Gall. Enceyl
GEN, prep. Against. - A. S. gen, id.
GEND, (p hard), adj. Playful S. P. Repr - 1st. past a, ludificare
GENDER, s. A gender in grammar, pl genders, Lat. Vana's Rudiments.
GENYIELD GENTLE, s. V GENTLE
GENYIE s. 1 Engine of war. Menst. Bord. 2. A snapwork, or apparatus for bending a cross-bow. Rolf Pract
GENYOUGH, GINROGH, adj. Ravenous voracious. Lanarks Ayra - Gael. gionach, "hungry, keen, gluttonous, voracious," Shaw. Most probably from gion, the mouth
GENIS, s. Apparently the rack. Act Sed. - Fr. gen, id from Lat. genna.
GENYUS CHALNER. Bridal chamber. Douglas
GENT, s. 1 A very tall person, Roxb. 2 Anything very tall, Rod. V GENTY
To GENT, (p soft), v n. To spend time idly, Roxb. - Su. G. gant-as, to be sportive like children.
GENTY, (p soft), adj. 1 Neat, lumber, elegantly formed, S. Ramsay 2 Also applied to dress, as denoting that a thing is neat, has a lightness of pattern, and gives the idea of gentility, S. - Tent. gent, bedes, elegans.
GENTIL, adj. Belonging to a nation. Doug.
GENTILLY adv. Completely, Ang. Harbour
GENTLEMANLY, adj. Belonging to a gentleman's gentleness S.
GENTLEMAN s. The designation formerly given to the housekeeper in a family of distinction, S. B.
GENTLEMAN, GENTLEMAN, s. 1 Honorable rank. Doug. 2 Gentle manners. Wm. J. gentleness softness. Henslowe 4 It seems to be used as equivalent to distinction in the following phrase: "I would just as in his gentleness" Fife
GENTY, (p hard) s. 1 A deep hollow cauldron. 2 A creek or channel in the shore is called genty. Oria. - 1st. s. a. hant oblongus. V. then.
GEORDIE, s. 1 A diminutive of George, S. 2 Fellow. George a geord. Burns
GEL, GALL, GALL, GALL, (p hard), s. 1 Washed

accountments. Harbour 2 Goals, stuff 6 and gear, a law phrase, S. Ruddiman. 3 B. Minst. Bord. 4 All kind of tools for business. Ruddiman 5 Money S. Watson 1st. G. launce Dan, dyn petra, streptas armorum
GERIT, OKAREN, part adv. Provided with arms. Wallace
GERIETROCH, s. V GALLIETROCH
GERMOUNT, s. A garment. N. Wapri.
GEROT adj. Perhaps q. gerit, streaked. Olla. Saw V. Gairad
GERRACK, s. The name given to the Cock (Gadus Carbonarius, Linn.) of the first year, S. V. Seath.
GERRIT, (JERRAT, (p hard) s. A samlet. Roxb. In other parts of S. - Gael. gearr, short, from smallness of its size
GERRON, GARRON, s. A sea-trout, Ang. Menst. Bord.
GERS. GYRS, s. Grass, S. Wyndown. - A. S. gers. Belg. gers gers, id.
GERSE-CALLD Grass-COLD, s. A slight cold, catarrh affecting horses. Apr. Sura. Dumfr.
GERSY adj. (grassy, S. Douglas
GERSTOUPER, s. A grasshopper, S. B.
GERSOME, GARRSOME s. A sum paid to a landlord by a tenant, at the entry of a lease or by a new tenant to a lease or feu, S. Dunbar. - A. S. gersome, gersome, a compensation
GERSOMED, GARRSOMED, part adv. Bardenach. Gersome. Abent.
To GERSS, v. n. To eject, to cast out of office. This term is well known in the councils of borough. When a member becomes infelicitous, or disapproved, inclination to be so, the ruling party vote him out of the next election. Ths they can gersing him; turning him out to gers, or a gersing. The phrase is evidently borrowed from the custom of putting a horse to gram, when there is no immediate objection for his service
GERSS-FOLK, GISS-FOLK, s. pl. The same as Collier-folk. Abent.
GERSS-HOUSE s. A house possessed by a tenant who has no land attached to it, Ang.
GERSS MALE Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing. Act. Jam. Cone
GERSSMAN Grass-MAN s. A tenant who has land, a cottar. Spalding - Su. G. grassman, id.
GERSS-TACK, s. The lease which a grassman has. Ang.
GERT part. Caused V. Ger, Ger.
To GERT, v. n. To gurn. Wyndown
GESSING GESSING, (p hard) s. Hospitable reception. Doug. - 1st. gessing, from gess a guest. 2 Reception as a guest, without including the idea of kindness. Balloch - parting receiving of guests
To GESS, (p hard) v n. To go away clandestinely. Upp. Lanarks. Id. gess, run vehemently from
GESSERANT Spunking A Quater - Tent, gess a spunk
GESS s. Ghost. Henslowe V. Gess
GESS s. Motion of the body gessation - gess, a making of effort or commotion motion or stirring of any part of the body. - V. GESSERON s. n. Apparently to make motion perhaps J. Seath P
GESTION, s. The conduct of one who acts as an agent or a forward term. Strak
To GET, v. n. To be struck, to receive a blow,

To GET, *v. a.* To get it. 1. To be chastised ; to suffer ; to pay for it, S. 2. To be deceived ; to be taken in, S. B.

GET, GETT, GRAT, GRIT, *s.* 1. A child. *Wynntown.* 2. A contemptuous designation for a child, S. *Knos.* 3. Progeny. *Wynntown.* 4. Applied to the young of brutes. *Douglas.*—Goth. *get-a*, gignere.

GET, *s.* Jet. V. GRYT, *adj.*

GETIT, GRITIT, *part. pa.* *Inventories.*—Probably, guarded, fenced, from French *guett-er*, to ward.

GETTABLE, *adj.* Attainable, *Aberd.*

GETTWARD, *adv.* Directly towards. *Gordon's Hist.* V. GAITWARD.

GEVE, *conj.* If. *Acts Mary.* V. GIR.

GEWE, *conj.* If. V. GIR.

GEWGAW, *s.* A Jew's harp, *Roxb.* also A. *Bor.* Perhaps only a generic sort of designation, as expressive of contempt for this small musical instrument. V. TRUMP.

GEWLICK, *s.* An earwig, *Roxb.* V. GOLACH, sense 2. GEWLOCK, GEWLICK, *s.* An iron lever, *Roxb.* ; the same with *gavelock*, *q. v.*

GY, *s.* "A rope," *Gl. Antiq.* Apparently a term used by Scottish seamen. *Antiq.*

GY, *s.* A strange hobgoblin-looking fellow, *South of S.* *Ayrs.* E. *Guy.*

GY, *s.* 1. Scene ; show, *Aberd.* *Tarras.* 2. Estimation ; respect, *ibid.*

To GY, GYB, *v. a.* To guide. *K. Quair.*—O. Fr. *guider*, *id.*

GY, *s.* A guide. *Wallace.*—Hisp. *guia.*

GY, *s.* A proper name ; Guy, Earl of Warwick. *Bannatyne Poems.*

GIB, GIBBIE, (*g* hard), *s.* A gelded cat, S. *Henryson.*—Fr. *gibb-ier*, to hunt.

GIB, (*g* hard), *s.* The beak, or hooked upper lip, of a male salmon, *Ettr. For.* *Gib*, a hook. A *gibby* stick, a hooked stick.

GIB, GIBBIE. Abbreviations of the name *Gilbert*, S.

GIBB. *Rob Gibb's Contract*, a common toast in S. expressive of mere friendship.

GIBBERS, *s.* Gibberish ; nonsense, *Aberd.*

GIBBERY, *s.* Ginger-bread. *Aberd.*

GIBBLE, (*g* hard), *s.* A tool of any kind, S. ; whence *giblet*, any small iron tool, *Ang.* *Morison.*—Teut. *gaffel*, furca.

GIBBLE-GABBLE, *s.* Noisy confused talk, S. *Gl.* *Sáirr.*—Isl. *gafli*, blaterare.

To GIBBLE-GABBLE, *v. n.* To converse confusedly ; a number of persons speaking at once, S. B.

GIBLICH, RAW GIBLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* An unfledged crow, *Roxburgh.*

GIBLOAN, *s.* A muddy loan, or miry path, which is so soft that one cannot walk in it, *Ayrs.*

GIDD, *s.* A pike, *Lucius marinus.* The same as *ged*, *q. v.* *Shaw's Hist. of Moray.*

GIDDACK, *s.* The sand-eel, *Shetl.* *Ammodytes Tobianus*, *Linn.* *Edmonstone.*

GIDE, GYDE, *s.* Attire. *Wallace.*—A. S. *giwaede*, *id.*

GYDSCHIP, *s.* Guidance ; management, treatment. *Acts Ja. V.*

To GIE, *v. a.* To give, is often used as signifying to strike ; to give a blow ; as followed by the prep. *in*, *on*, or *o'er*, immediately before mentioning the part of the body or object struck ; and by *with*, before the instrument employed, S. V. GIR.

To GIE o'er, *v. n.* To stop in eating, S.

To GIE o'er, *v. a.* To gie o'er a farm, to give it up to the landlord, S.

To GIE one up his Fit, *i. e.* feet, a phrase commonly

used in *Tweedd.* as signifying to give one a smart repartee ; to answer one in such a way as to have the best of the argument ; as, "I trow I gied him up his fit."

To GIE, (*g* hard), *v. n.* To pry, *Galloway.*

GIEAN CARLINS. "A set of carlins common in the days away. They were of a prying nature ; and if they had found any one alone on Auld Halloween, they would have stuffed his mouth with *beecrawns* and *butter*." *Gall. Encycl.*

GIED, *pret.* Gave, S. *David. Seasons.*

GIELAINGER, *s.* A cheat. V. GILEYNOUR.

GIEST. A contr. of *give us it*, S. *Henryson.*

GIEZIE, *s.* "A person fond of prying into matters which concern him nothing."—Isl. *eg gae, at gae*, prospicio.

To GIE, GYB, GIFF, *v. a.* To give ; *gle*, S. *Barbour.*

GIE, GYB, GEUB, GEWE, *conj.* If. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *gau*, *id.* ; Su. G. *jef*, dubium.

GIFF-GAFF, *s.* Mutual giving, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *gif* and *gaf*, *q. I gave, he gave.*

GIFFIS, GYFFIS, *imper. v.* GIE. *Douglas.*

GIFT, *s.* A disrespectful and contemptuous term for a person, S. *Ramsay.*

To GIG, *v. n.* To make a creaking noise. V. JEGG.

GIG, *s.* Expl. "a curiosity," also "a charm," *Gl. Picken* ; probably *Ayrs.*

GIGGIE, (*g*-soft), *adj.* Brisk ; lively, *Buch.*

GIGGLE-TROT, *s.* A woman who marries when she is far advanced in life, is said to *take the giggle-trot*, S.

GYILBOYES, *s. pl.* *Inventories.* A piece of female dress ; apparently a kind of sleeves.

GYIS, GYSS, *s.* 1. A mask. *Dunbar.* 2. A dance after some particular mode. *Henryson.*—O. Fr. *gisc.*

GYKAT. *Maitland P.* Read GILLOT.

GIL, (*g* hard), *s.* 1. A cavern. *Douglas.* 2. A steep narrow glen ; a ravine, S. and W. of S. It is generally applied to a gully whose sides have resumed a verdant appearance in consequence of the grass growing, *Roxb.* 3. The bed of a mountain torrent, *Roxb.*—Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium.

GILBOW, JILLBOW, *s.* A legacy, *Dumfr.*

GILD, *s.* Clamour ; noise. A. *Hume.* *Gild of lauchin*, loud laughter, *Fife.*—Isl. *gellid*, clamor, *piel*, vocifero.

GILD, *adj.* Loud, S. B.

GILD, *adj.* 1. Strong ; well-grown. *Skene.* 2. Great. A *gild rogue*, a great wag. *Ruddiman.*—Su. G. *gild*, validus, robustus.

GILD, GILDE, *s.* A fraternity instituted for some particular purpose, S. *Stat. Gild.*—A. S. *gild*, fraternitas, sodalitium.

GILD-BROTHER, *s.* A member of the *gild*, S.

GILDEE, *s.* The whiting pout. *Stat. Acc.*

GILDEROY. The name given to a celebrated outlaw in a beautiful song, ascribed, in *Johnston's Scots Musical Museum*, to Sir Alexander Halket.

*Gilderoy was a bonny boy,
Had roses till his shune, &c.*

GILDRIE, *s.* 1. That body in a burgh which consists of the members of the *gild*, S. 2. The privilege of being a member of the *gild*.

GYLE-FAT, *s.* The vat used for fermenting wort, S. *Gyle*, *Orkn.* *Burrow Lawes.*—Teut. *ghyl*, cremor cerevisiae.

GYLE-HOUSE, *s.* A brew-house. *Lamont's Diary.*

GILEYNOUR, GILAINGER, *s.* 1. A deceiver. *Kelly.*

2. "An ill debtor." *Gl. Ramsay.*—Su. G. *gil-ia*, to deceive, *gyllnagar*, fraudes.

GYMP, JYMP, s. 1. A witty jest; a taunt, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. A quirk; a subtlety. *Henryson*.—Belg. *schimp*, a jest, a cavil.

GYMP, GIMP, JIMP, adj. 1. Slim; delicate, S. *Douglas*. 2. Short; scanty, S.—Su. G. *skamt*, short, *skamt-a*, to shorten.

GIMPLY, JIMPLY, adv. Scarcely, S.

GIN, (g hard), conj. If, S. *Sel. Ball*.

GYN, GENE, s. Engine for war. *Barb. Gynns for crakys*, great guns. *Barb.* 2. The bolt or lock of a door, S. *Ruddiman*.

GYN, s. A chasm. *Douglas*.—A. S. *gin*, hiatus.

To GYN, v. n. To begin. *K. Quair*.

GIN, prep. Against, in relation to time, *Aberd. Ang.* *Ayrs. Fife*; more commonly *gen*, S. V. *GEN*.

GINCH, adj. Corr. from *ginger-bread*. *Tar*.

GINEOUGH, adj. Voracious. V. *GENYEOUGH*.

GINGEBREAD, adj. This term is oddly used in an adjective form as expressive of affectation of dignity, S. B.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, s. A woman who sells gingerbread; or the figure of a woman made of gingerbread, S.

GINGE-BRED, s. Gingerbread, S. *Pitc.*

GINGICH, s. The designation given in South Uist to the person who takes the lead in climbing rocks for sea-fowls. *Martin*.

To GINK, (g hard), v. n. To titter; to laugh in a suppressed manner, *Aberd.*

GINK, s. The act of tittering, *ibid.*

GINKER, s. A dancer. *Watson*.—Germ. *schwinck-en*, celeriter movere.

GYNKIE, (g hard), s. A term of reproach applied to a woman; a giglet, *Renfr. Ang.*—Isl. *ginn-a*, decipere.

GINKIE, adj. Giddy; frolicsome, *Fife*.

GINKUM, (g hard), s. Inkling; hint. *Mearns*.

GINNELIN, s. The act of catching fish with the hands, *ibid.*—C. B. *genau*, denotes the jaws, *genohyl*, the mandible or jaw. [q. v.]

GINNERS, s. pl. The same with *ginnles*, *Galloway*.

GYNNYNG, s. Beginning. *Wynntown*.

To GINNLE, v. a. To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, *Roxb. Ayrs. Lanarka*. Synon. *guddle*, *Clydes. gump*, *Roxb.*

GINNLES, (g hard), s. pl. The gills of a fish, *Ayrs.*

GYNOUR, s. Engineer. *Barbour*.

GIO, (g hard), s. A deep ravine which admits the sea, *Shetl. Orkn.* This is the same with *geo*, q. v. also *goe*.

GIOLA, s. "Thin ill-curdled butter-milk," *Shetl.*

GYPE, (g hard), s. A silly person; a fool, *Aberd. Mearns*.—Isl. *geip-a*, exaggerare, effutire, *geip*, futilis exaggeratio, *nugae*.

GIPE, s. One who is greedy or avaricious. *Watson*.—Isl. *gyppa*, vorax.

GYPE, (g hard), adj. 1. Keen; ardent in any operation, *Ettr. For.* 2. Very hungry; voracious, *ibid.*

GYPELIE, adv. Quickly and eagerly; nimbly, *ibid.*

GIPES, s. An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town, *Dumfr.*

GYPIT, adj. Foolish, *Aberd. Tarras*.

GYPITNESS, s. Foolishness, *ibid.*

***GIPSEY, s.** "A young girl; a term of reproach," S. *Gl. Shirrefs*.

GIPSEY HERRING. The pilchard, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

GIPSY, s. A woman's cap, S.

GIRD, s. A very short space of time; a moment. "I'll be wi' you in a gird," "He'll do that in a gird," *Loth.*

GIRD, s. The girth of a saddle, *Perth. Fife*.—Su. G. *giord*, cingulum.

GIRD, GYRD, s. 1. A hoop, S.; also *girr*. *Minst. Bord.* 2. A stroke, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *gyrd*, Isl. *girde*, vimen.

To GIRD, v. a. To strike; with the adv. *throw*. *Douglas*.

To LET GIRD. 1. To strike. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To let fly. *Douglas*.

To GIRD, v. n. To move with expedition and force. *Barbour*.

To GIRD, v. n. To drink hard, S. B. *Forbes*.

GIRD, s. A trick. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *goer-a*, incantare, *utgiord*, magical art.

GIRDER, s. A cooper, *Loth.*

GIRDLE, s. A circular plate of malleable or cast iron, for toasting cakes over the fire, S. *Colvil*.—Su. G. *grissel*, the shovel used for the oven; from *grædd-a*, to bake.

GIRDLE. *Spacing by the girdle*, a mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties, especially for discovering who has stolen anything that is missing. The *girdle*, used for toasting cakes, is heated till it be red-hot; then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it. Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it, with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear which is the usual concomitant of guilt generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial.

GIRDSTING, GYRCHSTING, GYRTHSTING, GRIDSTING, s. Apparently a *sting* or pole for making a *gird* or hoop. *Aberd. Reg.*

GYRE-CARLING, (g hard), s. 1. Hecate, or the mother-witch of the peasants, S. *Lyndsay. Gy-carlin*, *Fife*; *Gay-carlin*, *Bord.* 2. A hobgoblin. *Bannat. Journ.* 3. A scarecrow, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *Geira*, the name of one of the Fates, and *karlinna*, an old woman.

GYRE FALCON, s. A large hawk. *Houlate*.—Germ. *geir*, a vulture, and *fulke*, a falcon.

GYREFU', adj. Fretful; ill-humoured; discontented; as, "a gyrefu' earlin," a peevish old woman, *Ayrs.*

To GIRG, JIRK, v. n. To make a creaking noise, S. *Douglas*. V. *CHIRK*.

GYRIE, (g soft), s. A stratagem; circumvention, *Selkirks*. V. *INGYRE*.

GIRKE, s. A stroke; E. *jerk*. *Z. Boyd*.—Isl. *jarke*, pes feriens.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of bodice worn by women. V. *JIRKINET*.

To GIRLE, GIRREL, v. n. 1. A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit, *Peeblesshire*. 2. To tingle; to thrill, *Selkirks*. 3. To thrill with horror, *ibid.* 4. To shudder; to shiver. Synon. *Groose, ibid.* V. *GRILL, v.*

GIRLSS, s. The same with *grilse*, q. v. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To GIRN, v. n. 1. To grin, S. *Douglas*. 2. To snarl, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To whine and cry, from ill-humour, or fretfulness in consequence of disappointment; applied to children, S. *To girn and greet*, to conjoin peevish complaints with tears; in this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children, S. 4. To gape; applied to dress, S.

GILL, *s.* A strait small glib, Roxb. *V. Gil.*
 GILL, *s.* A leech, Galloway, M'Taggart's *Encycl.*
V. Gilb.
 GILLKIM, *s.* A tool in which the iron extends the
 whole breadth of the wooden stock, used in sinking
 one part of the same piece lower than another, *S.*
 in *E.* called a *Roubet Plane*. When the iron is
 placed to a certain angle across the edge of the plane,
 it ~~is used~~ *is used* a skewed piece.
 GILLET, *s.* A light giddy girl. *V. Jillet.*
 GILBERT, *s.* A thoughtless giddy girl, *S. Brownie*
of Boddick. *V. Flynd.*
 GILLGATHERER, *s.* One who gathers leeches in
 the marshes, Galloway.
 GILL-HAY, *s.* 1. A house which cannot defend its in-
 habitants from the weather, *Ayr.* 2. A house where
 working people live in common during some job, or
 where one makes ready for himself his own victuals,
Amundale.
 GILLHEAD, *s.* A female who is not reckoned economi-
 cal, *Ayr.*
 GILLIE, *Gilly*, *s.* 1. A boy, *S. P. Repr.* 2. A youth
 who acts as a servant, page or constant attendant,
S. Rob Roy.—*Ir gilla goida*, a boy, a servant, a page.
 GILLIE, *s.* A giddy young woman. *Hogg.*
 GILLIE, *g soft*, *s.* A dimin. from *E. gill*: a measure
 of liquid, probably formed for the rhyme. *Burns.*
 GILLIKURSE, *g hard*, *s.* A cushion, generally of
 hair, formerly worn on the forehead of a female over
 whom the hair was combed, *Roxb.* The last part of
 the word is probably the same with *S. kers-hurs*, be-
 cause of the bristly texture of a cushion of this de-
 scription. The first syllable may be immediately from
goida as signifying a giddy young woman.
 GILLIE-CASHIE, *s.* That person of a chieftain's
 body guard whose business it was to carry him over
 fords. *Ellis illog.*—*As gillie signifier servant, cashie*
I suppose a compound of Gaelic cash as a foot,
and cashie wet maid. Thus it appears that *gillie-*
cashie *is* *is* merely a literal translation of this
 term. *V. Gilg.*, a boy.
 GILLIE-GAM, *s. adj.* Foolish and giddy, *S. Tennant's*
Card Beaton.
 GILLIGAPI & GILLIGACEN, *s. V. Gapes.*
 To GILLIGAWKIE, *v. n.* To spend time idly and
 foolishly. *L. d. V. Gilg.*
 GILLIEWETFOOT, *Gilliewhit*, *g hard*, *s.* 1. A
 worthless fellow who gets into debt and runs off,
both. 2. A running footman, also a ham-bad-
 dled. *Sir Walter Scott* says, "Thou I have always
 understood as the Lowland nickname for the barefoot-
 ed followers of a Highland chieftain, called by them-
 selves *Gillies*."—From *gillie*, a page, and *wet foot*.
 GILLMAW, *g soft*, *s.* A voracious person, one
 whose stomach is never easily replenished, *as* "a
 ginny *gillmae*," one who is not true in his taste, but
 deceived by a low scale, *Roxb.* The same with *gail*
man. *V. Gilg.*
 GILLON A NAILIE, *s. g.* Literally, "the lads with
 the nail." *Rob Roy.*
 GILLOT, *Gilot*, *s.* Probably a filly or young mare.
Maund P.—The word must have been by the traced
 to *P. B. gail*, *gail*, *equus*, a mare. It has been con-
 jectured that *Gilot* is retained, in a metonymy, *as* *as*
 in *B. Gillet*, the name given to a light giddy girl,
 and, indeed, *K. filly* and *C. B. fillop*, both not only
 denote a young mare, but a woman, *g.* *V. Gilg.*
 GILLOCK, *Gillock*, *s.* Plenty, wealth, *Roxb.* *V.*
Gillock.

GILL-ROCK, *s.* A ravine abounding with brushwood,
 Galloway. From *gill* and *rock*, a shrub or bush, *q. v.*
 GILL-RING, *s.* A long stick used by *Irish Gatherers*,
 which they plunge into a deep hole, for raising the
 leeches, Galloway.
 GILL-TOW, *s.* The horse leech, *Gall.*
 GILL-WHEEL, *Gill-wheeler*, *s.* 1. A cheat, *S. B.*
Shirreff. 2. To get the *gill-wheel* to be filled, *S. B.*—
Is gill-wheel, a cheat, a circumventer, and a snip, a
cheat.
 GILMIR, *V. Gilmer.*
 To GILP, *v. n.* 1. To be jerked, *both Tarras.* 2. To
 sectors used to denote what is thin, or insipid, like
Shirreff, *both*. Originally the same with *Jasp*, *q. v.*
Jasp is indeed the pronounced *ed* of *Angus* and some
 other northern dialects.
 To GILP, *g soft*, *v. n.* 1. To sport, to jerk, *Alm.*
 2. To spill, as water from a vessel not by overturn-
 ing it, but by jutting the water in motion, *both.*
 GILP, *s.* Water spilled, as described above, a flash of
 water, *both.*
 GILPY, *Gilpy*, *s.* A foolish boy, a frolicsome boy,
originally *S. Ramsay*—*A S. gip, a frolicsome, a frolicsome,*
To Gilpavage, Gilpavich, Gilpavich, Gilpavich,
age, v. n. 1. To hold a merry meeting with noise
 and riot, although without proceeding to a frolic, or
 doing corporal injury to any one. It seems gen-
 erally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use
 of food, and if an excess is made of strong drink, *S.*
 2. To raise a tumult, or to make much noise, *Roxb.*
 3. To rave about, to be noisy, to act hastily and
 without consideration, *Roxb. Belcher, v. n.* 4.
 In *Islands*, the term properly respects low intelli-
 gence.
 GILPACHER, Gilpacher, *s.* 1. A forward
 rambler, *both*, *Ayr.* 2. A wanton fellow, *S.*
Fortunes of Ayr. 3. A deprecator, *Rob Roy.*
 GILPACH, Gilpacher, *s.* 1. A tumult, a noisy
 frolic, generally denoting what takes place among
 young people, and conveying the idea of good-
 humour, *S.* 2. Great disorder, *Ayr. The English.*
 3. Confusion conjoined with destruction, as that of
 a sow, for destroying a garden, by rooting up the
 plants, *Roxburgh.*
 GILPACHING, Gilpachich, *s.* 1. Reckless and
 wasteful conduct at a merry meeting, *S. Gilpacher*
 is used in the same sense, *Fic.* The termination of
 the latter suggests some connection with *reverser*,
 robbery, *S.* 2. Used to denote degradation, *Rob*
Roy.
 GILSE, *s.* A young salmon. *V. Gilser.*
 GILT, *part v.* Been guilty. *K. Quair*—*A S. gylt-an-*
rum lacere.
 GILT, *s.* Money, *S. gylt. Watson.*—*Germ. gylt, al-*
from gylten, to pay.
 GILTY, *adj.* Guilty. *Douglas.*
 GILTY, *adj.* Guilty. *Douglas.*
 GILTIP, *adj.* Guilty, *S. O. E. "gylt"*, as a vessel
 or any other thing is, *Irish* "gylt" *gylt* was
 used in the same sense. "Gylt with gold, Deana-
tus." *Prompt Parv.*
 GYM, *adj.* Neat, spruce, *S. Douglas.*
 GYMER, GYMYN, *s.* 1. A cow that is two
 years old, *S. Compl. S.* 2. A contemptuous term
 for a woman, *S. Ferguson*. *Su. G. gymmer, v. n.*
que amel peperit.
 GYMLER, *comp. of GYM.* *Encycloped.*
 To GYMP, *g soft*, *v. n.* To gibe, to taunt, *Russell-*
man—*Is gylmp, Su. G. gylmp, to taunt.*

GYMP, JYMP, s. 1. A witty jest; a taunt, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. A quirk; a subtlety. *Henryson*.—Belg. *schimp*, a jest, a cavil.

GYMP, GIMP, JIMP, adj. 1. Slim; delicate, S. *Douglas*. 2. Short; scanty, S.—Su. G. *skamt*, short, *skacmt-a*, to shorten.

GIMPLY, JIMPLY, adv. Scarcely, S.

GIN, (g hard), conj. If, S. *Sel. Ball*.

GYN, GENE, s. Engine for war. *Barb. Gynnyys for crakys*, great guns. *Barb.* 2. The bolt or lock of a door, S. *Ruddiman*.

GYN, s. A chasm. *Douglas*.—A. S. *gin*, hiatus.

To GYN, v. n. To begin. *K. Quair*.

GIN, prep. Against, in relation to time, *Aberd. Ang.* Ayra. Fife; more commonly *gen*, S. V. *GEN*.

GINCH, adj. Corr. from *ginger-bread*. *Tar*.

GINEOUGH, adj. Voracious. V. *GENYROUGH*.

GINGEBREAD, adj. This term is oddly used in an adjective form as expressive of affectation of dignity, S. B.

GINGEBREAD-WIFE, s. A woman who sells gingerbread; or the figure of a woman made of gingerbread, S.

GINGE-BRED, s. Gingerbread, S. *Pitca*.

GINGICH, s. The designation given in South Uist to the person who takes the lead in climbing rocks for sea-fowls. *Martin*.

To GINK, (g hard), v. n. To titter; to laugh in a suppressed manner, *Aberd.*

GINK, s. The act of tittering, *ibid.*

GINKER, s. A dancer. *Watson*.—Germ. *schwinck-en*, celeriter movere.

GYNKIE, (g hard), s. A term of reproach applied to a woman; a giglet, *Benfr. Ang.*—Isl. *ginn-a*, decipere.

GINKIE, adj. Giddy; frolicsome, *Fife*.

GINKUM, (g hard), s. Inkling; hint. *Mearns*.

GINNELIN, s. The act of catching fish with the hands, *ibid.*—C. B. *genau*, denotes the jaws, *genohyl*, the mandible or jaw. [q. v.]

GINNERS, s. pl. The same with *ginnles*, *Galloway*.

GYNNYNG, s. Beginning. *Wyntown*.

To GINNLE, v. a. To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, *Roxb. Ayra. Lanarka*. Synon. *guddle*, *Clydes. gump*, *Roxb.*

GINNLES, (g hard), s. pl. The gills of a fish, *Ayra*.

GYNOUR, s. Engineer. *Barbour*.

GIO, (g hard), s. A deep ravine which admits the sea, *Shetl. Orkn.* This is the same with *geo*, q. v. also *goc*.

GIOLA, s. "Thin ill-curdled butter-milk," *Shetl.*

GYPE, (g hard), s. A silly person; a fool, *Aberd. Mearns*.—Isl. *geip-a*, exaggerare, effutire, *geip*, futilis exaggeratio, *nugae*.

GIPE, s. One who is greedy or avaricious. *Watson*.—Isl. *gypa*, vorax.

GYPE, (g hard), adj. 1. Keen; ardent in any operation, *Ettr. For.* 2. Very hungry; voracious, *ibid.*

GYPELIE, adv. Quickly and eagerly; nimbly, *ibid.*

GIPES, s. An expression of puerile invective used at school, usually against pupils who come from another town, *Dumfr.*

GYPIT, adj. Foolish, *Aberd. Tarras*.

GYPITNESS, s. Foolishness, *ibid.*

***GIPSEY, s.** "A young girl; a term of reproach," S. *Gl. Shirrefs*.

GIPSEY HERRING. The pilchard, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

GIPSY, s. A woman's cap, S.

GIRD, s. A very short space of time; a moment. "I'll be wi' you in a gird," "He'll do that in a gird," *Loth.*

GIRD, s. The girth of a saddle, *Perth. Fife*.—Su. G. *giord*, cingulum.

GIRD, GYRD, s. 1. A hoop, S.; also *girr*. *Minst. Bord.* 2. A stroke, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *gyrd*, Isl. *girde*, vimen.

To GIRD, v. a. To strike; with the adv. *throw*. *Douglas*.

To LET GIRD. 1. To strike. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To let fly. *Douglas*.

To GIRD, v. n. To move with expedition and force. *Barbour*.

To GIRD, v. n. To drink hard, S. B. *Forbes*.

GIRD, s. A trick. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *goer-a*, incantare, *utgiord*, magical art.

GIRDER, s. A cooper, *Loth.*

GIRDLE, s. A circular plate of malleable or cast iron, for toasting cakes over the fire, S. *Colvil*.—Su. G. *grissel*, the shovel used for the oven; from *graedd-a*, to bake.

GIRDLE. *Spacing by the girdle*, a mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Angus, and perhaps in other counties, especially for discovering who has stolen anything that is missing. The *girdle*, used for toasting cakes, is heated till it be red-hot; then it is laid in a dark place, with something on it. Every one in the company must go by himself, and bring away what is laid on it, with the assurance that the devil will carry off the guilty person, if he or she make the attempt. The fear which is the usual concomitant of guilt generally betrays the criminal, by the reluctance manifested to make the trial.

GIRDSTING, GYRCHSTING, GYRTHSTING, GRIDSTING, s. Apparently a *sting* or pole for making a *gird* or hoop. *Aberd. Reg.*

GYRE-CARLING, (g hard), s. 1. Hecate, or the mother-witch of the peasants, S. *Lyndsay*. *Gy-carlin*, *Fife*; *Gay-carlin*, *Bord.* 2. A hobgoblin. *Bannat. Journ.* 3. A scarecrow, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Isl. *Geira*, the name of one of the Fates, and *karlinna*, an old woman.

GYRE FALCON, s. A large hawk. *Houlate*.—Germ. *geir*, a vulture, and *fulke*, a falcon.

GYREFU', adj. Fretful; ill-humoured; discontented; as, "a gyrefu' earlin," a peevish old woman, *Ayra*.

To GIRG, JIRK, v. n. To make a creaking noise, S. *Douglas*. V. *CHIRK*.

GYRIE, (g soft), s. A stratagem; circumvention, *Selkirks*. V. *INGYRE*.

GIRKE, s. A stroke; E. *jerk*. *Z. Boyd*.—Isl. *jarke*, pes feriens.

GIRKIENET, s. A kind of bodice worn by women. V. *JIRKINET*.

To GIRLE, GIBBEL, v. n. 1. A term used to denote that affection of the teeth which is caused by acidity, as when one has eaten unripe fruit, *Peeblesshire*. 2. To tingle; to thrill, *Selkirks*. 3. To thrill with horror, *ibid.* 4. To shudder; to shiver. Synon. *Groose, ibid.* V. *GRILL, v.*

GIRLSS, s. The same with *grilse*, q. v. *Act. Dum. Conc.*

To GIRN, v. n. 1. To grin, S. *Douglas*. 2. To snarl, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To whine and cry, from ill-humour, or fretfulness in consequence of disappointment; applied to children, S. *To girn and greet*, to conjoin peevish complaints with tears; in this sense, in like manner, commonly applied to children, S. 4. To gape; applied to dress, S.

To **GIRN** *v. n.* 1 To catch by means of a *girn*. Thus hares, rabbits, &c. are taken in S. 2. To catch trout by means of a noose of hair, which being fixed to the end of a stick or rod, is cautiously brought over their heads or tails, then they are thrown out with a jerk, West of S.

GIRN, *Gyrn*, *s.* 1 A *girn*, S. *Bellenden*. 2 A snare of any kind. *Ramsay*—A S. *girn*, *Isl gine* id.

GIRN, *s.* A tent put into a wound, a seton, Bord. *Isl gine* chords.

GIRN AGAIN, *s.* A peevish, ill-humoured person. *Clydes*.

GIRNALI, **GIRNELL**, **GRAIBEL**, **GARNELL**, *s.* 1 A granary S. *Knox*. *Girnal-ryver*, the robber of a granary. *Evergreen*. 2 A large chest for holding meal, S.—Fr. *granier*, id. V. *GARNEL*.

To **GIRNAL**, *v. n.* To store up in granaries, S. *Acts Ja II*.

GIRNIE, *adj.* Peevish, S. B. V. *GIRN*, *v.*

GIRNIGO, **GIRNIGAN**, *s.* A contemptuous term for a peevish person S. *Ol Complaynt*.

GIRNIGO-GIBBIE and **GIRNIGO-DASH**, *s.* Of the same sense with *Girnigo* S. Also a peevish child.

GYRNING, *adj.* 1 *Gyrning*, S. 2 *Cradled* ill-tempered S.—*Gyrnin' gyle*, an ill-natured, peevish child S. B.

GYRNING, *s.* *Gyrning*. *Barbour*.

GIRNOT, *s.* The Gray Gurnard, vulgarly *garnet*. *Loth Statist Acc*.

GIRR, *s.* A hoop, S. The same with *Gird*. *Edin burgh*. To play at the *girr*, to play at trundle-hoop S.

GIRHAN *s.* A small boll, Dumfr. V. *GIRAN*.

GIRREBBACK, *s.* An uproar, a commotion, *pron* of *Gel-rage*, q. v.

To **GIRREL**, *v. n.* To thrill &c. V. *GIRLE*.

GYRS, *Gyrs*, *Girs*, *s.* *Gyrs*, *Angus*. V. *GERS*.

To **GIRSK**, *Girs*, *v. n.* To turn out of office before the usual and regular period of retiring, not to re-elect though it be legal, customary, and expected, S. B. V. *GIRSK*, *v.* [S. B.]

GIRSE FOUK Formerly the same with *Collar-fouk*, **GIRSE-GAWD** *adj.* *Girs-gaw'd* *lax*, a phrase applied to trees which are galled or chapt by walking barefoot among grass, S.

GIRSE MAN *s.* Formerly synonym with *Collar-man*, Aberd. V. *GIRSE MAN*.

GIRSHILL, *s.* A salmon not fully grown. *Acts Ja III*.

GIRSING, **GIRSIN** *v.* *Feeling and grazing*. 1 The place for cutting *feals* or *turfs*, and for grazing cattle. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherland*. 2 The privilege of grazing in a particular place. *ibid*.

GIRSKAIVIK, *adj.* Harebrained, *Mearns*, V. *SKAIVIK*.

GIRSIE, *s.* *Girslie*, S.

GIRSLIE, *adj.* *Grosly* S. *J Nicol*.

GIRSLIN (*at frost*) *s.* A slight frost, a thin scurf of ice S. Not as might seem at first view from *Girslie* meaning cold above but from Fr. "*grésil*", covered or hoarse, with rime," *Colgr* & *c* hoar frost.

GIRST *s.* The grain which one is bound to have ground at a mill to which one is *thirled*. *Roxb*. E. *grist*.

GIRT, *adj.* Great, large, *Ayr*, *Reafr*. *Lanarks*.

GIRT, *pret. v.* Made for *girt*, *Houlston*.

GIRTEN *s.* A *garter*. *Burd*.

GIRTH (*gyrth*) **GIRTHOL** *s.* 1 Protection. *Wall*. 2 A sanctuary. *Barlome*. 3 The privilege granted to criminals during certain holidays. *Baron Court*. 4 Metaphor in the sense of privilege. *Wynat*. 5 *Girth*

has also been explained as denoting the circle of stones which environed the ancient places of judgment.

***GIRTH** *s.* The band of a saddle, E.

To **SLIP THE GIRTH** To "tumble down, like a pack-horse a burden, when the girths give way." *Gl. Ayr-g.* South of S.

GIRTHSTING *s.* V. **GIRTHSTING**.

GIRZY, The familiar form of the name *Gracie*, from *Gracilda*. V. *Rock and Wex Pickle Tow*.

To **GYSE**, *v. n.* To disguise. V. *Gyse*.

GYSSAR, **GYSSAR**, *s.* 1 A harlequin, a term applied to those who disguise themselves about the time of New Year S. *gyssar*. *Mait P*. 2 One whose looks are disfigured by age, or otherwise S. *Journal Lond*.

GYSE, *s.* Mode, fashion. E. *guise*. *Spald*.

To **GYSEN** V. **GYSE**.

GISSARME, **GISSARME**, **GITSARME**, *s.* A handaxe, a bill. *Dung*. O. Fr. *gissarme*, halberd, from *lat gers*, hasty, *Roquet*.

GYST, *s.* Apparently, a written account of a transaction. L. B. *gest* a *historia de rebus gestis*.

GITE, *s.* A gown, *Chauc*. *Henryson*.

GYTE To *gang gte*, 1 To act extravagantly, S. *Wile* S. B. *lath*. *Ramsay*. 2 To be enraged, S. 3 To be outrageously set on a thing, *giddy*, *Gl Picken*, S. O. *Isl gait* and *lactari*.

GYTE, *s.* *Rendered*, a goat, S. B. *Nisner*.

GYTE, **GYTLING**, *s.* Applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child, as, "a noisy *gyte*," *Aug Wile*. V. *GYT*.

GITHERN *Douglas*, V. **GITHERN**.

GYTHORN, *s.* A guitar. *Houlston*—Fr. *githorn*, from *lat cathara*.

GITIE, *adj.* *Shrugging* as *agate*. *Watson*.

GYTLIN, *adj.* *hxyd* "becoming to the saddle-rum." *Gl Buchan*, *Tartan*.

GITTER, *s.* *Mire*, *Dumfr*. V. *GITTER*.

*To **GIVE**, *v. n.* To yield to give way, as, "the frost gives" a phrase expressive of a change in the morning, from frost to open weather S. *Angus*. *T. pacapora*.

GIZZ, *s.* Face, countenance, a cant term. *Aberd*.

To **GIZZEN** *v. n.* To become leaky from drought, V. *GEVAT*.

GIZZEN (*g hard*), *adj.* 1 To *gang gissen* to break out into chinks from want of moisture, a term applied to casks &c. S. B. 2 Figuratively transferred to topers, when drunk as withheld. *Tartan*.

GIZZEN, *s.* *Childbed*. V. *GIZZEN* and *GYZEN*.

To **GLABBER**, **GLABBER**, *v. n.* 1 To speak indistinctly, S. 2 To chatter, to talk idly, *Roxb*. *Dumfr*—*Gael glabair*, a babbler.

GLACK, *s.* 1 A defile between mountains, *Pertuis*, *Aug*. *Mint*. *Burd*. 2 A ravine in a mountain. *Pop Ball*. 3 An opening in a wood, where the wind comes with force, *Pertuis*. 4 The part of a tree where a bough branches out. *Gl Pop Ball*. 5 That part of the hand between the thumb and fingers, *Rud*—*Gael glac* a narrow glen, place, a table.

GLACK, *s.* 1 A handful or small portion, *Aug*. *Roxb*. 2 As much grain as a reaper holds in his hand. *Aug*. 3, A snatch, a slight request, *Aug*. *Gael*, *glac*, a handful.

To **GLACK ONE'S MILEN** To put money into one's hand, S. B. *Journal Lond*—*Gael glac-m* to receive.

GLAD GLADE GLAD GLAD, *adj.* 1 Smooth, easy in motion S. *Roddman*. 2 Slippery *glid* *ice*, S. B.

3 Applied to one who is not to be trusted, S. B.—A S. *glid*, Belg. *glad*, Su G. *glatt*, lubricious.

GLADDERIT, *part. pa.* Besmeared. *Dunbar*.—*Teut. kladder-en*, to bedaub.

GLAFF, *s.* A sudden blast; as, "a *glaff* o' wind;" a puff; a slight and sudden blast, Upper Clydes. *Loth. Border*.

GLAID, *s.* The kite. *V. GLED*.

GLAIK, **GLAIKE**, *s.* 1. A glance of the eye, *Ayrs*. 2. A reflected gleam or glance in general, *Ayrs*. Hence, *To cast the glaiks* on one; to make the reflection fall on one, *S.* 3. A prism, or anything that produces reflection. *Adamson*. 4. A transient ray; a passing gleam, *Ayrs. The Entail*. 5. A deception; a trick. *Lyndsay. To Fling the Glaike* in one's een; to deceive, to impose on one, *S.* *To get the Glaike*, to be gulled or cheated, *S. B. Leg. St. Androis. To hunt the Glaike*, to pursue with perpetual disappointment. *Colvill. To play the Glaike* with one; to gull; to cheat. *Lyndsay*. 6. The act of jilting. *To gie the Glaike*, to jilt one, *S. Herd*. 7. A giddy and frivolous person. *Chr. Kirk*. 8. Used as a term of reproach for a woman, expressive of folly or light-headedness, *S.* 9. A bat, *Loth.*—*A. S. glig*, ludibrium. 10. *Glaike*, *pl.* A puzzle game, consisting in first taking a number of rings off one of a large size, and then replacing them, *Roxb. Mearns*. 11. A toy for children, composed of several pieces of wood which have the appearance of falling asunder, but are retained in their places by strings, *Roxb.*

To GLAIK, **GLAIKE**, *v. n.* To spend time idly or playfully, *S. Burel*.

GLAIKIE, **GLACKIE**, *adj.* Expl. "pleasant; charming; enchanting," *Ayrs*.—Allied, perhaps, to *Teut. glück-en*, nitere.

GLAIKING, *s.* Folly. *Dunbar*.

GLAIKIT, **GLAKYT**, *part. adj.* 1. Light; giddy, *S. Compl. S.* 2. Foolish; rash. *Wallace*. 3. Giddy; including the idea of coquetry, *S. Lyndsay*. 4. Stupid. *Syn.* with *doitit*, *Roxb.*

GLAIKITNESS, *s.* Giddiness; levity, *S.*

GLAIKRIE, **GLAIKERY**, *s.* Lightheadedness; giddiness, *Perths. Nicol Burne*.

GLAYMORE, *s.* A two-handed sword, *Boswell*. 2. the common broad-sword, *claymore*, *S. Boswell*.—*Gael. claidhamh*, a sword, *more*, great.

GLAIR-HOLE, *s.* A mire, *Tweedd.* from *Glawr*, *q. v.* *Synon. Champ*.

GLAIRIE-FLAIRIES, *s. pl.* Gaudy trappings, *Ang.*

GLAIRY-FLAIRY, *adj.* Gaudy; showy, *S. B.—E. glare*, and *flare*.

GLAISE, *s.* A *glaise* o' the ingle, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire, *Selkirks. V. GLOSE*.

To GLAISTER, *v. n.* *V. GLASTER*, *v.*

GLAISTER, *s.* A thin covering; as, of snow or ice. "There's a *glaiaster* o' ice the day." *Ettr. For.*; *Glister*, *Berwicks*.—This term is evidently the same with *Isl. glaestr*, pruina, vel nive albicans.

GLAISTERIE, *adj.* 1. A *glaiasterie* day, one on which snow falls and melts, *ibid.* 2. Miry, *Upp. Clydes*.

GLAIZIE, *adj.* Glittering; glossy, *S. Burns*.

GLAMACK, *s.* A grasp, *Aberd. V. GLAMMACH*.

GLAMER, *s.* Noise. *Diallog.*—*Isl. glamr-a*, strepitum edere.

GLAMER, **GLAMOUR**, *s.* The supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects differently from what they really are. Hence, *To cast glamer* o'er one, to cause deception of sight, *S. Ritson*.—*Isl. glam*, glaucoma in oculis gestans, fascinatibus oculis.

GLAMERIE, **GLAUMERIE**, **GLAMMERIE**, *s.* The same with *Glammer*, *Glamour*, *Ayrs*.

GLAMMACH, *s.* A snatch; an eager grasp, *Ang.* 2. A mouthful, *Ang. Glam, glammie*, *S. A.—Gael. glaimm*, a gobbet, *glamham*, to catch at greedily. *V. GLAMACK*.

GLAMMIS, **GLAUMS**, *s. pl.* 1. Pincers. *Inventories*. 2. "Glaums, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding." *Gall. Encycl.*—This is evidently the same with *Clams*, *id. q. v.*

GLAMOUIT, *part. adj.* Fascinated. *Evergreen*.

GLAMOUR-GIFT, *s.* The power of enchantment; metaph. applied to female fascinations. *Picken*.

GLAMOUR-MIGHT, *s.* Power of enchantment. *Lay Last Minstrel*.

To GLAMP, *v. n.* 1. To grasp ineffectually, *S. B. Ross*. 2. To endeavour to lay hold of anything beyond one's reach, *S. B.* 3. To strain one's self to catch at anything. 4. It is used as signifying simply to grope in the dark, *Aberd. Mearns. Ang.* This is viewed as the primary sense.

GLAMP, *s.* A sprain, *Ang.*

GLAMPIT, *part. pa.* Sprained.

GLAMROUS, *adj.* Noisy. *Wallace*.

GLANCING-GLASS, *s.* A glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object. The term is metaph. applied to a minister of the gospel, who makes a great show, without possessing solidity. *Walker's Remarkable Passages*.

GLANT, *pret.* Literally, shone; from *Glent*, *Glint. Tarras*.

GLAR, **GLAUR**, *s.* 1. Mud; mire, *S. Bellend*. 2. Any glutinous substance. *Compl. S.—Fr. glaire*, the white of an egg.

GLASCHAVE, *adj.* Perhaps, voracious. *Dunbar*.—*Su. G. glupsk*, *id.*

GLASENIT, **GLASENED**, *pret.* Glazed, supplied with glass. *Addic. Scot. Cron.*—*Teut. glasen*, vitreus.

GLASGOW MAGISTRATE, *s.* A red herring, *S. A.*

GLASHIE, *adj.* *Hudson*. "Quære, *glassy*?" *Sir W. Scott*.

GLASHTROCH, *adj.* A term expressive of continued rain, and the concomitant dirtiness of the roads, *Ayrs*.

GLASINWRIGHT, **GLASYNWRYCHT**, *s.* The old term in *S.* for a glazier. *Acts Cha. I.*

To GLASS-CHACK, *v. a.* *To glass-chack* a window, to plane down the outer part of a sash, to fit it for receiving the glass, *S.*

GLASSES, *s. pl.* Spectacles, for assisting the sight, *S.*

GLASSOCK, *s.* The Coal-fish, *Sutherland. Statist. Acc.* In the Hebrides, *cuddies*; in Orkney, *cooths*; in Shetland, *piltcocks*. *Neill's List of Fishes*.

To GLASTER, *v. n.* 1. To bark; to bawl, *Rudd. Gl. Shirr. glaiaster*. 2. To boast. *Douglas*.—*Fr. glast-ir*, to bark; *Su. G. glafs-a*, *id.*; also to speak foolishly. 3. To babble; *pron. glaiaster*, *Clydes*.

GLASTERER, *s.* A boaster. *Calderwood*.

GLASTRIOUS, *adj.* Apparently, contentious; or, perhaps, expressive of the temper of a braggadocio. *H. Blyd's Cont.*

GLATTON, *s.* A handful, *Clydes. Synon.* with *Glack*, *q. v.*

GLAUD, *s.* The name of a man. *Gentle Shepherd*. Apparently for *Claude* or *Claudius*.

To GLAUM, *v. n.* 1. To grope, especially in the dark, *S.* 2. To grasp at anything; generally denoting a feeble and ineffectual attempt, *S. Burns*. 3. "To take hold of a woman indecorously." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs*.—*Su. G. taga i glims*, errare in capiendis, frustrari. *V. GLAUMP*, *v.*

GLIBBER-GLABBER, *s.* Frivolous and confused talk, Fife; *synon.* *lig-lag*; *E. gibble-gabble.*

GLIB-GABBET, *adj.* Having a glib tongue, *S. Burns.*

GLID, *adj.* Slippery. *V. GLAD.*

GLYDE, *s.* A sort of road; or, perhaps, more properly an opening, *Aberd.*

GLYDE, *s.* An old horse, *Aberd. Gloyd*, *id.* *Mearns. Banffs. V. GLOYD.*

GLIDE-AVER, *s.* An old horse or mare, South of *S. Hogg. V. GLEVD, GLIDE.*

To GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, *v. n.* To be seized with sudden fear, *S. Journal Lond.*

To GLIFF, *v. a.* To affright; to alarm, *S. A. It glift him, Loth. Gluft, id. Calthn.*

GLIFF, GLOFF, GLUFF, *s.* 1. A sudden fear, *Loth. Ramsay.* 2. The shock felt in plunging into water, *S. B. Ross.* 3. Glow; uneasy sensation of heat, *Ang.*

GLIFF, *s.* 1. A transient view, *S.* 2. A moment, *S. Guy Mann.* 3. A short sleep, *Dumfr.*

GLIFFIE, GLIFFY, *s.* A moment, *S.*; a diminutive from *Gliff.*

GLIFFIN, *s.* 1. A surprise, *Ayr. Picken.* 2. A sudden glow of heat, *Ayr. Gl. Picken.*

To GLIFFIN, *v. n.* To open the eyes at intervals, in awaking from a disturbed sleep. *Barbour. V. GLEVIN.*

GLIFRING, *s.* A feeble attempt; as to grasp at anything; apparently *synon.* with *Glaum.* *Rollack on 1st Thca.*

GLIM, *s.* The venereal disease, *Ayr.*

GLIM, *s.* An ineffectual attempt to lay hold of an object, *Aberd. Shirrefs.*

To GIE one the GLIM. To give one the slip; to disappoint one, *Aberd.*

GLIM, *adj.* Blind, *Aberd.—Isl. glam, visu hebes.*

To GLIME, *v. n.* 1. To look askance or askint, *Roxb.* 2. To cast a glance on; used in a general sense, *Selkirks. Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 3. To view impertinently with a stolen side look, continued for some time, *Upp. Lanarks.*

GLIME, *s.* An indiscreet look directed sideways towards an object for some time.

GLIM-GLAM, *s.* 1. Blind-man's buff, *Aberd.* 2. I am told that, in Angus, this word is used to denote a sly look or wink; but my information is not quite satisfactory. *V. GRAUM.*

To GLIMMER, *v. n.* To blink; to wink, *S.*

GLIMMER, *s.* Mica of mineralogists, *Loth. V. SHEEPS-SILLER.*

GLIMMIE, *s.* The person who is blindfolded in the sport of Blind-man's buff, *Aberd. Dimin. of glim.*

To GLINK, *v. n.* To look obliquely; to cast a glance to one side, *Ayr.*

GLINK, *s.* A side-look, *ibid.*

To GLINK, *v. a.* 1. To jilt, *Border; Blink, synon. Fife.* 2. To look askance on; or as expressive of the transient character of such affection, as it may be compared to a fleeting glance. In this sense a jilt is said to *gie* one the *glinks.*

To GLINT, *v. n.* To glance, &c. *V. GLINT, v.*

GLISK, *s.* 1. A glance of light; a transient ray, *Dumfr.* 2. A transient view, *S. J. Nicol.* 3. It is sometimes used to denote a light affection in any way; as, "A *glisk* o' cauld," a slight cold, *Fife.—Isl. glis, nitor.*

GLISNYT, GLISINT, pret. Blinked, like one newly awakened. *Douglas.—A. S. glim-tan, coruscare.*

To GLISS, *v. n.* 1. To shine; to glisten. *Hardyknute.*

2. To cast a glance with the eyes. *Sir Gawen.—Germ. gleiss-en, fulgere.*

GLYSSORT. Probably, grilseas, *i. e.* a young salmon. *Keith's Hist.*

GLISTER, *s.* Lustre. *Knox.—Su. G. glistra, scintilla.*

GLIT, *s.* 1. Tough phlegm, *S.* 2. Ooze in the bed of a river, *S.—Isl. glat, glaet-a, humor.*

GLITTIE, *adj.* Having a very smooth surface; often applied to that which has become so smooth that it will not sharpen edge tools, *Roxb.—Su. G. glatt, lubricus.*

GLITTIE, *adj.* Oozy; slimy, *S. Hogg.*

GLITTILIE, *adv.* "In the manner of ooze." *Clydes.*

GLITTINESS, *s.* Ooziness, *Clydes. [Aberd.]*

GLOAM. *It gloams*, *v. imp.*; twilight comes on,

GLOAMD, *s.* The evening twilight, *Loth.*; *synon.* with *Gloamin.* This appears to be the same with *Gloam't*, *q. v.*

GLOAMIN, GLOWING, *s.* Evening; twilight, *S. A. Hume.—A. S. glomung, id.*

GLOAMIN, *adj.* Belonging to the evening twilight, *S. Blackw. Mag.*

GLOAMING-FA', *s.* The fall of evening, South of *S.*

GLOAMIN-SHOT, *s.* A twilight interval which workmen within doors take before using lights, *S. Burns.*

GLOAMIN-STAR, *s.* The evening-star, *Loth.*

GLOAM'T, *part. adj.* In the state of twilight. *St. Patrick.*

GLOAN, *s.* Substance; strength; as, "It has nae *gloan*," it has no substance, *Aberd.*

To GLOCK, *v. a.* To gulp, including the idea of sound, *Ang. Wacht, synon.—Teut. klock-en, sonitum reddere, qualem angusti oris vasculum solet.*

GLOCK, *s.* A gulp, *Ang.*

To GLOCKEN, *v. a.* To astound, *Dumfr.*

GLOCKEN, GLOCKENIN', *s.* 1. "A start, from a fright." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. An unexpected disaster, *Dumfr.*

GLOFF, *s.* A sudden fright, *S. V. GLIFF.*

To GLOFF, GLIFF, *v. n.* 1. To feel a sudden shock in consequence of plunging into water, or perhaps to shudder from the shock, *S. B. Ross.* 2. To take fright; to be seized with a panic, *S. B.*

GLOFF, *s.* 1. A sudden, partial, and transitory change of the atmosphere surrounding a person, caused by a change in the undulation. *Ettr. For.* 2. The sensation produced by this change; as, "I fand a great *gloff* o' heat," *S.* 3. It is also applied to darkness, when occasionally it appears denser to the eye than in other parts of the atmosphere, *Ettr. For.*

To GLOFF, *v. n.* To take unsound sleep, *Fife.*

GLOFF, *s.* Unquiet or disturbed sleep, *ib. [ibid.]*

GLOFFIN, *s.* Unquiet sleep of very short duration,

GLOG, *adj.* Black; dark; having the appearance of depth; as, "That is a *glog* hole," *Roxb. Perhaps Dan. plug, a hole.*

GLOG, *adj.* Slow. *Glog-rinnin water*, a river that runs slowly, *Perths.—Gael. glog, a soft lump, gliogar, slowness.*

To GLOG owre, *v. a.* To swallow hastily; to gulp down, *Aberd.*

GLOG, *s.* A hasty draught, *ibid. V. GLOCK.*

GLOGGIE, *adj.* Dark and hazy; misty; applied to the state of the atmosphere, *Loth.*

GLOY, *s.* 1. The withered blades stripped off from straw, *S. B. Douglas.* 2. Oaten straw, *Orkn.* 3. A hasty thrashing, so as only to beat out the best grains, *Clydes.—Fr. gluy, Holl. gluye, stramen arundinaceum*

To GLUNSH, *v. n.* 1. To pout, *S.*; *glumsh*, *Fife*. *Burns*. 2. To be in a dogged humour, *Roxb.*—*Isl.* *glenska*, *jocus*, *mordax*.

GLUNSH, *s.* 1. A sour look, *S.* *Burns*. 2. A fit of doggedness, *Roxb.*

GLUNSH, GLUNCH, *adj.* Having a sour or discontented look, *Loth.* South of *S.* *Antiquary*.

GLUNSHYE, GLUNCHYE, *adj.* 1. Morose; in bad humour, *Selkirk*. *Hogg*. 2. Dogged, *Roxb.* *Wint.* *Even. Tales*.

To GLUNT, *v. n.* To emit sparks, *Ang.* *V. GLUNT*.

To GLUNT, *v. n.* To pout; to look sour, *Perth*. *Fife*. In *Fife* it is used with greater emphasis than *Glout*. To *glunt* at one, to look at one with displeasure, *Roxb.* *Fife*.

GLUNTER, *s.* One who has a morose or sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *s.* A sour look, *ibid.*

GLUNTIE, *adj.* Tall, meagre, and haggard, *Roxb.*

GLUNTIE, *s.* An emaciated woman, *ibid.*

GLUNTOCH, *s.* A stupid fellow, *Roxb.* Evidently from the same origin with *Glundie*.

GLUPE, *s.* A great chasm or cavern, *Caithn.* *Stat.* *Acc.*—*Isl.* *gluif-r*, hiatus, per quem precipitantur flumina.

GLUSH, *s.* Any thing in the state of a pulp; snow when beginning to melt, *S.* *V. SLUSCH*.

GLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The road's awfu' *glushie*," *Ang.* *Synon.* *Slushie*, *S.*

GLUTHER, *s.* A rising-or-filling of the throat; a gurgling sound in it, as of one drowning; caused by grief, or otherwise, preventing distinct articulation; as, "A *gluther* cam into his throat, and hindered him frae speaking," *Roxb.* *Guller*, *synon.* *Perils of Man*. *V. GLUDDER*, *s.*

To GLUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To be affected in the way described above; to make a noise in the throat, as a person drowning, *ibid.* 2. To swallow food voraciously and ungracefully, so as to make a noise with the throat, *S.* *Synon.* *Slubber*.—In this sense it approaches nearly to *O. Fr.* *gloutoy-er*, manger goulument; *Lat.* *glutire*. *V. GLUDDER*, *v.*

GLUTHER, *s.* The ungraceful noise made in swallowing, *S.*

GLUTS, *s. pl.* 1. Two wedges used in tempering the plough. The end of the beam being moveable in the stilt into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it, *Clydes*. 2. The same name is given to the wedges used in tightening the hooding of a flail, *ibid.*

GLUTTRÉ, *s.* Gluttony. *Wallace*.

GNAFF, *s.* Any small or stunted object, *Loth.* *Neffit*, *neffit*, *q. v.* is nearly allied; but properly applied to persons. *Saxon and Gael*.

To GNAP, *v. n.* To chirp. *Palice-Hon.*—*Tent.* *knapp-en*, *crepitare*.

To GNAP, *v. a.* To eat, *S. B.* *V. GNYP*.

GNAP, *s.* A bite, *S. B.* *Ross*.

To GNAP, *v. n.* 1. To attempt, *S. B.* *Gl. Shirr*. 2. To bite at. *Melville's M. S.*

GNAP, *s.* The act of attempting to speak after the English manner; the act of clipping words, *S. B.* *V. KNAP*, *KNOP*, *v. n.*

GNAPING, *part. pr.* Expressive of eagerness. *Ross*.—*Isl.* *gnap-a*, intentus intueri.

GNARR, *s.* A hard knot in wood, *S.*—*Tent.* *knorra*, *id.*

To GNAT, *v. a.* 1. To gnaw, *Ang.* 2. To grind the teeth, *Ang.*—*Isl.* *gnat-a*, collidi.

GNAT, *s.* A bite; a snap, *Ang.*

GNAW, *s.* A slight, partial thaw, *Aberd.* Perhaps a metaph. use of the term, as signifying to nibble, *q. only* a nibbling at the frost.

GNECK, *s.* A notch, as in a stick, *Moray*.—*Su. G.* *nocka*, *crena*, *incisura*; *E.* *Nick*.

GNEEP, GNEIP, *s.* A foolish fellow; a booby; a ninny; as, *Ye blind gneep*, *Aberd.*

GNEIGIE, *adj.* Sharp-witted, *Morays*. *Pop. Ball.* *V. KNACKY*.

To GNEISLE, *v. a.* To gnaw, *Aberd.*—*Su. G.* *gnisl-a*, stridere, stridulum sonare.

GNEW, *pret.* of the *v.* to gnaw. *Ross's H.*

GNIB, *adj.* 1. Clever in motion or action, *S. B.* *Ross*. 2. Light-fingered, *S. B.*—*Su. G.* *knappe*, citus, *knapphaendig*, qui manu promptus est; *Dan.* *knibe*, arcte tenere.

To GNIDGE, *v. a.* 1. To press; to squeeze, *S.* *Poems Buch. Dial.* 2. To *knidge* off, to rub off, *S. B.* *Ross*.—*Isl.* *knos-a*, to thrust; *Teut.* *knuds-en*, to beat.

To GNYP, GNIP, GNAP, *v. a.* 1. To crop; to gnaw. *Douglas*. 2. To eat, *S. B.*—*Germ.* *knipp-en*, *Isl.* *knyp-a*, vellere.

GNIPPER FOR GNOPPER. An alliterative phrase used to express the sound made by a mill in grinding. *Pop. Ball.*—*Su. G.* *knapp-a*, to knap.

To GNOW, *v. a.* To gnaw. *Reasoning betwix Crosraguell and J. Knox*.

GO, *s.* A person is said to be upon *go* who is stirring about, and making a fuss. A thing is said to be upon *go*, when much in use, *Aberd.*

GO of the year. The latter part of it, when the day becomes very short, *S.*

GOADLOUP, *s.* The gantelope, a military punishment. *Wodrow*.—*Sw.* *gatulopp*, *id.*

GOAFISH, *adj.* Stupid, foolish, *Gall.* *V. Gorr*, *Gurr*, *Gorus*, and *Gow*.

GOAK, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, *Berwicks*; a sort of oath, *Goak me!*

To GOAM, GOME, *v. a.* 1. To pay attention to; to own; to care for. It is generally used in a negative form; as, "He never *goam't* me;" he took no notice of me; he looked as if he did not know me. In the same sense, a ewe is said not to *goam* a strange lamb, *Roxb.* 2. Applied to one so oppressed with sickness as not to take notice of any object, *ibid.*

To GOAM, *v. n.* To gaze about wildly; applied either to man or beast, *Loth.*; *syn.* *Goave*.

To GOAN, *v. n.* To lounge, *Aberd.*

GOAN, *s.* A wooden dish for meat, *Loth.* *Ramsay*.—*Isl.* *gogn*, utensilia familiaria.

GOARE, *s.* A hurt; a wound. *Bp. Forbes*.—*C. B.* *gor*, pus.

GOAT, *s.* 1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters, *Ang.* 2. A small trench. *Wedderb. Vocab.*—*Isl.* *gicota*, caverna terrae, *gat*, foramen.

To GOAT, *v. a.* To drive into a trench; a term formerly, at least, used at golf. *V. the s.*

GOAT-CHAFER, *s.* *Cerambyx ædilis*. *Sibbald*.

GOAVE, *s.* A broad vacant stare, *Roxb.* *V. Goir*, *v.*

To GOAVE, *v. n.* *Roxb.* *V. Goir*.

GOB, *s.* 1. The mouth. *Chr. Kirk*. 2. The stomach, *S.* *gebbie*. *Maill. P.*—*Gael.* *gob*, the bill.

GOBICH, *s.* The goby, a fish. *Stat. Acc.*

GOCK, GOCKIE, *s.* A deep wooden dish, *Aberd.*; probably from a common origin with *Cog*, *Coag*, *q. v.*

GOCKMIN, GOKMAN, *s.* A sentinel. *Martin*.—*Gael.* *gockdman*, a watchman.

GODBAIRNE, *s.* Godchild. *Lyndsay*.—*A. S.* *god-bearn*, puer lustricus.

GODDERLITCH *adj.* Slutish, Aberd., apparently the same with *Gotherlitch*, *q. v.*

GODRATE, *ad.* Cool, deliberate, Gall.

GODRATELIE, *adv.* Coolly, cold. Probably from A. S. *god*, hails or as signifying *Deus* a *rad*, consider.

GODSEND, *s.* 1 Any vessel which comes to one unexpectedly to a time of necessity. *q. v.* what has been sent immediately by God, *S.* The Pirate. 2 The term used in the Orkney and Shetland islands, to denote the wreck which is driven ashore by the waves. The Pirate.

GOE GIE, *s.* A creek, Neill. *V.* Goe.

GOFF, *nois.* Gieff, Gower, Giewer, Gow, *s.* Aberd. Reg. It would appear that this term, which assumes so many forms, properly denotes the jugs or jellies. Perhaps from C. B. *goffyn*, *gryn*, a fetter, a gyve, a manacle a shackle. Hence E. *gyve*. *V.* GOWIEA.

GOFF, *s.* A fool, Roxb. — A. Bor. *goff*, a foolish clown. North. Gorse. *V.* Gier, Govers, and GOWIEA.

To **GOFFER**, *v. a.* To ficker. *V.* GOWHERD.

GOG, *s.* The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits. *Fish and Fish* Ac. Roxb. Loth.

GOGAR, *s.* Whey boiled with a little oatmeal, and used as food. Roxb. Turned in *Fife* *Widdies*.

GOGAR WORM. A worm of a secreted form or species. *q. v.* *Neris*, Lat. *q.*, used for bait in fishing, different from the *lug* *Fife*. Apparently a Scandinavian term — *Isl.* *gogur*, one is *terreus piscatorum*, *q.* the hook-worm.

To **GOGGE**, *v. a.* To blindfold. *Z.* Hayd.

GOGGLE, *adj.* Elegantly dressed, *Fife*.

GOGGLE, *s. pl.* Binds for horses, *S.*

GUGLET, *s.* A small pot with a long handle, Moray. Shall we view this as corr. from E. *gullet*?

GOLAMS, *s. pl.* Apparently synon. with *hames*. *Hopes Minor Practicks*. *V.* HODAMS.

To **GOLARVEST**, *to harvest*, *s.* The fall, when the season declines, or is about to go away, including the time from the beginning of the crop till the commencement of winter. *S.* Northern Antiq.

To **GOY**, *to goy*, *v. a.* To allure to seduce, to decoy, Aberd.

To **GOY**, *Gora, Gora, Goyar, Goyr, v. n.* 1 To stare, to gaze; to look with a staring eye, *S.* Gower. A. Bor. *Long*. 2 To investigate. *Long*. 3 To look steadily, holding up the face, *S.* B. Burns. 4. To draw up the head, twisting it from side to side. *S.* 5 *Goyre* is expl. "to gaze with fear," *Gall. Encycl.* 6 To haunt, to play the coquette, *S.* — *German* *goffen*, adventure, *Sw.* *goffa*, avide intueri, *Isl.* *goffa*, circum-pere.

GOY-BAW, *s.* A ball for playing at golf. Aberd. Reg.

GOYF, *s.* A game. *V.* Goyr.

GOYIT, *adj.* Silly, foolish. Aberd. Probably the past part. of *Goy*, to stare. This term also appears with the prefix *Bray-* *q. v.*

GOYLER, *s.* Supposed to be the *Leucis Parasiticus* or Arctic Gull — *Isl.* *godyler*, or *godyler*. *Martin's Western Isl.*

GOIT, *s.* A young unfledged bird, Gall.

GOLOCH, *s.* 1 The generic name for a beetle, Ang. 2 The earwig, Loth. — *Isl.* *forchar-golach*, *Isl.* *V.* GLOCH.

GO-LAIGH, *Go-Laigh*, *s.* A low short-legged hen, also a woman of a similar shape, *S. B.* From *v.* *go*, and *laigh*, low.

GOLBEL, *s.* A yell or loud cry. *S.* — *Isl.* *gaul*, *boatus*. A. S. *galdor*, incantatio.

GOLDFOOLYIE, *s.* Leaf-gold. *S.* *V.* FOLIE.

GOLDIE, *Goudie, Goudie, s.* A vulgar or boyish term used to denote the Goldfinch, *S.*, abbreviated from *Goldfinch*. *q. v.*

GOLDING, *s.* A species of wild fowl. *Acts* *Ja* *11*.

GOLDSPINK, *s.* The Goldfinch, *S.* *Goldspink* *Lynsay*.

GULES, *Gules, s. pl.* The corn margold, *Murea*. *V.* GULDE, Gool.

To **GOLF**, *v. n.* To move forward with violence. *Colkellie Sow*.

GOLF, *Goff, Goff, s.* 1 A game in Scotland in which hooked clubs are used for striking a ball very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. He who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes is the winner. *Acts* *Ja* *17*. The first mention of this game that I have met with is in Aberd. Reg. A. 1838. 2 *Golf* a stroke. *H.* A. Nicol. *Belg. kolf*, a club for striking in a game called.

GOLF BAW, *s.* The ball struck in the game of golf, *S.* *Teal kolf-bat* *pila clavaria*. *V.* GOLF BAW.

GOLFER, *Gowfer, s.* A player at golf, *S.* *Alpenny*.

GOLINGER, *s.* A contemptuous term, *Dumfr.* *Isl.* *golinger* *mechbrae*. *V.* GOWING.

GOLINIE, *s.* Apparently a subterfuge. *Colkell* *V.* preceding word.

GOLK, *s.* *Clavus*. *V.* GOLF.

GOLKALITEK, *s.* Some kind of disease. *Roull.* — *German* *knecken* *evomere*, and A. S. *gola* *hla*.

To **GOLLAR**, *Gollan, v. n.* 1 To emit a gurgling sound, *Roxb.* *Hogg*. 2 To speak in a loud, passionate, thick, and inarticulate manner. It is frequently applied to dogs, when, in challenging suspicious persons, they bark in a thick and violent manner. *Roxb.* Most probably the same with the *v.* *Guller* *q. v.*

GOLLERING, *s.* A gurgling sound as that emitted by an animal in the state of strangulation, *Roxb.* *V.* GOLLER.

GOLLIE, *s.* The act of bawling, *Dumfr.* Evidently from the same origin with *Goll*, *v. q. v.*

To **GOLLIES**, *v. n.* To scold, *Ayr.* This is evidently a provincial variety of *Gallye* *Gallie*, or of *Goll*, both having the same signification.

GOLLIMER, *s.* One who eats greedily. *Terriola* — *Fr.* *gouille*, the throat, and *mere*, more, entire, *q.* "all throat."

GOLOSHIN, *s.* A stupid fellow, a ninny, *South of S.* synon. *Samf*.

GOME, *Gym, s.* A man sometimes a brave man, *Roxb.* *Wallace*, — *Moer*, *G. guma*, *v. r.* A. S. *goma*, *v. r.* *gumla*.

GOME-GRATHE, *s.* Furniture for war. *Sir Gower*.

GOMER, *adj.* A term formerly used about Crawford Muir, in relation to the chase. *She was Gomer* but whether spoken of the gun or the hare is uncertain.

GOMERIL, *Gomail, adj.* Foolish, nonsensical, *South of S.* *Fife*. *Hogg's Brownie*.

GOMY, *s.* A fool, or one who wishes to seem so. *Gall. Encycl.* *V.* GOMERIL and GOMERIL, *q.*

GOMRELL, *Gomrall, s.* A stupid fellow, *S.* *Ramsay* — *Fr.* *gompere*, one who minds nothing but his body. *Isl.* *gomer-a*, *hinter* *factare*.

GOMYEL, *s.* 1 A large, ill-shaped person, *Roxb.* 2 A stupid fellow, *ibid.*, synon. *Gomrell*. A *Scott.* *Phon.*

GONKED *part. pa.* "Cheated." *Gall. Encycl.* *V.*

GONTERNICKER, *s.* Expl. "Gunderer," *Roxb.*

GONTERNICKLES, *interj.* An exclamation, *ibid.*

GONTERNS, *Gontrens*, *interj.* A term expressive of joyous admiration, *ibid.*

GONTRUM-NIDDLES. An expression of the same kind, *ibid.*

GOO, *Gu'*, *s.* A gull; merely the Scottish pronunciation of the E. name of this species of bird, Mearns. V. *Gow*, *id.*

GOO, *s.* A particular taste or savour, generally of an ungrateful kind, S.—From Fr. *gout*, *id.*

To **GOO**, *v. n.* To coo; a term used with respect to infants, S.—O. B. *cwas*, to be loving.

To **GOOD**, *GUDIN*, *v. a.* To manure. V. *GUDE*.

GOODMAN, *s.* 1. A proprietor of land, S. *Melville*. V. *GUDE*, *adj.* sense 3. 2. The owner of a single farm which he himself occupies. *Bp. Galloway*. 3. A farmer, S. *Burns*. 4. A husband. V. *GUDEMAN*. 5. The master of a family, S. *Dunbar*. 6. Equivalent to man. *K. Hart*. 7. A jailor. *Wodrow*. 8. By inversion this designation has been given to the devil. *Arnot*. 9. *Young Gudeman, Young Goodman*, "a man newly married," S. *Gl. Burns*.

GOODMAN'S MILK. The milk that is first skimmed from a sour *cog*, after the cream has been taken off for the churn. As, if possible, none of the milk must be mixed with the cream, a portion of the latter remains; which makes the upper part of the milk, that is taken out of the vessel, richer than what is left behind. It is therefore considered as a morsel exclusively belonging to the head of the family, because of its superior quality, S.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS. 1. A title given to the Fairies, S. *Montgomerie's Flyting*. 2. A flattering designation formerly given to Witches. *Trial of Alison Pearson*.

GOODWIFE, *s.* 1. Formerly used to denote the wife of a proprietor of land. *Watson's Coll.* V. *GOODMAN*. 2. A farmer's wife, S. 3. A female farmer; a woman who manages a farm, S. 4. Simply, a wife, S. V. *GUDWIFE*. 5. The mistress of a house; a housewife, S. 6. The mistress of an inn. *Wallace*.

GOOD-WILLER, *s.* One who wishes well to another, S. *Pittcottie's Cron*.

GOOG, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Ang. 2. Very young meat that has no firmness, Ang.—A. S. *geoguth*, youth.

GOOL, *Gule*, *adj.* Yellow. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *geolu*, *gwl*, Su. G. *gul*, *id.*

GOOL, *Goold*, *s.* Corn marigold. V. *GUILDS*.

GOOLGRAVE, *s.* Strong manure, Shetl.—Isl. *gull*, *flavus*, and *graf*, *sanies*?

To **GOOSE**, *v. a.* To iron linen clothes, S. From a tailor's *goose*.

GOOSE-CORN, *s.* Field Brome-grass, S. Named in *Fife Goose-pirs*.—Sw. *gaashafrs*, *i. e.* goose-oats.

GOOSE-FLESH, *s.* A term used to denote the state of the skin, when it is raised into small tubercles, in consequence of cold or fear, so as to resemble that of a plucked fowl, Roxb.

GOOSSY, *Gussie*, *s.* Properly, a young sow; sometimes used more generally, S. *Hogg's Br. of Bodsb.* V. *GUSSIE*.

To **GOPE**, *v. n.* To palpitate; to beat as a pulse. V. *GOUP*.

GORAVICH, *s.* Uproar. V. *GILRAVAGE*, of which this is a corr.

GORB, *s.* A young bird, Dumfr. V. *GARB*.

GORBACK, *s.* A sort of rampart, Orkn. It is also called *Treb*.—Isl. *gior-a*, *facere*, and *balk-r*, *strues*.

GORBEL. V. *GORBLING*.

GORBET, *s.* 1. A young unfledged bird, S. B. *Lyndsay*. It is also pron. *Gorblet*, Dumfr. 2. Metaph. a child, Ang. V. *GARB*.

GORBY, *s.* A raven, S. *corby*. *Douglas*.—Norw. *gorp*, Isl. *gordor*, *id.*; Lat. *corvus*.

To **GORBLE UP**, *v. a.* To swallow with eagerness, Loth. *Ramsay*.

To **GORBLE**, *v. n.* "To eat ravenously." *Gall. Encycl.* V. To *GORBLE up*.

GORBLET-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Aberd. Mearns; *synon. Gorlin-hair*.

GORBLING, *Gorling*, *s.* An unfledged bird, S. *gorbel*, Mearns; Moray. *Ramsay*. 2. A very young person, Loth. *id.*

GOR-COCK, *s.* The red cock, or moorcock. *Burns*.

GORDED, *part. pa.* Frosted; covered with crystallizations, *Gall.* "Gorded Lozens, panes of window-glass, in the time of frost are so termed." *Gall. Encycl.* V. *GURD*, *v.*

GORDLIN, *s.* A nestling, S. B.; evidently the same with *Gorlin*. *Tarras*.

GORDON, *s.* A species of wild fowl. V. *GOLDING*.

GORDS, *s. pl.* Lands now waste, that had formerly been cultivated, Orkn.—Su. G. *gord*, *sepimentum*, *area clausa*. [GAAR.]

GORE, *s.* Hardened rheum from the eyes, S. V.

GORE, *s.* A strip of cloth. V. *GAIN*, and *GUSCHET*.

GORE, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, Upp. Clydes. Viewed as, like *Gosh*, a profanation of the name of God; perhaps contr. from *God be here*!

GORE-CROW, *s.* Apparently, the carrion crow. *Blackw. Mag.* June 1820.

GOREHIRDING, *s.* The harvest-home, Shetl.—Isl. *gor*, *maturus*, and Sw. *groeda*, the harvest.

GORE-PATE, *interj.* An exclamation used by the vulgar in Roxb. V. *GORE*, *interj.*

GORESTA, *s.* The boundary of a ridge of land, Shetl.—Allied probably to Dan. *giærde*; Isl. *gard-r*, *sepes*.

GORFY, *adj.* Having a coarse appearance, Ang. V. *GROFF*.

To **GORGE**, *v. n.* Expressing the sound made in walking, when the shoes are filled with water, Fife, *Synon. chork*. V. *CHIRK*.

GORGE. Not understood. *Dunbar*.

GORGETCHES, *s. pl.* A calf's pluck, viz. the heart, liver, and lights, Ayr. V. *HARIGALDS*.

GORGOUILL, *s.* Perhaps harpy. *Burel*.

GORKIE, *adj.* Nauseous; applied to anything that excites disgust, Perth.

To **GORL**, *v. a.* To surround the thatch of a stack with straw-ropes, Loth.—Su. G. *giord-a*, *cingere*.

GORLIN, *s.* A neckcloth, Loth.—Su. G. *giord-a*, *cingere*.

GORLIN, *adj.* Bare; unfledged, S. A. V. *GORBLING*.

GORLING, *Gorlin*, *s.* A nestling; an unfledged bird, Clydes. Roxb. Dumfr.; also pron. *gorblin*.

GORLIN-HAIR, *s.* The down of unfledged birds, Clydes. V. *GORBET*.

GORLINS, *s. pl.* The testicles of a ram, Lanarks.

GORMAND, *s.* A glutton, Fr. *Lyndsay*.

GORMAND, *adj.* Gluttonous, *ibid.*

GORMAW, S. *GOULMAW*, *s.* 1. The Cormorant. *Compl. S.* 2. A glutton, Lanarka.—Teut. *gorre*, *valde avarus*, *macghe*, *stomachus*; Sw. *gorma*, to gobble up.

To **GORROCH**, (*putt.*), *v. a.* "To mix and spoil porridge." *Gall. Encycl.*

GORSK, *s.* Strong rank grass, Banffs.; *synon. Gost*, *q. v.* *Swre. Banffs.*

GOSH, *s.* A very low profanation of the name of God, as *Loah* seems to be of *Lord*, used as an irreverent prayer, *Gosh guide us!* *S.*

GOSHIAL, *s.* A go-hawk, *Rates*

GOSK, *s.* Grass growing through dung, *Ang*

GOSKY, *adj.* 1. Rank luxuriant, *Ang* 2. Large in size, but feeble, solid — *Is. goska*, grainen vernans

GOSLIN, *s.* 1. An undressed bird, *Ayrs. Ol Picken.* Apparently an improper use of *E. gosling* 2. Commonly used to denote one viewed as a fool, as, *He's a mere goslin*, or *gaulin*, *S.*

GOSN, *s.* 1. A silly good natured man, *S. Ramsay* 2. A mean, ginging person, *Loth. Isl. goss*, servile, *Fr. gosse*, one who is made a laughing-stock

GOSSE, *s.* Abbrev. of *goss p. Philomus*

GOSSEP, *Gossor* *s.* *Gossip. Wallace.* — *S. 8. goss*, *Su. G. gudeif*, lustrous, from *God* and *sid*, one related by a religious tie

GOSSIE, *s.* A gossip, *Ayrs. Ol Picken.* Obviously a corr. of the *E. word*

GOSSIPRIE, *s.* Intimacy *Melville's MS* [*Ing*]

GO SUMMER, *s.* The latter end of summer, *S. Spald.*

GOTT, *Gore*, *s.* 1. A drain, *S. — Belg. gote*, *pute*, id, *Su. G. gut a*, *Quere.* Hence *E. gutter*. 2. A slough, a deep, watery place, *Lanarks*

GOTH, *interj.* A corruption of the divine name, *Angus, Galloway. V. Gormin.*

GOTTERLIGH, *adj.* Confused, in a state of disorder applied often to persons, *Baufts.* This may be originally the same with *Gotherluch*, *q. v.*

GOTTERLISCH, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of *E. godly*, but always as a term expressive of ridicule or contempt, as, *a godderlisch gunk*, one who affects a great deal of sanctity, and introduces religion without regard to the season or any exercise of prudence, *Kilbuckines* 2. Foolish or even godless in a general sense, *ibid.*

GOTHBLITZ, *s.* "Want of decency, either in sentiment or manners." *Ol Surr Naisa.*

GOTHILL, *An Gothill*, if tied w. *H. Meana.*

GOVANCE, *Expt* "well-bred," *Fide*, but it seems to be rather a *s.* signifying good breeding — *Isl. goss-a*, venerant.

GOUD, *s.* Galt, *S. Tent. Ramsay*

GOUDIE, *s.* A blow, *Ang. Isl. gud*, *pugna.*

GOUDSPINK, *s.* *V. Goldspike*

TO GOVE, *V. Goss*

GOVE-I-THE-WIND, *s.* A foolish, vain, light-headed fellow *Roxb. V. Goss.*

GOVELLIN, *part. adj.* Hanging loosely and ungracefully, *Ang.* 2. Indicative of the appearance of the eyes when one is intoxicated, *Ang. From Goss, q. v.*

GOVERNAILL, *s.* Government, *Fr. Wallace*

GOLFF, *s.* The game of golf. *Th. a.* as it is still the vulgar pron. is the orthography of the record. *Acta Ja IV*

GOUFMALOGIE, *s.* A woollen petticoat formerly worn by women, having on its border large horizontal stripes of different colours, *Loth.* most probably a cant term that has owed its origin to some trivial circumstance, or fanciful flight.

GOVIE, *Govin d. k. interj.* Expressive of surprise, most commonly used by children, *Loth.*

GOVERNANCE, *s.* Deportment, *Dunbar.*

GOVIT, *part. adj.* Hollowed out, *Clyden. — C.* It a gowed hollowed

TO GOUK, *s.* 1. To gaze about in a vacant or foolish manner, *Ang.* 2. To expect foolishly, *Douglas.* — *Germ. guck-en*, spectare, prospectare.

GOUK, *s.* The Cuckoo *V. Goss.*

GOUR, *s.* A fool *V. Goss.* [*Gouk*]

GOUKED, *part. adj.* Foolish, absurd *V. Goss.*

GOUKEN, *s.* The corr. pronunciation of *Goups*, *S. Lan. Hae. Ayrs.*

GOUKNEY, *s.* One of the names given to the *Germ. Gurnard*, in the *Firth of Forth. Neill*

TO GOUL, *v. n.* 1. To howl, *S. Douglas* 2. To scold, *Lanarks.* — *Isl. gaul a*, *gaul-a*, horrendum triste et inconditum vociferare *gaul* *Isl. gaul-a*

GOUL, *s.* 1. A yell *S.* 2. A cry of indignation, *S.* 3. The loud threat or challenge of a dog *S.*

GOULE, *s.* The throat *Douglas. Fr. goulle*, *isl. lat. gula.*

GOULIE, *adj.* Bulky, scowling *Renfrew.*

GOU'LING, *part. pr.* A term applied to stormy weather. A *gouling day* one marked by strong wind, *Loth.*

GOU'LING, *s.* The act of yelling *Doug.*

GOULKALITER, *Goukcalistka*, *s.* 1. Expt "pedantic, puffed up," *Ayrs.* 2. A simpliciton, a wanton rustic, *ibid.*

GOULL-BANE, *s.* That bone which is the top of the *Femur*, *S. B.*

GOULMAU, *V. Gossau.*

TO GOUP, *Gowp*, *v. n.* 1. To beat with strong pulsation, applied to the veins, *Loth. Roxb. Lanarks.* 2. To throb with violence, applied to any part of the body, where sores festen, as, "I throb my finger's pain to beel it's gouping badly," *ibid. Goss, Dunfr.* 3. To ache, *Lanarks.* *Isl. gaul a*, *pulsare*

TO GOUP, *v. n.* To stare, *V. Goss.*

GOUPHERD, *part. pa.* Puffed *Watson. Gieffer* is still used in this sense, *Belkarks.* *Fr. gausse*, to adorn a garment with cuffs, *V. G. voss.*

GOUPIN, *Gowrin, Gouping*, *s.* 1. The hollow of the hand, contracted in a semi-circular form to receive any thing *S. B. goupins*, both hands held together in form of a round vessel, *S. Ramsay* 2. A handful, *S.* also *goupenfou. Helinden.* Not a handful but "the fill of both hands held together." A handful is called a *goupenfou*, *q. v.* 3. Used in our law to denote one of the peigners allowed to a miller's servant, *S. Erskine* 4. *Gowd* in *goupenfou*, great store of money, *S. — Isl. goupn*, *Su. G. goupn*, manus concave.

GOURD, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is stiffened by exposure to the air, as to the sash of a window when it will not move, *Loth. Clydes. pron. q. gourd.* 2. Not slippery, applied to ice *Clydes.* *q. causing stiffness in moving upon it.* *Fr. gourd*, benumbed, stiff

GOURDED, *part. adj.* Gorged, applied to water when pent up, *S. B. V. Goss.*

GOURDNES, *s.* 1. Stiffness, *Clydes.* 2. Want of slipperiness, *ibid.*

GOURIE, *s.* Garbage of salmon, *Atter. Spalding.* *Fish gourries* the offal of fish in general *Meana.* — *Isl. gor, gorr*, sables.

GOURI, *V. Goss.*

GOURLINS, *s. pl.* "The black bulbous roots of an herb with a white bushy flower, good to eat called *Hornacks* in some places of the land" *Gill. Enyel.* As far as I can learn, this must be the *Farticus* or *Banano flexuosum* *Hornacks* is supposed to be a corr. of *Arnica*

GOUSTER, *s.* A violent or unmanageable person, a swaggering fellow *Culloden Papers*

GOUSTY, *adj.* Tempestuous, as, "a gousty day," *Roxb.* merely a slight change from *E. gusty*

GOUSTY, *adj.* 1. Desolate; dreary, *S. Douglas*. 2. Ghostly; preternatural. *Pop. Ball.* 3. Applied to a person whose haggard appearance marks his being wasted by age or disease; emaciated and ghastly, *Aberd.*—*O. Fr. gast*, wasteness, *guast-er*, to desolate.

GOUSTROUS, *adj.* 1. Dark; wet; stormy. *Dumfr.* 2. Frightful, *ibid.* *Ayrs.* 3. Strong and active, *Loth.* 4. Boisterous, rude, and violent, *ibid.*—*Isl. gjostr*, ventus frigidus.

GOUTHART, *part. adj.* Expl. "affrighted; all in a fright;" usually applied to those who look as if they had seen a spectre, *Dumfr.*; evidently from the same origin with *Goutherfow*.

GOUTHERFOW, *adj.* Having the appearance of astonishment; staring wildly, *Ang.*—*Isl. galldr*, incantatio, *q. galldr-full*, under the power of incantation.

GOUTTE, *s.* A drop, *South of S. Heart of Mid-Loth.*—*Fr. id.* *1. gutta.*

GOVUS, *s.* A simple, stupid person, *Fife.*—From *Fr. goffe*, *Ital. goffo*, a fool. *V. GUFF*, 2.

GOW, *s.* The old generic name for the gull, *s.* "Gavia, a *gow*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* *V. GORMAW.*

GOW, *s.* A fool, *Gall.* This must be viewed as originally the same with *Goff*, *id.*

GOW, *s.* A halo; a cloudy, colourless circle surrounding the disc of the sun or moon, *Ang.* *Brugh*, *synon.*—*Isl. gyll*, parhelion.

GOW, *s.* To tak the *gow*, to run off without paying one's debts, *Ang.*—*O. Teut. gowu*, a country.

GOWAN, *s.* 1. The generic name for daisy, *S. Brand.* 2. Singly, it denotes the mountain-daisy, *S. Burns.*—*Gael. gagan*, a daisy.

EWB-GOWAN, *s.* The common daisy, *S. B.*; probably from the *ewe*, as being frequent in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

HORSE-GOWAN, *s.* The *Leontodon*, the *Hypochaeris*, and the *Crepis*, *S.*

LARGE WHITE GOWAN. The ox-eye, *S.*

LUCKEN-GOWAN. The Globe-flower. *V. LUCKEN.*

WITCH-GOWAN, *s.* "Witch-gowan flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, and called by the peasantry *Witches' milk*." *Remains Nithsdale Song.*

YELLOW-GOWAN. In *S.* denoting different species of the *Ranunculus*, the *Marsh Marigold*, and *Corn Marigold*. *Ramsay.*

GOWAND, *s.* Apparently equivalent to *young man*. *Henrysons.*—*A. S. gowen*, tyrocinium; *q.* in a state of apprenticeship.

GOWAN'D, *part. adj.* Covered with the mountain daisy. *Tarras.*

GOWAN-GABBIT, *adj.* 1. A term applied to the sky, when it is very clear in the morning; as, "We'll hae rain or night, this morning's o'er *gowan-gabbit*," *Loth. Roxb.* "A *gowan-gabbit* day," a sunshiny day, when the *gowans* have disclosed themselves, *Roxb.* 2. Transferred to the human face; having much red and white; viewed as a mark of delicacy of constitution, *Roxb.*

GOWANY, *adj.* 1. Abounding with daisies, *S. Ramsay.* 2. Having a fair but deceitful appearance; as, a *gowanie* day, *Fife.* *Fleccin*, *synon.*

GOWAN-SHANK, *s.* The stalk of a mountain-daisy, *Ayrs.* *Picken.*

GOWCHT, *s.* *V. GOFF*, *GOIF*, &c.

GOWD, *s.* Gold.

GOWD IN GOWPENS. Money in great store, or without being counted. *V. GOWPEN.*

TO LAY GOWD. To embroider. *V. LAY.*

GOWDANOOK, *s.* The Saury Pike, a fish, *Frith of Forth. Neill.* "It seems to be rare in the southern or English seas; but it is not uncommon in the north of Scotland; and almost every autumn it enters the *Frith of Forth* in considerable shoals. Here it is named *Gowdnook*, *Gowdanook*, or *Gaufnook*, and sometimes, *Egypt-herring*." *Neill's List of Fishes.*

GOWDEN-KNAP, *s.* A species of very small sweet pear, *Stirlings.*

GOWDY, *s.* 1. A jewel. *Evergreen.* *Chaucer, gaudee, Fr.* 2. *Gowdy* is used as a fondling term in addressing a child, or any beloved object, as, *My gowdy, Caithn.*

GOWDIE. *Heels o'er gowdie*, topsy-turvy, *S. Burns.*

GOWDIE, *s.* The Dragonet, a fish, *Loth. Neill's List of Fishes.* The Gurnard, *Mearns.* *V. CHANTICLEER.*

GOWDIE, *s.* A designation for a cow, from its light yellow colour, *q.* that of *gold*, *Upp. Lanarks, Fife.*

GOWDIE, *s.* "He's gain hee [high] *gowdie* lane," a phrase used in *Galloway* and *Dumfr.* to signify that a child is going fairly out, or walking alone.

GOWDIE, *s.* A goldfinch, *S. V. GOLDIE.*

GOWDIE-DUCK, *s.* The golden-eye, *Shetl. Anas Clangula, Linn.*

GOWNDIE, *s.* That species of duck called *Anas Clangula, Linn.* *Fife*; corrupted from *E.* name *golden-eye*.

GOWDSPRING, *s.* A provincial name for the goldfinch, *Lanarks.* It is also *Goldie* or *Gooldie*.

GOWF, *s.* A blow that causes a hollow sound. *A gowf in the haffit*, a blow behind the ear, *S.*

GOWF, *s.* To the *gowf*, to wreck, to ruin, *Aberd.* Perhaps *q.* driven off like a ball by the club.

To **GOWFF**, *v. a.* To strike, *S. Ritson.*

GOWFFIS, *s. pl.* *V. GOFZ*, *GOYFF.*

GOWFRE, *s.* *Inventories.* Cloth with figures raised on it by means of printing-irons.—From *Fr. gauffré*, "printed."

GOWGAIR, *s.* A mean, greedy, selfish fellow, *Teviotd.* Perhaps from *gowd-gair*, greedy of gold.

GOW-GLENTIE, *s.* Expl. "a sharp, interesting child," *Dumfr.*

GOWINIS, *s. pl.* Gowns. *Henrysons.*

GOWIS, *s. pl.* A species of punishment. *V. GOFZ.*

GOWISHNESS, *s.* Folly, *Galloway.*

GOWISTAIR, *s.* "A woman sentenced to stand in the *Gowistair* for two hours." *Ab. Reg.* This probably denotes the *stair*, or elevated steps, on which the *jugs* were fixed. *V. GOFZ*, *GOWIS*, &c.

GOWK, *GOUK*, *s.* A fool, *S. Ramsay.*—*Franc. gouch*, stolidus; *Germ. gauch.*

GOWK, *GOLK*, *s.* The cuckoo, *S. gouchkoo*, *S. B. gock*, *Stirlings.* *Dunbar.*—*Su. G. goek*, *Isl. gouk-r*, *id.*

TO SEE THE GOWK in one's sleep. 1. To imagine a thing without any solid foundation; to be given to vagaries, *Fife.* 2. Used as a proverbial phrase, denoting a change of mind, in consequence of conviction that one was in an error, *Fife.*

GOWK-BEAR, *s.* Great golden Maiden-hair, *Ayrs.* "*Gowk bear*, *Polytrichum commune*." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*

GOWKIT, **GAUCKIT**, **GUCKIT**, *part. adj.* 1. Foolish, *S. Lyndsay.* 2. Light; applied to young women. *Pebblis Play.*

GOWKITLIE, *adv.* Foolishly. *Maill. P.*

GOWK-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of folly, *S. O. Reg. Dalton.*

CHARLES HANNAH A. Agent, Bank T. Bank, etc.,
from which this is a copy.

Agnes. Box - This is evidently corr. from O. E.
evening. The picture is grand, moral, great

mercy. It retained its original form in Chaucer's time.

*Grand mercy lord, God thank it you (quod she)
That ye han saved me my children dere.*

Clarkes Tale.

GRAIN, GRANE, s. 1. The branch of a tree, S. B. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. The stem of a plant. *Doug.* 3. A branch of a river, S. *Doug.* 4. It also signifies the branches of a valley at the upper end, where it divides into two; as, Lewinshope *grains*, South of S. 5. In pl. the prongs of a fork, S.—Su. G. *gren-a*, *Isl. grein-a*, dividere, *grein*, distinctio.

To GRAINE, GRANE, v. n. To groan, S. *Douglas.* —A. S. *gran-ian*, Belg. *gran-en*, id.

GRAINE, GRANE, s. A groan, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

GRAINER, s. The name given to the knife used by tanners and skimmers for taking off the hair from skins, S.—Teut. *gracn-er*, synon. with *gacw-en*, *pelles conficere*.

GRAINTER, s. One who has the charge of granaries. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *grenetier*, id.

GRAINTLE-MAN, s. The same with *Grintal-Man*, q. v.

GRAY OATS. A species of oats, S. *P. Blackford.* *Perth. Stat. Acc.*

To GRAIP, v. a. 1. To grope, S.—A. S. *grap-an*, id. 2. To feel, in general. *Lynds.*

GRAIP, GRIP, s. 1. The griffin. *Burel.* 2. The vulture. *Bellenden's T. Liv.*—Goth. *greip*, a ravenous bird.

GRAIP, s. A dung fork, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *grepe*, id.

GRAY PAPER. Brown packing paper, S.

GRAYS, s. pl. "A dish used by the country people in Scotland, of greens [coleworts] and cabbages beat together," *Ayrs.* *Gl. Picken.* Probably denominated from its mixed colour.

GRAY SCOOL. The designation given in Annandale to a particular shoal of salmon.

To GRAITH, GEATHE, v. a. 1. To make ready, S. *Douglas.* 2. To put on military accoutrements. *Wallace.* 3. To dress food. *Chalm. Air.* 4. To steep in a ley of stale urine, &c. S. *Glenfergus.*—A. S. *geraedian*, parare; *Isl. greid-a*, expedire.

GRAITH, adj. 1. Ready. *Barbour.* 2. Not embarrassed. *Wallace.* 3. Straight: direct. *ib.* 4. Earnest, as to observation, *ib.*

GRAITH, s. 1. Apparatus of whatever kind, S. *Gear*, synon. *Douglas.* *House-graith*, furniture of a house, S. *Horse-graith*, the accoutrements necessary for a horse, whether as employed for riding or for draught, S. *Maister-graith*, the beam by which horses are joined to a plough or harrow, Ang. V. *SWINGLE-TRIE.* *Riding-graith*, furniture necessary for riding, S. *Burns.* 2. Accoutrements for war. *Lyndsay.* 3. Substance; riches. *Philotus.* 4. Wearing apparel. *Chalm. Air.* 5. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work, *ib.* 6. Suds for washing clothes, S. *Ramsay.* 7. Stale urine, Ang. 8. Materials of a literary composition. *Douglas.* 9. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom, S.; synon. *Geer* and *Heddles.* *Aberd. Reg.* 10. Small shot; as, "a shot of *graith*," *Aberd.*—A. S. *ge-raede*, apparatus.

GRAITHLY, adv. 1. Readily. *Barbour.* 2. Eagerly. *Douglas.*

GRAM, s. 1. Wrath. *Palice Honor.*—A. S. Su. G. *gram*, id. 2. Sorrow. *Doug.*—A. S. id. *molestia*.

GRAM, adj. Warlike. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *gram*, A. S. *grame*, iratus.

GRAMARYE, s. Magic *Lay Last Minst.*—Fr. *grammaire*, grammar.

GRAMASHES, s. 1. Gaiters reaching to the knees. 2. A kind of stockings worn instead of boots, S. *Colvil.*—Fr. *gamaches*, id.

GRAMLOCH, adj. Avaricious; taking much pains to scrape substance together, Upp. Clydes.—Gael. *greimagh-am*, to take hold, to hold fast; *greimail-teach*, fast holding.

GRAMLOCHLIE, adv. In an extremely avaricious manner, *ibid.*

GRAMLOCHNESS, s. An extremely worldly disposition, *ibid.*

GRAMMARIOUR, s. The teacher of grammar in a college; apparently, the same with the Professor of Humanity in our times. *Acts Ja. VI*

GRAMMAW, s. A voracious eater, S. V. *GORMAW.*

To GRAMMLE, v. n. To scramble, Upp. Clydes.

GRAMPUS, s. Expl. "an ignoramus," Teviotdale; apparently a cant term, borrowed from the whale thus denominated.

GRAMSHOCH, (gutt.) adj. Coarse, rank; applied to the growth of grain, vegetables, &c. *Ayrs.* This might seem formed from *Ramsh*, strong, by having A. S. *ge* prefixed.

GRAMSHOCH, (gutt.) s. Such an appearance in the sky as indicates a great fall of snow or hail, *Ayrs.*

GRAMULTION, s. Common sense; understanding. *Fife*; synon. with *Rumblegumption*, S.

GRANATE, GRANIT, adj. Ingrained. *Pal. Honor.*

GRAND-DEY, s. A grandfather, *Fife.* V. *DEY.*

GRANDGORE, s. V. *GLEGORE.*

GRANDSCHIR, GRANDSHER, GRANTSCHIR, s. Great-grandfather. *Quon. Att., Acts Ja. I., Ch. I., Mary.* V. *GUTCHER.*

To GRANE, v. n. To groan. V. *GRAINE.*

GRANGE, s. 1. The buildings pertaining to a corn farm. *Douglas.* 2. The place where the rents and tithes of religious houses, paid in grain, were delivered and deposited. *Nimmo.*—Fr. *grange*, id.

GRANIT, part. adj. Forked. *Douglas.* V. *GRAIN.*

GRANITAR, s. An officer, belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries; used as synon. with *Gryntar.* *Chart. Aberbroth.* V. *GRAINTER.*

GRANK, s. The groaning of a wounded hart. *Rudd.*—Belg. *geronk*, a snoring.

GRANNIE, GRANNY, s. 1. A childish term for a grandmother, S. *Burns.* 2. An old woman, S. *Gl. Picken.* 3. Sometimes ludicrously transferred to an old tough hen; as, "That's a *granny*, I'm sure," S.

GRANNIE MOIL. "A very old, flattering, false woman." *Gall. Encycl.*

GRANTEINYEIT, part. pa. Meaning not clear; perhaps, figured. *Inventories.*

GRANZEBENE, s. The Grampian mountains in S. *Bellenden.*

To GRAP, GRAPE, v. a. 1. To grope, S. *Burns.*—A. S. *grap-ian*, id. 2. Metaph. to examine. *Douglas.*

GRAPE, s. A vulture. V. *GRAIP, s.*

GRAPE, s. A three-pronged fork. V. *GRAIP.*

GRAPIS or SILUER. *Act. Dom. Conc.* It may signify three-pronged forks of silver.

GRAPPLING. A mode of catching salmon, S. *Statist. Acc.*

GRAPUS, s. The devil, or a hobgoblin, Ang.

GRASCHOWE-HEIDET, adj. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *grais-soux*, greasy?

GRASHLOCH, GRASHLAGH, adj. Stormy; boisterous; as, "a *grashloch* day," a windy, blustering day, *Ayrs. Lanarka.*

GREYHEAD, s. The name of a fish taken on the coast of Galloway.

To GREIN, v. n. To long. *V. GREEN.*

GREIS, s. pl. Greaves. *Wallace.*—Fr. *greves*, id.

To GREIT, GRETE, GREET, v. n. To weep; to cry, *S. Barbour.*—Moes. *G. gret-an*, Su. *G. graet-a*, fiere.

GREIT, GRETE, GRETING, s. The act of weeping, *S. Douglas.*

GREITIN-FAC'D, adj. Having such a cast of countenance, as one about to cry, *S.*

GREKING, GRYKING, s. Peep of day, *S. Douglas. V. CREEK.*

GRENALD, s. Garnet. *Inventories.*—Fr. *grenat*, "the precious stone called a granat, or garnet." *Cotgr.*

GRENDEN, s. pl. Grandees. *Sir Gawan.*

To GRENE, GRELE, v. n. 1. To long for, *S. Evergreen.*

2. To long, as a woman with child, *S. Ruddiman.*—A. S. *georn-an*, desiderare.

GRENE-SERENE, s. The green finch. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *serin.*

GRENING, GREENING, s. 1. Longing, *S. Forbes.*

2. The object of this longing. *Montgomerie.*

GRENTULAR, GRENTAL-MAN, s. One who has charge of a granary, *Aberd. V. GRAINTER.*

GRESSOUME, V. GERSOME.

GRETE, adj. A denomination of foreign money. *Acts Ja. IV.*

GRETE, s. Gravel in rivers. *Douglas.*—A. S. *greet*, Su. *G. gryt*, Isl. *griot*, id.

GRETE, s. A stair. *Wallace.*—Teut. *gract.*

GRETUMLY, GRYTUMLY, adv. Greatly. *Barbour.*

GREUE, s. A grove. *Sir Gawan.*

GREW, s. A greyhound, *gru, S. Bellend.*

GREW, s. Favourable opinion; *S.*; *synon. Broo.*

GREWAN, s. The same with *Grew*, a greyhound, *Kinross, Eife.*—Isl. *grey*, canicula.

GREWE, s. 1. Greece. *Henryson.* 2. The Greek language. *Doug.*—O. Fr. *gru*, id.

GREWHUND, GREWHOUND, s. A greyhound. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

GREWING, GROWING, s. A shivering; an aguish sensation of cold; as, "a *growing* in the flesh," *S. V. GROUE, GROWE, v.*

GREWING, s. Grievance. *Barbour.*

GREWSOME, adj. Frightful. *V. GROUSUM.*

GRIDDLED, part. pa. Completely entangled; put to a nonplus, *Perths.*

GRIE, s. A gradation. *V. GRE.*

GRIECE, s. Gray *griecce*, a fur worn by the Lords of Parliament. *Acts Ja. II.*—Germ. *greis*, gray.

GRIES, s. Gravel. *Pal. Hon.*—Germ. *gries*.

GRIESHOCH, s. 1. Hot embers, *Ayrs. Minst. Border.* 2. A glowing affection; metaph. used, *Ayrs.*—Gael. *griosach.*

GRIEVE, s. An overseer. *V. GREIF.*

To GRIEVE, v. a. To oversee, *S. Palice Honor.*

GRYFE, s. A claw; a talon; used in a general sense, *Ayrs.*—Fr. *grife*, *griffe*, id.

To GRYSIS, GRISSE, v. a. To affright.—A. S. *agris-an*, horrere.

GRYKING, s. Peep of day. *V. GREKING.*

To GRILL, GIRL, v. n. To feel a universal and sudden sensation of cold through the body, to shiver, *Teviotd.*; given as *synon.* with *Gruse.*—Belg. *grillen*, to shiver. *V. GROCE, v.*

To GRILLE, v. a. To pierce. *Sir Gawan.*

GRYLLE, adj. Horrible. *Sir Gawan.*

GRYLLES, s. pl. *Sir Gawan.*

GRILSE, GILSE, s. A salmon not fully grown, by some viewed as a distinct species, *S. Stat. Rob. I.*

—Sw. *graelaz*, id. q. a gray salmon.

GRIME, s. Expl. "coal coom," (*E. culm*), *Dumfries.*

GRIMIE, adj. 1. Blackened with soot or smoke, *Roxb.* 2. Swarthy in complexion, *Ettr. For.*

GRYMING, s. A sprinkling; a thin covering, *S. A. Minst. Bord.*—Isl. *gryma*, nox pruina, *G. Andr.*

GRINALE, s. Granary. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *graille*, seed, grain. *V. GERNALL.*

* **To GRIND, v. a.** To prepare a student for passing his trials in medicine, law, &c. especially by revising his Latin with him, *S.*

GRIND, s. Properly a gate, consisting of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls, *Orkney, Shetland.*

GRINDER, s. The designation given to one who prepares others for an academical trial, *S.*

GRINTAL-MAN, s. The keeper of a granary, *Aberd. V. GRAINTLE-MAN.*

GRYNTARIS, s. pl. *Lynds. V. GRAINTER.*

GRIP, s. The trench behind cattle in a cowhouse, for receiving the dung, &c.; as, "a *byre-grip*," *Clydes. V. GRUPE.*

To GRIP, GRIPP, v. a. 1. To seize forcibly; applied to the seizure of lands or goods; *pron. q. Grup. S.*

2. To catch, or lay hold of, after pursuit, *S.*

GRIP, s. Possession. *Gawan and Gol.*

GRIPPY, adj. Disposed to defraud, *S.*—A. S. *grife*, avarus.

GRIPPY FOR GRIPPY. One grasp of the hand in return for another, *South of S.*

GRIPPILL, adj. 1. Tenacious. *Douglas.* 2. Rapturous, *S. A. Waverley.*

GRYPFIT, pret. Searched. *Douglas.*

GRIS, GRYS, GRYS, s. A pig, *S. griskin, Ang. Douglas.*—Su. *G. grys*, id.

To GRISE, GRYSSE, V. GRYSIS.

To GRISE, v. n. To shudder. *Douglas.*

GRISK, adj. Greedy; avaricious, *Roxb.*

To GRISSILL, v. a. To gnash. *Douglas.*

GRIST, s. Thickness, *S. Stat. Acc.*

GRIST, s. Fee paid at a mill for grinding, *S. Rudd*—A. S. *ge-ris-an*, contundere.

To GRIST, v. a. To grind and dress grain, *S.*

GRISTER, s. One who brings grain to be ground at a mill, *S.*

GRISTIS, s. pl. Unexplained. *Inventories.*

GRIT, GRYT, adj. 1. Great, *S. S. B. grite. Ross.* 2. Large; big, *S. Burel.* 3. Thick; gross, *S. Dunbar.*

4. In a state of intimacy, *S. Ramsay.* 5. Swelled with rain, *S. Spalding.* 6. The heart is said to be *grit*, when one is ready to cry, *S. Minst. Bord.*

Grit-hearted, adj. used in the same sense, *S.* 7. In a state of pregnancy, *S. Herd.*—A. S. *grith*, Isl. *grid*, pax.

GRIT, s. The grain of stones, *S. Stat. Acc.*—C. B. id. *lapis arenosus.*

GRYTH, s. Quarter in battle. *Wallace.*

GRITHT, s. A hoop. *Aberd. Reg.*

GRYT LYEN FISCH. Such as are taken with a strong line, *S. B.*

GRYT LINES, s. pl. Lines for deep-sea fishing. *Mearns.*

GRITNESS, GREATNES, s. Width; girth; denoting the circumference of any body, *S.*

GRIZZIE, GIRZIE, s. Abbrev. of the female name *Grizelda*; in *S. Grissel.*

GRIZZLE, s. A gooseberry, *Dumfr. V. GROERL, GROERT.*

GROATS, *s. pl.* Oats with the husks taken off, *S. Kelly* - A *S. grut*, *far*

To **GROBBLE**, *Grobba*, *v. n.* To swallow hastily and greedily *Ayr's Clydes.*

GROFF, *adj.* 1 Having harsh features, *S. 2* Unpolished, *S. Watson* 3 Obsolete usually *S. 4* Used in a peculiar sense, "A *groff* guess," *S. 6* a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture, *Loth.* - *Test groff rudis.*

GROFLINS, *adv.* In a grovelling posture. *Pitcottie.* *V. Grouflingis.*

GROLE, *s.* Another name for porridge, *Aberd.* merely a sort of *Gruel*, a term used in some counties in the same sense.

GROME, *Gromm*, *Gremk*, *s.* 1 A man *K. Hart* 2 Armour, *lover* *Essex* *V. Grom.*

GROO, *Gauk*, *Gruks*, *s.* The designation given to water when passing from the liquid state to that of ice - water only: part congealed, *Belk rks.*

To **GROO** up, *v. n.* Water is said to be *groo'd* up, when it is choked up by ice in a half-congealed state, *ibid.*

GROOF, *s.* Belly. On one's *groof*, flat, lying with the face downward, *S.*

GROOGLT, *part. pa.* Disordered, disfigured *V. Grouglis.*

GROOL, *s.* A kind of moss beat into peat, *Repr.* To **GROOSE**, *v. n.* To shudder *V. Gruze.*

GROOSH, *adj.* Very good, excellent; a term much used by young people *Loth.*

GROOSLE, *adj.* As regarding the face, having a coarse skin, with a greasy appearance, *S.* - *Belg. groysip nasty.*

To **GROOZLE**, *v. n.* To breathe with difficulty. *V. Grouzle.*

GROOZLINS, *Grouzins*, *s. pl.* Intestines, *Lanark.* I had a *grumbling* in my *grouzins*, I was seized with gripes. *Coursurting* in the guts, *Currenny, synon.*

GROPSKY, *s.* "A glutton." *Ayr's. Picken.*

GROBE, *s.* Style of writing. *Douglas.* - *fr. groue*, engrossment of a deed.

To **GROSE**, *v. n.* 1 To rub off the wry edge of a tool *Loth.* 2 To rub off part of one's skin, *ibid.* - *Dan. grouw-er*, to bruise.

GROSET, *Groux*, *Grouxer*, *s.* A gooseberry, *S. Burns.* Gael *sprouad* *Su. G. kruiboer*, *d.*

GROSE, *In grouse*, at random. *Muss. Thren.*

GROU, (*pron groo*), *adj.* Ugly, as a *grou* scumbler, applied to a misgrown or rickety child, a *grou* fairy, *d. Catho.*

GROU, *s.* Shivering, horror, *Lanark.*

To **GROUBLE**, *v. n.* *V. Groule.*

To **GROUE**, *Groue*, *v. n.* 1 To shudder, to shiver, *S. groue* *Loth.* 2 To be filled with terror *Barbour* 3 To shank back *Houlate* 4 To feel horror *S. Barbour.* *Test grouwen* *Dan. pruer* *horrore.*

GROUF, *Gru*, *s.* The disturbed sleep which one has during sickness *S.*

To **GROUF**, *Gru*, *v. n.* This term does not properly denote the disturbed sleep of a sick person, but immediately respects the sound emitted by the nose in consequence of breathing high through them. *Ang. Fife* *Loth.* Often, to *Grouf* in sleep "Grouf, to sleep restlessly" *Gail Encycl.*

GROUFF, *adj.* Vulgar, *Liddesdale, Roxb.* the same with *Gr f* sense 2.

GROUFIN, *Groufin*, *s.* The act of breathing loudly through the nostrils in a disturbed sleep, *Fife.*

GROUGROU, *s.* The corn grub, *Lanark.*, *pron* oo in *E.*

To **GROUK**, *v. n.* To become rathened after coming from sleep, *Dumfr.*

To **GROUKE**, *v. n.* To overlook with a watchful, apparently suspicious eye, *Ang. Teet. ph.* *rockeen, curate.*

To **GROUNCH**, *Grouchen*, *v. n.* 1 To grudge *S. man* 2 To grumble *S. H. Douglas.* - *G. grouch-er* *d.*

GROUNDE-SWALLOW, *s.* Ground-swell *S.*

GROUNDAIR, *s.* The turning-ground appropriated to a family, *S. A. Chas.*

GROUND-MAIL, *s.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a church-yard. *S. Berd. Lammemoor.*

GROUNDS, *s. pl.* Refuse of flax, *Loth. Synon.*

GROUNDSWASTAKE, *s.* The foundation of *Pink. Sel. Scot. Ball* - *a S. ground* *weatie*, *S. groundswastakum* from *ground*, *landus*, *weatie*, *will*, *weat* *marus.*

To **GROUNGE**, *Gru*, *v. n.* 1 To look sulky *Roxb.* 2 To grumble, to murmur; "He's *ayr* *groungin'* about something" *ibid.* seems nothing more than a provincial variety *Grouch*, *Grouis* *A. v. q. v.*

GROUNSUM, *Groustn*, *adj.* 1 Frightful, *S. Roy* 2 Very extremely *S. Burns* - *Grousum*, *dreadful*, *ghastly*.

GROUTIE, *adj.* *Grouis* *synon* with *Rouchean*.

GROW, *adj.* *Grou* *weather* is a phrase commonly applied to weather that is favourable to vegetable growth *S.* *Dan. groud* *veget*, *grou* *veget*, *grou* *weather.*

GROW, *s.* Growth, *Aberd. Ang. Ross.*

To **GROW** to a Head, To gather strength, no increase in power or numbers as to be ready for action *S. Spalding.*

GROWAT, *s.* A cruet for holding liquids, *Inventory.*

GROWNNESS, (*pron groun*), *s.* Corpulency, *grounness*, *Pitcottie.*

GROUP, *s.* A greedy person, *Upp. Clydes.* - *A. group* *an. group* *an. prebendare*, *expose.*

GROWTH, *s.* Any excrescence on the body *S.*

GROWTHY, *adj.* 1 Fertile, *S. 2* Flourishing *tation* *as*, "a *growthy* day," "fine *grou* *weather*" *S.*

GROWTHIE, *adv.* Luxuriantly *S.*

GROWTHINESS, *s.* The state of strong vegetable luxuriance, *S.*

GROZEL, *s.* Used, as well as *Groust*, to denote gooseberry *Roxb. Dumfr.* *Groust* is also a *Dumfr.* *Groust* occurs in some of our old books "I va *crippn*, a *groust*," *Waddellburn's Fable* *ser* is still used in *Fife*.

GROZLIN, *part. adv.* Breathing with difficulty through the nose, *Fife* *V. Grouzlin.*

GRI, *s.* The crane *Dumfr. Fr. grou.*

GRI, *s.* 1 A particle of atom *S. 2* Applied to the mind *He has no a *gri* of sense*, *S.* - *Gr. graqoud* *metaphor* *est.*

GRIAN, *s.* A greyhound, *Roxb.* *V. Grian.*

To **GRIE**, *v. n.* To grieve or to grudge, - *Mod. graph* *an* *foeder* *pret. grib.*

To **GRIE**, *v. n.* To grudge *Winton.*

GRUCHING, *Gru*, *v. n.* *Rey. ang. Wallace.*

To **GRUDGE**, *v. n.* "To squeeze to press down" *S. B. G. Saterfs.* - *fr. groud* *er*, to crumble, break into small pieces *Cotgr. V. Grua.*

To GRUDGE up, *v. n.* Applied to water interrupted in its course, then said to be *grudg'd up*, Roxb. ; obviously a corr. from E. *gorge*. It is also used in an active sense. When ice is raised or forced up by the water swelling underneath, the water is said to *grudge it up*, *ibid.*

To GRUE, *v. n.* The *flesh* is said to *grue*, when a chilly sensation passes over the surface of the body, accompanied with the rising of the skin, S. *The Pirate*. V. GROWE, GROUE, *v.*

GRUFE, GROUFE. On *groufe*, flat, with the face towards the earth. To be on one's *grufe*, to be in this manner, S. *Henryson*.—Isl. *gruf-a*, cernuare, a *grufwa*, cernuē, *liggia a grufu*, in faciem etpectus cubare.

GRUFELING, *part. pr.* To be *grufeling*, expl. "to lie close wrapped up, and in a comfortable-looking manner ; used in ridicule," Roxb. V. GRUFE.

GRUFELYNGIS, GRULINGIS, *adv.* In a grovelling attitude. *Douglas*.

GRUFF, *s.* A slumber ; a discomposed sleep ; often applied to that of a sick person, S. V. GROU.

To GRUGGLE, *v. a.* To put anything out of order by much handling, S. *Tarras*. V. MISGRUGLE.

GRUGOUS, *adj.* Grim. V. GRUOUS.

GRUISHACK, *s.* Hot embers, Dumfr. V. GRIESHOCH.

To GRULL, GROOL, *v. a.* To bruise to dust. *Gall. Encycl.*

GRULL, GROOL, *s.* "A stone bruised to dust," Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.* [Gall.

GRULSH, GRULCH, *s.* A thick squab object, Lanarks.

GRULSHY, *adj.* Gross ; coarse ; clumsy. *Annals of the Parish*. V. GRUSHIE.

GRUME, *s.* A man. V. GROME.

GRUMLY, *adj.* Muddy ; dreggy, Ang. *Grumlie*, S. O. *Burns*.—Su. G. *grumlog*, *id.*

GRUMMEL, *s.* Mud ; drega, Ang. *Godscroft*.—Isl. *groml*, coenum, turbida aqua ; Su. G. *Grummel*, *id.*

GRUMMELY, *adj.* Gravelly, Selkirks. It has evidently the same origin with *Grummel*, *q. v.*

To GRUMPH, *v. n.* To grunt, S. *Tarras*.—Su. G. *grymt-a*, *id.*

GRUMPH, *s.* A grunt, S. *Saxon and Gael*.

GRUMPHIE, *s.* A vulgar name for a sow, S. *Ramsay Burns*.

To GRUMPLE, *v. n.* To feel with the fingers ; to grubble, South of S. ; allied to Germ. *grappel-n*, palpare.

GRUN, *s.* Ground.

GRUND, *s.* The bottom or channel in water, S.—Isl. *grunn*, fundus aquae et maris.

To GRUND, *v. a.* 1. To run aground, S. 2. To bring to the ground ; to bring down ; applied to shooting, Roxb. *Hogg*.

To GRUND, *v. a.* To grind ; to cuttle ; often pron. *Grun'*, S.—Isl. *grenna*, attenuare.

GRUNDAVIE, *s.* The vulgar name for *Ground-ivy*.

GRUND-GRUE, *s.* Water beginning to congeal, at the lower part of a stream, Selk.

GRUNDIN, *part. pa.* Whetted ; old part. of *grund*. *Douglas*.

GRUND-ROTTEN, *s.* The brown rat, S. E. Norway rat ; S. *Grund-rotten*.

GRUND-STANE, GRUKSTANE, *s.* A grinding stone, S.

To GRUNGE, *v. n.* To look sullen. V. GROUNDEN.

GRUNYE, *s.* Promontory. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *groign*, promontoire, Roquef.

GRUNYIE, *s.* 1. The mouth, ludicrously, S. *Ruddiman*. 2. A grunt. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *groin*, the snout ; Isl. *grasa*, os et nasus.

GRUNKLE, *s.* The snout of a sow. *The gab and grunkle* is a common phrase, *Stirlings*. ; a corr. of *Gruntle*, *q. v.*

GRUNNISHULE, GRUNISTULA, *s.* Groundsel, an herb, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Clydes*.

GRUNSIE, *s.* Expl. "a sour fellow," Gl. S. B. *Skinner*.—This seems immediately allied to German *gruns-en*, grunlire.

GRUNTILL, GRUNTLE, *s.* 1. The snout. *Lynds*. 2. The face in general, S. *Burns*.

GRUNTILLOT, *s.* The designation of a sow ; probably from S. *Gruntle*, *v.* *Colkelbie Sow*.

To GRUNTLE, *v. n.* 1. To grunt on a lower key, as denoting the sound emitted by pigs. *Rollock*. 2. To coo, as infants when highly pleased, S.—O. Fr. *grondler*, murmurer.

GRUNTLE, *s.* 1. The sound made by infants, S. 2. A grunting sound of any kind, S. *Cleland*.

GRUNTLE-THRAWN, *adj.* Wry-faced, Ayra.—From *Gruntill*, the snout or face.

To GRUNTSCH. V. GRUMON.

GRUOUS, GRUGOUS, *s.* Grisly, S. B. *Jour. Lond.* V. GROU.

To GRUP, *v. a.* To lay hold of firmly, S. ; to *gripe*, E.

GRUPE, GROOP, *s.* A hollow behind the stalls of horses or cattle, for receiving their dung and urine, S. ; as, "A grape into a grupe to grub."—A. S. *groepe*, a small ditch. *Herd*.

GRUPPIT, *part.* Sprained, S. B.

To GRUSE, *v. a.* To press, Fife.—Germ. *grus-en*, comminuere.

GRUSE, *s.* Water in a half-congealed state. V. GRoo.

To GRUSH, *v. n.* To crumble, Lanarks.—This is evidently a very ancient word ; the same with Teut. *gruys-en*, redigere in rudus. The E. *v.* to crush, is radically the same, also to crash.

GRUSH, *s.* Any thing in a crushed state ; what has crumbled down ; as, "It's a' gane to grush," or "It's a' to grush," Lanarks.

GRUSH, *adj.* The same with *grushie*, Roxb. A. *Scott's Poems*.

GRUSHIE. Of thriving growth ; thick, Ayra. *Burns*.—Teut. *grootsigh*, amplius ; Flandr. *groese*, vigor.

GRUTTEN, *part. pa.* Cried, S. *Ramsay*. V. GREIT.

To GRUZE, GROOZE, *v. n.* To shiver, Roxb. ; synonym. *groue*, *groue*, *q. v.*

GRUZIN, GROOZIN, *s.* A shivering ; "a creeping of the flesh," *ibid.*—Germ. *graus*, horror.

To GRUZZLE, *v. a.* To bruise ; to press together, Fife. A dimin. from the *v.* to *gruse*, *q. v.*

To GRUZZLE, *v. n.* 1. To move the lips as if one were sucking, so as to articulate indistinctly, Loth. 2. This term is used somewhat differently in Renfrews. There it denotes the half-plaintive sound emitted by an infant when it awakes, or between sleeping and waking. 3. To make a continued suppressed grunting, *Clydes*. 4. To eat voraciously, with an ungraceful noise occasioned by the mode of eating, Lanarks. V. GERSE. [Dumfr.

GRUZZLE, *s.* A continued suppressed grunting,

GUARD-FISH, *s.* The Sea-pike, Firth of Forth. *Neill*.

GUBERNAMENT, GUBERNAMENT, *s.* Government. *Acts Ja. VI.*

GUBERT, *adj.* With wreathed figures. *Watson*.—Fr. *guipure*, wreathed work.

To GUCK, *v. n.* To trifle. *Montgomerie*.—Teut. *guygh-en*, nugari.

GUCKIT, *adj.* Foolish. V. GOWKIT.

GUCKRIE, *s.* Foolishness. *Philotus*.

GUD, *s*. 1 Substance, 2 Provisions, 3 Fallacy. 4 Used to denote live stock. *Acts C I*

GUD, *verb, s*. Used for the name of God, *S. Burns*.
Goth *gud* ad tried to *gud* benns.

GUD, *verb, adv*. 1, Good, *S.* 2 Have. *Wyns*.
Su O *gud*, ad. 3 Well born. *S. Wallace*. — *Moss* O
guds Alen *gud* Su it *god*, nobles. 4 In com-
position denoting the various relations of blood or
alliance. *S. Als gude*. *As gude*. With *als* or *as*
preceding also frequently follow ing equal in value
or quality, equivalent applied to what is given in
return for something as though different in kind. *S.*
6 Used in the language of threatening conveying
the idea of ample retaliation, *S. Redgauntlet*. 7
This phrase is also metaphorically used. It is said of one
who, in reasoning or scolding, makes a sharp retort.
"He *gud* *as* *gude* as he got," or, "He *gud* *as* *gude*
again." *S.* In return. *S.* 8 Used as denoting
quantity for much, as, "Ye have *as gudes* a pound
weight." *S.* 9 In regard to number signifying
many, as, "There were *as gude* as twenty there," *S.*
As guded, *Ac*, Aberdeen.

GUD-BROTHER, *s*. Brother-in-law, *S. Minst. Bord.*

GUDDAY, *s*. A salutation, bidding *good day*, as,
"He *gud* *as* a *gudday*." *S.*

GUDDANE, *s*. Grandfather, *S. Wytown*.

GUDDICK, *s*. A little shed — A dunn from 1st *Su G.*
and *netigins*, from *gud* *as*, *divine*, *Dan gude*, *ld*.
To *GUDDLE*, *v. a.* To mangle, to huggle. *S. Fr*
contels, slaughtered.

GUDDLE, *s*. Work of a dirty and unctuous nature,
Upp Cycles *Edin.*

To *GUDDLE*, *v. n.* To be engaged in work of this
descriptive, *Edin.*

To *GUDDLE*, *v. a.* To catch fish with the hands, by
groping under the stones or banks of a stream,
South of *S. Lannaka*. *Gump*, *synon.* *Roxb.* *Ginnle*,
Lanark. *Hogg*. *V. Gump*.

GUDDLING, *s*. The act of catching fish by groping,
Selkirk. *Hogg*.

GUDDOCHTER, *s*. 1 Daughter-in-law. *S. Douglas*.
2 A step-daughter. *S.*

To *GUDE* *Orin*, *verb v. a.* To manure, also *gudin*.
Menor. *Su G* *gud* *as*, *stevenore*.

GUDE, *adv*. Well. *S.* This is used in the way of
insinuation. To one who is about to do what another dis-
approves, it is commonly said, "I had *as gude* no," *S.*

GUDE *Guis*, *s*. Substance, also, rank.

Man or *gud*. 1 A man of property or respectability.
Aberd. Reg. 2 A man of high birth. *Leg. Bp St.*
Androu. *V. Gump*. *adv*. 3 Well born.

GUDE, *s*. The Supreme Being. *Burns*.

GUDE-ANES, *s. pl*. A term used in *Roxb* and *Loth*
to denote one's best clothes, as opposed to those worn
every day, or at work. "She cannot come then, for she
cannot have her *gude-anes* on." She cannot make her
appearance, as not being dressed, *q. good ones*.

GUDE-BREAD, Bread baked for marriages, baptisms,
and funerals, *Berwick*.

GUDEEN, *s*. Used as a salutation, equivalent to
good evening. *S.* Hence the phrase, *Fair gude* *as* *en*
and *fair gude* *as* *en* denoting intercourse merely
civil. *Saxon and Gael*.

GUDEENS, *adv*. This occurs in the phrase, *S. B.*
"Neither *gudeens* (*guceless*, *Aberd*) nor ill-
1 Neither positively good, nor positively wicked. 2.
Neither beneficent nor hurtful.

GUDELIE, *adv*. With propriety, in a becoming man-
ner. *Barfleur's Pract.*

GUDELIED, *s*. Beauty. *K. Quair*. — *A. S. godelig*,
pulcher and had.

GUDEMAN, *s*. 1 The master of a family. 2 A hus-
band. *S. Roxb*.

GUDEMANLIKE, *adv*. Becoming a husband, *Ayr*.
The Entail.

GUDEWILL, *s*. 1 A guerdon, a gratuity. *Aberd*.
2 The designation given to the proposition of work
granted at a mill, which is due to me under *tenure*,
Roxb.

GUD-FADER, *s*. 1 Father-in-law, *S. Nairaden*. 2.
A step-father, *S.*

To *GUDE*, *v. a.* To cause to bulge. To *gud* *as*
stone from a quarry, to press it out with a punch or
lever. *Wife*.

To *GUDE*, *v. n.* To poke for fish under the banks of
a river or stream, *Roxb*.

GUDEON, *s*. A strong iron pivot driven into the
end of the axle tree of a wheel.

GUDEONS of a wheel. The large pivots on which
the axle tree turns, *S.* — *Fr* *goujon*, "the pin which
the truckle of a jolly runneth on," *Coigr*.

GUDEET, *s*. One who is far from causing too much,
Roxb. *V. Gump*.

To *GUDEET*, *v. n.* To be glutinous, *ib*.

GUINET, *adv*. The same with *gudre*, *Roxb*. *V.*
Gump, *v. a.* to cause to bulge.

GUINET, *s*. 1 A small *Phalotus*. *Fr* *guyote* *ib*. 2.
A servant attending the camp. *Rollock*. — *Fr* *guyot*.

GUINET, *adv*. Shut and thick. *S. Fr* *guyon*, *chuffy*.

GUINET, *s*. A servant attending the camp. *Banash*.
Journ. *V. Gump*.

GUDIN, *Goodies* *s*. Manure, *S. Brand*.

GUDEINE, *GUDEINE*, *GUDEINE*, *s*. A denomination of
foreign gold coin. *As C I*.

GUDEINIS, *s*. Base metal mixed illegally with gold.
Lynday.

GUDEMODER, *s*. 1 Mother-in-law, *S. Basile*. 2.
A step-mother, *S. Berenden*.

GUDESB, *GUDESB*, *GUDESB*, *GUDESB*, *s*. A
grandfather. *S. Wytown*.

GUDE SISTER, *s*. A sister-in-law, *S.*

GUDE SONE, *s*. 1, A son-in-law. *S. Douglas*. 2. A
step-son. *S.* 3 A grandson. *Collyer* *Sow*.

GUDE WIFE, *s*. A wife, a wife, a spouse. *S.*

GUDEWILLIE, *GUDEWILLIE*, *adv*. 1 Laborer, *S. W.*
son. 2 Confidant. *Burns*. 3 Acting spontaneously.
Bolenden. — *Su G* *godwilling*, *benivolus*, *1st* *god-*
willie, spontaneous.

GUE, *s*. A musical instrument formerly used in
Scotland. *The Drake*.

GUDE, *s*. No *guce*, not a whit. *Sir Tristram*. — *Fr*
ne guce, nothing.

GUELD, *adv*. Good. *S. B. Roxb*. *V. Gump*.

GUEDLY, *adv*. Religious, as, "That is a *guedly*
book," a goodly book, *Aberd*. The word occurs a corr.
of *E. guely*.

GUEDLY, *GUEDLY*, *adv*. 1 Easily, conveniently.
2 Properly with a good grace, *ib*.

1 cannot *guely* recommend it. *Shirley*.

GUEDS, *s. pl*. Goods. *S. B. Roxb*.

GUERIOUS, *adv*. Having a warlike appearance, as,
a *guerious* look, "a martial aspect, *Ayr*. *Fr* *guerra*,
war and *guerra*, manner.

GUERRA, *Guerra* of courts which seem to have been
held by inferior officers, for punishing the violence
committed by individuals, or perhaps the feuds, be-
tween one family and another. *L. B.* and *Ind.*
guerra, war.

- **GUESS, s.** Used pretty generally in S. to denote a riddle; an enigma.
- **GUEST, s.** The name given by the superstitious in the South of S. to any thing which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger. *Hogg's Mountain Bard.*
- To **GUESTEN, v. n.** To lodge as a guest; still used occasionally, South of S.—A. Bor. id.
- GUEST-HOUSE, s.** A place of entertainment. *Rutherford.*—A. S. *gest-hus*, id.
- GUESTNING, s.** Entertainment. V. *GESNING.*
- GUFF, s.** A savour; a smell, S.—*Weffe* occurs in the same sense, O. E.—Isl. *gufa*, vapor.
- GUFF, Gorr, s.** A fool, Gl. Sibb, South of S. W. Loth.—Fr. *goffe*, id.; Isl. *gufa*, vappa, homo nihili.
- To **GUFF and TALK.** To babble; to talk foolishly, Teviotdale. V. *GUFF, Gorr, s.*
- GUFF nor STYE.** Used in Fife for *Buff* nor *Stye*.
- GUFFA, s.** A loud burst of laughter, S. *Antiquary.* V. *GAFFAW*, which is the preferable orthography.
- GUFFER, s.** Viviparous Blenny. *Sibbald.*
- GUFFIE, adj.** Stupid; foolish, S.
- GUFFIE, s.** Used in the sense of *Guff*, a fool, q. v.
- GUFFIE, adj.** Thick and fat about the temples or cheeks; chubbed; chuffy, Clydes.—Fr. *gouffé*, stuffed with eating.
- GUFFINESS, s.** Thickness and fatness about the temples or cheeks, ibid.
- GUFFISH, adj.** The same with *Guffie*, Roxb.
- GUFFISHLIE, adv.** Foolishly, ibid.
- GUFFISHNESS, s.** Foolishness, ibid.
- To **GUFFLE, v. a.** To puzzle very much; to nonplus, Fife. Probably formed from *Guff*, a fool, q. "to make one appear as a fool."
- GUGEONE, s.** Perhaps a lump. *Invent.*
- GUHYT, L. GYHYT, pret.** Hid. *Wallace.*—A. S. *gahyt*, occultat.
- To **GUID, v. a.** To manure. V. *GUDE.*
- GUID, s.** Substance, Aberd. V. *GUDE.*
- GUIDAL, s.** Guidance, S. O. *Tannahill.*
- To **GUIDE, v. a.** Besides the usual acceptations in E. it signifies, 1. To treat; to use; the connection determining whether the term admits of a good or bad sense; as, "They *guidit* the puir man very ill amang them," i. e. they used him harshly or unkindly. *Ross's Helenore.* 2. To manage economically; as, "Gude gear *ill-guidit*," S. *Burns.* *My Nannie O.*
- GUIDE, s.** A *gude guide*; a person who takes proper care of his money or effects; a good economist. *An ill guide*; one who wastes or lavishes his property, S.
- GUYDER, s.** One who manages the concerns of another. *Acts Chs. I.*
- GUIDESHIP, GUIDSCHIP, GUIDSCHIP, s.** 1. Guidance; government. *Pitcottie.* 2. Usage; treatment, S. B. *Ross.*
- GUIDE-THE-FIRE.** A poker, Fife.
- GUIDE-THE-GATE.** A halter for a horse, Dumfr.
- GUIDON, s.** A standard, Fr. *Godscroft.*
- GUID-WAYES, adv.** Amicably, or for the purpose of settling differences; q. in a *good wise.* *Pitcottie's Cron.*
- To **GUIK, L. Hatles.** V. *GOUK.*
- GUILD, s.** The name given to the barberry [*Berberis pedunculis racemosis*, Linn.] in Selkirks.; also denominated *the Guild tree*. The reason assigned for the designation is, that its inner bark is yellow, from Dan. *guld*, flavus.
- GUILDE, GUILD, GOOL, s.** Corn marigold, S.—*Gules*, S. B., Su. G. *gul*, *gol*, yellow.
- GOOL RIDING, s.** Riding through a parish to observe the growth of *guld*, and to fine the negligent farmer, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- GUILDER-FAUGH, s.** Old lea-land, once ploughed and allowed to lie fallow, Ayr. It was conjectured by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck, who communicated this and a variety of other Ayrshire words to me, that the term might perhaps refer to some mode of fallowing introduced into S. from *Guelderland*. V. *FAUGH, FAUGH, v.*
- GUILT, s.** Money. *Monro's Exped.* "Nummus, a penny. Pecunia, coin or *guilt*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. *GILT.*
- GUIND, s.** A wild cherry. V. *GRAN.*
- GUYNOCHE, s.** A greedy person, Ayr. The same with *Geenock*, q. v.
- GUIZARD, s.** A masker, S. *The Pirate.* V. *GYSAR, GYSARD.*
- GUK GUK.** A ludicrous reiteration, meant to imitate the chanting of the Popish service. *Poems Sixteenth Cent.* The design of this term, especially as repeated, seems to be to compare the chanters to the cuckoo.
- GUKKOW, s.** The cuckoo. V. *GOWK.*
- GUKSTON GLAIKSTON.** A contemptuous designation expressive of the combination of folly and vain-glory. *Knox.*—From *gowk*, a fool, and *glaike*, the unstable reflection of rays of light.
- GULBOW, s.** Intimacy, Orkn.—Isl. *gilld*, sodalitiun, and *bo*, incola.
- GULCH, s.** A thick, ill-shaped person. Roxb. V. *GULSACH.*
- To **GULDAR, GULDER, v. n.** To speak in a rough threatening manner. *Gulderan*, boisterous, a term restricted to the larger animals; as "a *gulderan* dog." It is never applied to the wind, Gall. Dumfr. This seems to have been originally the same with *Guller*, v. to growl.
- GULDER, s.** 1. The sound emitted, or noise made, by a turkey-cock, South of S. 2. Metaph. a sudden, intemperate, angry expression of resentment, rebuke, or admonition, ibid.
- GULDERSOME, a.** Passionate; boisterous. Dumfr.
- GULDIE, s.** "A tall, black-faced, gloomy-looking man;" Gall. *Encycl.* Gael. *goll*, a swollen angry face, Shaw.
- GULE, GULES, s.** Corn-marigold. V. *GULDE.*
- GULE, adj.** Yellow. V. *GOOL.*
- GULEFITIT, adj.** Yellow-footed, or having legs of a yellow colour; applied especially to fowls, S. V. *GOOL.*
- GULGHY, s.** A beetle; a clock, S. B. V. *GOLACH.*
- GULL, adj.** Chill; as, a *cauld gull nicht*, a chill evening; one marked by a cold wind, Banffs. Isl. *gull*, *aëris frigor*.
- GULL, s.** A large trout, Dumfr.; called also a *Boddom-lie*, i. e. a fish that lies at the bottom.—Holl. *gulle*, a codfish.
- To **GULL, v. a.** To thrust the finger forcibly in below the ear, Annandale; synon. *Caill.*—Isl. *gull*, bucca.
- GULLA, (l liquid), s.** A midwife, Shetland.
- To **GULLER, v. n.** 1. To guggle, S. *Buller*, synon. 2. To make such a noise as a dog makes when about to bite; to growl, Dumfries.—Sw. *koll-a*, to guggle.
- GULLER, s.** A sound of this description, ib.

GULLER, *s.* 1 The noise occasioned by an act of gurgling. It often denotes such a sound as suggests the idea of strangulation or suffocation, *S.* 2 The boiling of the water which causes a gurgling noise, South of *S.*

GULLY, *s.* 1 A large knife, *S. Ramsay* 2 To guide the gully, to have the chief management, *S. Ross* 3 A warlike weapon, *S. B. Poems Buchan Dialect*.

To **GULLIEGAW**, *v. a.* To injure severely, especially as including the idea of taking one by the throat, and subjecting to the danger of strangulation, *Moray*. Perhaps from *Isl. gull* (*lat. gull-a*), the throat, and *gaw-a*, hurt.

GULLIEGAW, *s.* A broil, *Fife*. Perhaps from *Gully*, a knife, and *Gaw*, to gall.

GULLIEWILLIE, *s.* 1 A quagmire covered with grass, *Ac. Ayr* 2 A noisy, blustering, quarrelsome fool, *ib.*

To **GULLIGAW**, *v. a.* To wound with a knife in a quarrel, *L. S.*—From *gully*, and *gaw*, to excoriate.

GULLION, *s.* A quagmire, *Loth.*—*Sc. G. goel*, *O. Germ. gulke*, vorge.

GULLION, *s.* A mean wretch, *Upp. Clydes.*—*C. B. gual*, low, base, vile.

GULOCK, *s.* An iron lever used in quarrying stones, South of *S.*, synon. *Pinch*. *V. GAWLOCK*.

GULP, *s.* A big unwieldy child, *Ang.*

GULPIN, *s.* A young child, *Angus*.

GULPIN, *s.* A raw, unwieldy fellow, *Waverly*. This term seems to contain an allusion to a young fish.

GULSACH, *s.* A surfeit, *S. B.* Allied most probably to *Gulach*, gluttony.

GULSCHY, *adj.* Gross in the body, *Clydes.*—*Teut. gulsich* voracious.

GULSCHICH **GULSACH**, (*gult*) *s.* The jaundice, *Compt. S.*—*Sc. G. gulrot*, Belg. *geelucht*, *id.* *i.* *e.* the yellow sickness.

GULSCHICH, *adj.* Having a jaundiced appearance, *Evergreen*.

GULSOCH, *s.* Voracious appetite, *Fife, Ang.*—*Teut. gulsich*, *gulosus*. *V. GULSACH*.

GUM, *s.* 1 A mist, *Dougl.* 2, Variance; umbrage, *S.* Arab *ghum*, sorrow.

GUM, *s.* The dross of coals, *Lanark.* *V. COOM*.

To **GUMFIATE**, *v. a.* 1 Apparently, to swell, *Ayr. Legaters*. *Ital. gonfiare*, to swell. 2, Expl. to perplex, or bamboozle.

GUMLY, *adj.* Muddy, *V. GUMMLY*.

To **GUMMLE**, *v. a.* 1 To make muddy, *as.* "Ye're gummlin' a' the water," *Ayr.* 2 To perturb, to perplex, used in a moral sense, *S. O.* *The Knight*.

To **GUMP**, *v. a.* 1 To grope, *Roxb.* 2 To catch fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, *ibid.* Berwick, *Brownie of Bodsbeck*.

GUMP, *s.* Expl. "the whole of any thing" *Gall. Enycl.*

GUMP, *s.* A plump child, one that is rather overgrown, *Ang. Fife*.

GUMP, *s.* A humscull, a term most generally applied to a female, conveying the idea of great stupidity, *Fife*. *V. GUMEN*.

To **GUMPH**, *v. a.* To beat, to baffle, to defeat, to get the better of, *Aberd.*

GUMPHIE, *s.* A fool, *Ang.*—*Isl. gumpu*, frustratio, Dan *kumse*, a blockhead.

GUMPHION, **GUMPHION**, *s.* A funeral banner, *Guy Mannerings*—*Ital. gonfalone*, a banner.

GUMPING, *s.* The act of catching fish with the hands, *Roxb. Belk.* *Br. of Bods.*

GUMPING, *s.* "A piece cut off the pump, or whole of any thing" *Gall. Enycl.* When part of a ridge, separated from the rest, is left uncut, this piece is called the *pumping*. Hence the phrase.

To **CUT THE GUMPING**, *Gall.* "Two cronies, as a lad and lass in love, never cut the pumping on one another," *ibid.*

GUMPLE, **GUMPLE-FRANK**, *s.* A surfeit, *Strathmore*.

GUMPLEFAUDED, *adj.* Chopfallen, *S.* *O. Fr. gumpile*, a veil worn by nuns, *q.* having the aspect of a nun.

GUMPLE-FOISTED, *adj.* Sully, in bad humour, *Redgauntlet*.

GUMPS, *s.* To take the Gumps, to be in an ill humour to become peevish, *Fife*.

GUMPTION, *s.* Understanding common-sense, *S. Gwenton*, *A. Bur. id.* *J. Nicol.*—*Moss*, *G. gumpian* perspicere.

GUMPTIONLESS, *adj.* Foolish, destitute of understanding, *S.*, also written *Gumationless*, *Gawmless*, North of *E. id.*

GUMPCS, *s.* A fool, *S.*

GUN, *s.* A great gun, one who acquires great celebrity, especially as a preacher or a public speaker, a common figure, borrowed from the loud report made by artillery, *S.* *St. Ronan*.

To **GUN**, *v. a.* To talk in a gossiping way.

GUNDIE, *adj.* Greedy, rather as expressive of voracity, *Roxb.* *Isl. gyn-a*, *hucere* expandere. Hence,

GUNDIE-GUTS, *s.* A voracious person, *ibid.* "A fat, puffy fellow" *Groat's Class Dict.*

GUNK, *s.* To give one the gunk, to pill one—*Renfrew's Tannahill*. *V. BUCKLE* *CLARE* and *BAZILL*.

GUNKERIE, *s.* The act of juggling, or of putting a trick upon another, *Ter. outale*.

GUNKIE, *s.* A dupe, *ibid.*

GUNMAKER, *s.* A gunsmith, *S.* *Ad. Rep.*

GUNNARD, *s.* Perhaps old favourite, *Collieston* *S. B.*—*Sc. G. gunn-a*, *favore*; and *ald*, old.

To **GUNNER**, *v. a.* To gossip, to talk loud and long, generally applied to country conversation, *Ayr.*

GUNNER, *s.* 1 The act of gossiping, *Ayr.* 2 A volley of noisy talk, *ibid.*

GUNNER FLOOK, *s.* The Turbot, *Stoddard*.

GUNSTONE, *s.* A shot for a firelock, *S.* (*ple.*

GURAN, *s.* A small boat, *S.*—*Gael. Ir. guram*, a plim.

GURANIE, *adj.* Full of small boats, *Clydes*.

To **GURD**, **GORU**, *v. n.* To stop, applied to running water, when stopped in its course by earth, &c., *Ac. S. B.* *Douglas* *Fr. gourd* *ir.* to be dumb.

To **GURDE**, *v. a.* To strike, *Sir Gawen*. *V. GUAN*.

GURDEN, *v. 3 pl.* *G. n. id.*

GURGY, *adj.* Fat, short-necked; with a protuberant belly, *Roxb.*—*Fr. gorgé*, gorged, crammed, *Goige*.

GURGRUGOUS, *adj.* Ugly, *Fife*. *V. GUGGUS*, and *GUGUS*.

GURK, *s.* 1 A fat short person, *Aberd.* *Skinners*.

2 "A child rather thick in proportion to his tallness" 3 "Any of the young of the live stock thriving and bulky for its age" *Gl. Sarr. Naam*.

GURL, **GOURT**, **GURLIE**, **GOURL**, *s.* *adj.* 1 Weak; stormy *S. Douglas* 2 Early *Scorpaen.*—*Belg. gaur* cold, bleak.

To **GURL**, *v. n.* To growl, *Hebr.* As applied to the wind, it denotes a sort of growling sound. *A. Wilson's Poems.*—*Germ. grollen*, murmurare.

GURL, **GURLS**, *s.* Growl, snarl, *Hebr.* *ib.* *R. Gills*.

To **GURL**, *v. n.* To issue, as water, with a gurgling noise, *Roxb.*

GURL, s. A place where a stream, being confined by rocks, issues with rapidity, making a gurgling noise, *ib.* This seems radically the same with E.^o *gurgle*, if not a mere corr.—Sw. *gurgl-a*, to gargle, Dan. *gurgel*, the throat; the gorge; the gullet.

GURLIEWHIRKIE, s. Expl. "unforeseen evil, dark and dismal; premeditated revenge," Ayrs.

GURNLE, s. 1. "A strange-shaped, thick man." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A fisher's implement, used in inserting stobs, or stakes, in the sand, to spread nets on," *ibid.*

GURR, s. A knotty stick or tree, Ang.

To GURR, v. n. 1. To growl; to snarl as a dog, Berwick, Roxb. Loth. Lanarks. *Hogg.* 2. To purr as a cat, Aberd.—Perhaps from Isl. *kurr-a*, murmurare, fremere.

GURR, s. The growl of a dog, Loth.

GURRIE, s. A broil, Lanarks.; perhaps from *Gurr*, v. to growl; as having been, like *Collyshangie*, primarily used to denote the quarrels of dogs.

GURTH, s. Curd, after it has been broken down, or wrought small by the hands, Lanarks. Perhaps merely a limited sense, and transposition, of Ir. *kruak*, curd.

GURTHIE, adj. Heavy; oppressive; applied especially to what burdens the stomach, Fife. Roquefort renders it *pesant*, weighty; ponderous, burdensome.

GUSCHACH, s. The fireside, Aberd.

GUSCHET, s. 1. The armour by which the armpit was defended. *Wallace.*—Fr. *gousset*, *id.* 2. The clock of a stocking, S. *Forbes.* 3. A *guschet o' land*, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land, interposed between two other properties, like the *gusset* of a shirt, or the clock of a stocking, S.

GUSE, s. The long gut, S.

GUSEHEADIT, adj. Foolish, q. having the head of a goose. *Nicol Burns.*

GUSEHORN, GUISSERN, s. The gizzard, S. *Watson.*—Fr. *gacier*, *id.*

GUSE PAN, s. A pan for stewing geese. *Aberd. Reg. Guispane*, *ibid.*

GUSHEL, s. The name given to that small dam which is made in a gutter or streamlet in order to intercept the water, Fife. It is applied both to the dams made by children for amusement, and to those made by masons, plasterers, &c. for preparing their lime or mortar. Probably from *gush*; because, when the dam is broken down, the water *gushes* forth.

GUSHING, s. A term used to denote the grunting of swine. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* V. CHEIPING, GUSSIE.

GUSING-IRNE, s. A smoothing iron; a Gipsy term, south of S. V. GOOSE.

GUSSIE, s. 1. A term used to denote a young sow or pig, S. 2. Used also in speaking or calling to a sow of whatever age, Dumfries, Roxb.

GUSSIE, s. A coarse lusty woman, S.—Fr. *goussé*, stuffed with eating.

To GUST, v. a. 1. To taste, S. *Chalm. Air.* 2. To give a relish to. *Ferguson.*

To GUST, v. n. 1. To eat. *Bellend.* 2. To have a relish of, *ib.* 3. To smell. *Doug.* 4. To learn from experience. *G. Buchanan.*—Lat. *gust-are*, O. Fr. *goust-er*.

GUST, s. A relish, S. *Abp. Hamilton.*

GUSTARD, s. The great bustard. *Sibbald.*

GUSTED, part. Having a savour. *Monroe.*

GUSTFU, adj. 1. Grateful to the taste, palatable, S.

2. Enjoying the relish of anything, S. *David. Seasons.*

GUSTY, adj. Savoury, S. *Ramsay.*

GUT, s. The gout, S. *Watson.*

GUT, s. A drop, S.—Lat. *gutta*. V. GOUTTE.

GUT AND GA'. A common phrase, denoting all the contents of the stomach, S. *Ross.* *Ga'* is for *gall*.

GUTCHER, s. A grandfather, S. V. GUDSYN.

GUT-HANIEL, s. A colic.

GUTRAKE, s. Provisions which have been procured with difficulty and exertion, or by improper means, Fife.

GUTSY, adj. Gluttonous, S.—From E. *guts*.

GUTSILIE, adv. Gluttonously, S.

GUTSINESS, s. Gluttony, voraciousness, S.

GUTTER, s. A mire; as, "The road was a perfect gutter," S. This term occurs in a very instructive proverb, addressed to those who pretend to trust to Providence, while they are totally regardless of the use of means; "Ye're no to lie down in the gutter, and think that Providence will come and tak ye out again," S. B.

To GUTTER, v. n. 1. To do anything in a dirty way, Ang. 2. To bedaub with mire, S. B.

To GUTTER, v. n. To eat into the flesh, to fester, Roxb.; q. to form a gutter or channel for itself.

GUTTERBLOOD, s. 1. One meanly born, one sprung from the canaille; q. one whose blood has run in no purer channel than the gutter, S. *Heart M. Loth.* 2. One whose ancestors have been born in the same town for some generations is called a *gutter-blude* of that place, Roxb.

GUTTERBLOOD, adj. Persons are said to be *Gutter-blood*, who have been brought up in the immediate neighbourhood of each other, and who are pretty much on a footing as to their station, Aberd.

GUTTEREL, adj. Somewhat gluttonous, Upp. Lanarks. From E. *gut*.

GUTTER-HOLE, s. "The place where all filth is flung out of the kitchen." *Gall. Encycl.*

GUTTERY, adj. Mire, S.

GUTTERS, s. pl. Mire; dirt. *Burns.*—Su. G. *gyttia*, mire.

GUTTY, adj. "Big-bellied." A *gutty bottle*, a big-bellied bottle. Thick; gross; applied both to persons and things, S.

GUTTY, s. "A big-bellied person." *Gall. Encycl.*

GUTTIE, s. The name given to the small fish in E. called *minnow*, Ayrs. From its round shape, as it is called the *dag mennon* for the same reason, Lanarks. V. MENOWN.

GUTTINESS, s. "Capaciousness of belly;" thickness, grossness, S.

H.

HA

- HA'**, **HAA**, **HAW**, *s.* 1 The manor house, *S.*; synon. with *Ha'-house*, *Hall house* 2 The principal apartment in a house, *S.* the same with *Hall E.*
- HAAF** **HA** **AF**, **HAAF** **FISHING**, *s.* The fishing of ling, cod and tusk, Shetl. and Orkn. *Neill*
- HAAF**, *s.* The sea, as distinguished from inland, or fishing-ground on the coast. This term is equivalent to the deep sea Shetland. *The Pirate*
- To **GO TO HAAF** or **HAAVES** to go to the deep sea fishing, Orkn. Shetl.—*1st* *su G. Haf*, *mare*.
- HAAF BOAT**, *s.* A boat fit for going out to sea for the purpose of the ling fish ng, Shetl.
- HAAF-FISH**, *s.* The great seal, Shetl.
- HAAF-FISHING**, *s.* The term used to denote the fishing of ling, cod and tusk, Shetl. Orkn. *The Pirate*
- HAAFLANG**, *adj.* Half grown *V* **HALF**
- To **HAAF**, *v. n.* To hop, *S.* the same with *Hap*.
- HAAR**, **HALA**, *s.* An impediment in speech, *Roxb E. Loth*
- HAAR**, *s.* 1 A fog, *S.* 2 A chill, foggy, easterly wind *S. Nimmu*. Synon *cow-craik* *V* **Hala**, *adj.*
- To **HAAVE**, *v. a.* To fish with a pock net, *Ork. Statist. Acc.*—*Su G. haaf*, *rete minus*, *Dau haaf*, a bow net
- HAAVE**, *s.* Mill-haave, a name given to the vessel used in a corn mill for measuring what is called the *shelling*, *M. Loth.* It varies in size at different times, but is generally less than a *pease-friot*—*1st* *haufe*, also *haf*, *modus. metu.*
- HAAVERS** or **SHAIVERS**, *s.* A phrase used among children, or those at school. If one, who sees another find any thing, exclaims in this language, he is entitled to the moiety of what is found. If he who is the finder uses these terms before any other, he is viewed as having the sole right to the property, *Loth.* It seems probable that the words *Haavers* and *Shavers* were originally uttered only by the person who did not find the property—and that he who did find it tried to appropriate it by crying out, so as to prevent any conjoint claim, *Haave mine ain*, *s. e.* "Wholly mine"—"*Nor haivers and quarters*, *hale o' mine ain*, and *none o' my ne ghbour's*." And quarry *shavers* also is sometimes used for *shavers* *Haavers* is merely the pl of *Halfer*, *Halver*, still retained in the pl *hae*, *To gang haivers* *V.* under *HAIF*, *V* **SARF** and **SEF**.
- HAB**, **HABIE**, *Abbreviations* of *Albert*, or, as expressed in *S. Halbert*, *Habie's How*, "*And saw ye Habl and what did Halbert say?*" *Gentle Shepherd* *V* **HOBIE**.
- To **HABBER**, *v. n.* 1 To stammer, *S.*—*Neig Anper-en*, *id.* 2 To start, to gurry, *S. B.* Corrupted, perhaps from *Habile*
- HABBER**, *s.* The act of snarling or growling like a dog *Aberd.* *Tarras*
- HABBERGAW**, *s.* 1 Ureviation, *S. B.* 2 An objection, *S. B.* *Habber*, *v.* and *1st galle vatum*
- To **HABBERNAB**, *v. n.* To drink by touching each other's glasses, *S. Holmab. E.* [*horaz.*]
- HABBLE**, *adj.* Sniffing motion. *Loth.*, *q.* like a *hobby*.
- To **HABBLE**, *v. n.* 1 To snap at any thing, as a dog does, *S.* 2 Denoting the growling noise made by a dog when eating voraciously, *S.*—*Teut habb-en*, *captare*
- HABBLE**, *s.* The act of snapping, *S.*

HAC

- To **HABBLE**, *v. n.* 1 To stammer, *S.* *A Douglas*—*su G. habba-a*, *id.* 2 To speak or act confusedly *S.* 3 To jangle, to wrangle, *South of S.*
- HABBLE**, *Henrik*, *s.* 1 A personality, *S.* *Tennant* *id.* 2, A squabble, *Hydra Ayre*, *Loth. Minerva*, "*Habbe*, a mob fight" *Of Picket*. *Faint habbe*, *andus*
- To **HABBLE**, *v. a.* To confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity *Roxb*
- To **BE HABBLD**, *To be perplexed or nonplussed*, *id.* *be folled* in any undertaking *id.*
- To **HABBLE**, *v. n.* To holdle, *As a Gail Picket*.
- HABBLE**, *adj.* Having big bones, *S.*
- HABBLIN**, *s.* Confused talk, as that of many persons speaking at once. *V* *le*
- Sic habblin an gabblin*
Ye never heard nor me—*A Douglas*
- HABBOWCRAW**, *intery* A shout the peasants give to frighten the crows off the corn fields, throwing up their bonnets or hats at the same time" *Gall. Enycyl.* *V* **SARA**.
- HAB BIBLE**, *s.* The large Bible, appropriated for family worship, and which lay in the *Hab* or principal apartment, whether of the *Laard*, or of the tenant, *S.* *Burns*
- HABIL**, **HABIE**, *adj.* 1 Qualified, *S.* *Wynl.* 2 Disposed to, *Maitl P.* 3 Used in the sense of *able* *Lyndsay*, 4 *Liable*, exposed *K. Quair*, 5 A version is said to be *habid*, that does not contain twenty-one, or any other determinate number of errors *Aberd.* *Passable*—*1st*, *habid* is, *Fr. habile*.
- To **HABILLIE**, *v. a.* To clothe, to dress, to array, *Fr. habiliter* *Tyrris Refut*
- HABILITE**, *s.* Ability, bold strength, *Acts Mary*. *Fr. habilité*, "*hableness*, *ab. le*, *lustness*"
- HABILL**, *adv.* Perhaps, peradventure *Acts Mary*, *V* **ANLIS**.
- HABIRIHONE**, *s.* Habergeon. *Douglas*—*(1)* *H.* "*haburion*, *lonca*"
- HABITABLE**, *s.* Habitation *Lyndsay*—*1st* *habb*, *habul um*
- HABITSARK**, *s.* A riding-shirt a piece of female dress now common to all ranks, *Perth* *Duff* *Poems*.
- To **HABLE**, *v. a.* To enable. *K. Quair*
- To **HABOUND**, *v. n.* 1 To abound, 2 To increase in size *Douglas*—*O* *Fr. habound-er*, *id.*
- HACE**, **HA**, *adj.* Honore *Douglas*—*A* *S.* *1st* *haz*, *Su G. hacs* *id.* *V* **HVAS**
- HACHAKT**, *s.* A catcher *Maitl Poems* *V* **HADON**
- HACHFL**, *s.* A woven, one dirily dressed, *Ayre*. *Sic A. Wylie*, *V* **HACHV**.
- HACHES**, *s. pl.* Racks for hay *Sic Gowan*, *V.* **HACK**
- HACHT**, "*A tyll hachs howe*," *Aberd. Reg*
- HACK**, **HACK**, **HACK**, *s.* 1, A rack for cattle, *S.* *For at hack and manger* *S.* *to live in great future* *Ross* 2 A frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses, *S.* *Ross*, 3 The wooden bars used in the tail-racks of m. dams, *S.* *Acts Ja I* 4 *hack* a wooden frame on which fishes are hung to be dried *S.* 5 *Prince hack*, a small loom on which females work their fringes, *Loth*—*Su. G. Auck*, *locus ubi foenum equis apponitur*

HACK, z. *Muck-hack*, a dung fork, Ang. *Wife. Stat. Acc.*—Dan. *hakke*, a mattock.

HACK, s. A chap in the hands or feet, S.—Isl. *híack-a*, Su. G. *hack-a*, to chop.

To HACK, v. n. To be chapped, S.

HACK, s. "A very wild moorish place," Gall. "Hacks, mossy, black wilds," Gall. *Encycl.* This, as far as I can discover, is merely a provincial variety of *Hag*, as denoting moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; from "hack, to hew," lb.

To HACKER, v. a. To hash, in cutting; q. *te hack* small, South of S. *Hogg.*

HACKERY-LOOK'D, adj. Rough; gruff; pitted with the small-pox, Orkn.—Dan. *hak*, a notch.

HACKS, HATCHES, s. pl. The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in curling, Dumfr. *Syn. Stells.*—"Hack, from the Isl. *híacka*, signifies a chop, a crack;" Dan. *hak*, a notch; O. B. *hac*, id. Teut. *hack-en*, fodere.

HACKSTER, s. A butcher; a cut-throat. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

HACKSTOCK, s. A chopping-block, S. Germ.

HACKUM-PLACKUM, adv. Denoting that each pays an equal share, as of a tavern-bill, Teviotd. *Synon. Equal-aqual.*—Perhaps from A. S. *aelc*, each, dat. pl. *aelcum*, aspirated, and *plack*, (q. v.) q. "every one his *plack*."

HA'-CLAY, s. Potter's earth, a tough clammy sort of blue clay; viewed as thus denominated, because used by the peasantry to whiten the walls of their houses or *ha's*, Roxb.; *synon. Cam-stane.*

HACQUEBUT OF FOUND. *Of found*, probably from *Found, v. a.* to melt; to cast. *Bannat. Journal. V. HAGBUT.*

HACHHE, s. Ache; pain. *Dunbar.*—Gr. *αχος*

To HAD, v. a. To hold, S. V. HALD, v.

HAD, pret. and part. pa. Took, taken, or carried. *Spalding.* V. HAVE, v. to carry.

HA'D, s. Restraint; retention; applied with the negative to denote prodigality, Ayr.—E. *hold. Annals of the parish.*

HADDER AND PELTER. A fall, Dumfr.

HADDIE, s. A haddock, Loth. *Antiquary.*

HADDIES COG. A measure formerly used for meting out the meal appropriated for supper to the servants, Ang.—Su. G. *had*, a person.

HADDIN', HAUDING, s. 1. A possession; a place of residence, S.; q. *holding. Train.* 2. It seems to be used as signifying the furniture of a house, Ayr. *Syn. plenishing. Picken.* 3. *The haddin o' a farm*, the quantity or number of scores of stock, i. e. sheep, which a farm is reckoned to maintain or graze, Roxb. 4. Means of support; as "I wad fain marry that lass, but I fear I haena *haddin* for her," S. *Rob Roy.* 5. Used to denote equipments for riding, Ayr.; *synon. riding-graith. Sir A. Wylie.* V. HALD, HAULD, s.

HADDIN AND DUNG. Oppressed; kept in bondage, like one who is *held* that he may be *beaten.* *Campbell.* V. DING, v.

HADDYR, HADDER, s. Heath. *Heather, S. Wallace.* V. HEATHER.

HADDISH, HADISCH, s. A measure of any dry grain, one-third of a peck; according to others, a fourth. Perhaps q. *half-dish.*

HADDO-BREEKS, s. pl. The roe of the haddock, Roxb.—A. S. *bryce*, fructus.

HA'-DOOR, s. The principal door of a respectable house, S.

To HAE, v. a. 1. To have, S. *Ross.* 2. To take; to receive, S. *Hae* is often used in addressing one when any thing is offered to him. "Hae will make a deaf man hear." *Kelly.* This is merely the imperat. of the v. 3. To understand; as, "I *haeye* now," I now apprehend your meaning, Aberd.

HAE, s. Property, Aberd. *Skinner.*

HAE-BEEN, s. An ancient rite or custom, Dumfr.; from *Have been.* "Gude auld *hae-beens* should aye be uphauden." *Blackw. Mag.*

HAEM-HOUGHED, part. adj. Having the knees bending inwards, S. The idea seems to be borrowed from *haims* or *hem*, q. v.

HA'EN, part. pa. 1. Had; q. *havent*, S. *Ross's Helenore.* 2. Often implying the idea of necessity, S. "He had *ha'en* that to do," S.; a dangerous and delusory mode of expression, commonly used as a kind of apology for crime, as if it were especially to be charged to destiny.

HA'F-AND-HA'F, adj. Half-drunk, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* Half seas over.

HA'F, s. Half.

HAFF, s. Distant fishing-ground, Shetl.: the same with *Haaf*, q. v.

HAFFIT, HAFFAT, HALFFET, s. 1. The side of the head, S. *Pittcottie.* 2. Used elliptically for a blow on the side of the head; as, *I'll gie you a haffit, and scum your chafits to you.* Loth. i. e. give you a blow on the chops.—A. S. *healfheafod*, semicranium.

A GOWF ON THE HAFFET. A stroke on the side of the head, S.

To KAIM DOWN ONE'S HAFFITS. To give one a complete drubbing, S. *Tarras.*

HAFFLIN, adj. Half-grown. V. HALFLIN.

HAFFLIN, s. That instrument used by carpenters, which in E. is denominated a *trying-plane*, S.

HAFFMANOR, s. Expl. "having land in partnership between two." *Gall. Encycl.*—From *half*, and *manor.*

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE. A clandestine marriage, S.; from the price paid. *Ramsay.* To *gae to the half-mark kirk*, to go to be married clandestinely, S.

HAFF-MERK MARRIAGE KIRK. The place where clandestine marriages are celebrated, S. *Gretna Green.*

HAFLES, adj. Destitute. *Houlate.* Q. *haveless*, without having anything.—Belg. *havelos*, id.

HAFT, s. Dwelling, S. B. *Forbes.*—Su. G. *haefl*, possessio. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

To HAFT, v. a. To fix or settle, as in a habitation, South of S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

HAFT AND POINT. A phrase denoting the outermost party on the right and left in a field of reapers, Dumfries.

HAFTED, part. pa. Settled; accustomed to a place from residence, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

To HAG, v. a. 1. To hew, S. 2. To mangle any business. *Walker.*—Isl. *hogg-ua.*

HAG, s. 1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an axe or chopping knife, S. 2. A notch, S. "He may strike a *hag* i' the post," a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate, Lanarks. 3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood. 4. Wood so cut, Mearns. 5. The less branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work; sometimes *auld hag*, S. 6. Moss-ground formerly broken up. *Stat. Acc.*

HAGABAG, s. 1. Coarse table linen, S. B. *Ramsay.* 2. Refuse of any kind, S. B.

HAG-AIRY, *s.* A chisel on which the blacksmith-uses off nails from the rod or piece of iron of which they are made, Roxb. — From *Hag*. *v.* to hack, and *aer*, iron.

HAGBERRY, *HAIR-BERRY*, *s.* The Bird-cherry. *S. Lightfoot*. Sw. *Laropbeur* the fruit of Bird-cherry.

HAGBUT or **CRINKLE**, or **CROUCHERT**. A kind of Bre-wine anciently used. *S. Compilgus* *S. O. Vt.* As *quibute* a *crink* from *crue*, or *chert*, the hook by which the aqueduct was fixed to a kind of tripod.

HAGBUT or **FOUNDE**. The same instrument with *Hagbut* of *Crocker*, *q. v.* *Pink Hist Scot.* *V. Hacquert*.

HAGBUTAR. A musqueteer. *Compilg.* *S.*

HAGGE. *L. Hagis* bridges. *Wallace*.

HAGG, *s.* A hagbut denominated from the butt being crooked. *Gl. Compilg.* — *S. G. Hagge*, *compilgus locutus*.

HAGGHALLEN, *s. pl.* A term of contempt. *Dunbar*. *V. Haggwald*.

HAGGART, *s.* A stackyard, Galloway. — *S. G. Hagge*, *prædum*, *geard*, *wipes*.

HAGHART, *s.* An old useless house, *Loth.*

To **HAGGER**. *His Haggers*, it rains gently. *Ang.* whence *hagger*, a rain-storm. *Huthorn*, *synon.*

HAGGER, *s.* 1. One who uses a hatchet, *Lanark*. 2. One who is employed in felling trees, *ibid.*

To **HAGGER**, *v. a.* To cut so as to leave a jagged edge, partly to cut, and partly to rive, to *haggle*. *Hagger d.* cut in a jagged manner full of notches, mangled, *Buchan. South of S. V. Hacker*, *v.*

HAGGERDASH, *s.* Disorder, a broil. *Lanark*. — Perhaps from *hagg*, to hack, and *dash*, to drive with violence.

HAGGERDASH, *adv.* In confusion, *Upp. Clydes*. *Synon. Haggerdash*.

HAGGERDECASH *adv.* Topsy-turvy, *Aug.*

HAGGERIN and **SWAGGERIN**. 1. In an indifferent state of health. *Loth.* 2. Making but a sorry shift as to temporal subsistence or business, *ibid.*

HAGGERNASH, *s.* Offals, *S. B.* — *S. G. Hagg-a*, to hack, and *nash-a*, to devour.

HAGGERNASH, *adv.* 1. A term applied to tart language, *Ayr.* 2. A ludicrous designation for a spiteful person, *ib.*

HAGGERTY TAGGERTY, *adv.* In a ragged state, like a tattered shawl. *S. B. Haggerty-tag*, *adv.* and *Haggerty-tag-like*, *adv.* are *synon.* — To med perhaps from the idea of any thing that is so *haggit* or *hacked* as to be nearly cut off, to hang only by a tag or tack.

HAGGIES, *Haggies*, *s.* A dish commonly made in a sheep's maw, of the lungs, heart, and liver, of the same animal, minced with suet, onions, salt, and pepper, — and mixed up with high-toasted oatmeal. It is sometimes made of oatmeal, mixed with the last four ingredients. *S. Burns. Dunbar*. From *hag*, *q. v.* to chop. — "O K *Haggies*, a judding."

HAGGIES, *s. pl.* In the *Haggies*, in trammels, *Pife.*

HAGGIB-HAG, *s.* The maw of a sheep, used for holding a *Haggies*, *S.*

To **HAGGLE**, *v. a.* To mar any piece of work; to do any thing awkwardly or improperly, *Pife.* Apparently a diminutive from *Hag*, to hew.

HAGGLE, *adv.* Hough, uneven. *Clydes. q.* what bears the marks of having been *haggit* or hewed with an axe.

HAGGLIN, *part. adj.* Bash incautious, as, "a *Hagglin* gormel," *Pife.* *V. Haggle*, *v.*

To **HAGGLE**, *Haggle*, (*part. v. n.*) To walk slowly, clumsily, and with difficulty, dragging the legs along,

and hardly lifting the feet from the ground, *Loth. Roxb. Haggle*, is used in a sense nearly allied *Roab.*

HAGYARD, *s.* *V. Hagyard*, *street.*

HAGIL-HAGIT, *s.* "One who *Haggles*, or stands upon trifles in making a bargain," *Loth. Pife. Hush.*

HAGYVILL, *v. Haggyvill*, *q. Hagging*. *Abert. Hag*.

HAGMANTSH, *s.* A moving person, *Abert. W. Banters* *Loth.*

HAGMAHSH, *adv.* Awkward and unevenly, *ibid.*

HAGMAN, *s.* A taler of wood, *S.*

HAGMAN, *s.* One who gains his subsistence by cutting and selling wood, *S. B.*

HAGMANE, *s.* *V. Hagman*.

HAGMARE, *s.* A mark or boundary, *S. B.* — Either from *Isa. S. G. Hag*, *argumentum ratio*, or *haggy*, *tumulus*, *curulus*, and *mark*, *Loth.* *q.* a boundary denoted by a hedge, or by a heap.

HAG-MATINES. Not explained. *Formis* *Loth. Cent.*

HAG WOOD, *s.* A maple wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it. *S. Agr. Surv. Horwicks.*

HAG HOUSE, *Hall house*, *s.* 1. The mansion-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor. *S. Waverly*. 2. The farmer's house, as contrasted with those of the *cottagers*, *Galloway, Abert.*

HAY, (*entry*) 1. An exclamation expressive of joy, and used to excite others. *Doug. Gory*. 2. sometimes it is used merely for excitement, *ib.*

HACHES, (*gull*) *s.* *Voces. S. B. Marston*. *V. Hachon*.

HACHUN, (*gull*) *s.* A heavy fall, *Mearns. V. Aichun*, and *Hachun*.

HAD, *s.* *Whit. V. Hade*.

HAD, *part. v.* Did hide, *S. Hops*.

HAD-NON-HAD. Neither *had* nor *maid*, an expression used in 'ngus, to denote extreme poverty. "There is neither *had* nor *maid* in the house." *Had* signifies a whit. *V. Hade*. *Had* or *maid*, is a mark. *V. Marra*. The meaning is 'there is neither anything nor even the vestige of anything, in the house.'

To **HAIFF**, *Hair*, *v. a.* To have. *Hae. N. Harbour.*

To **HAIT**, *v. a.* To butt, *Moray Pop. Hall. Synon.* Put — *Is. Hachun*, *ferreare*, from *haggy*, *cardere*.

HAI, *s.* The designation given to a female, whose chief delight is to fly from place to place, telling tales concerning her neighbours, *Ayr.* This seems really the same with *Hack*, *v.* signifying to go about idly — *Is. Haggy*, *a. movere*.

HAI, *s.* Used as if equivalent to *Heuch*, a steep bank. *Loth. Perth.* *Huff's Poems*.

To **HAI**, *v. n.* To walk as one who is much fatigued or with difficulty, as one with a heavy load on one's back, as, "I hae mair than I can *Hai* at," or "My lade is sae *hai*, I am scarcely *hai*," *Roxb. Haggle, Hauchle, Loth.* is very nearly allied. *Haingle*, *Angus*, is perhaps originally the same with *Haggle*.

To **HAI**, *v. a.* To carry with difficulty any thing that is heavy, cumbersome or enlanguing. *Berwick. Roxb.*

To **HAI**, *Hai*, *Hai*, *v. n.* "To use a great deal of useless talk in making a bargain," *Border, Gl. Sibb. Haggle*, *S.* must be originally the same.

To **HAI**, *v. a.* To hark up and down, to hark about, to drag from one place to another to little purpose, conveying the idea of fatigue caused to the person who is thus carried about, or produced by the thing that one carries, as, "What needs ye *hai* her up and down thro' the hall town?" Or, "What needs ye weary yourself, *harking about* that heavy big-owl where'er ye gang?" *South of S.*

To **HAIK**, **HAIK** up, *v. a.* To kidnap, to carry off by force. *Bord. Minstr.*

HAIK, *s.* A term used to denote a forward, tattling woman, *Aberd.*

HAIK, **HAKK**, *s.* That part of a spinning-wheel, armed with teeth, by which the spun thread is conducted to the pirn, *Loth. Fife.*

HAIK, *s.* A woman's *haik*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*Flandr.* *heycke*, most probably the same with our *haik*, is rendered, by Killian, *toga*. Thus a woman's *haik* may denote some kind of gown worn by a woman. *Haik*, *kyke*, *Arab. ibid.*

To **HAIK**, *v. n.* To anchor. *Matl. P.*—*Teut.* *haeck-en*, *unco figere.*

To **HAIK**, *v. n.* To go about idly from place to place, *S.*—Perhaps the same with *E. hawk*.

To **HAIL**, *v. a.* To hail the *ba*, at football, to drive to or beyond the goal. To hail the *dales*, to reach the mark, *Chr. Kirk.*—*Isl. hille*, *tego.*

HAIL, *s.* 1. The place where those who play at football, or other games, strike off, *S.* 2. The act of reaching this place, or of driving a ball to the boundary, *S.*

To **HAIL**, *v. a.* To haul, *S. Compl. S.*

To **HAIL**, **HALE**, *v. n.* To pour down, *S. Ross.*—*Su. G. haella*, *effundere.*

HAIL-BA, *s.* Synon. with **HAN'-AN'-HAIL**, *Dumfries.*

HAILICK, *s.* A romping giddy girl, *Roxb.*; synon. *Tasie. V. HALOK, s.*

HAILIS, *s.* "To byg ane commound *hailis*." *Aberd. Rep.* Perhaps an oven.

To **HAYLYS**, **HAYLS**, *v. a.* To hail. *Wynntown.*—*Su. G. hals-a*, *salutare.*

HAILST, *pret.* Did hail. *Ross.*

HAILL, *adj.* Whole, *S. V. HALE.*

HAIL-LICK, *s.* The last blow or kick of the ball, which drives it beyond the line, and gains the game at foot-ball, *Kinross.*

HAILL RUCK, the sum total of a person's property, *Teviotdale*; like *Haill Coup*, &c.—This is *q.* "whole heap;" *Isl. hrauk*, *cumulus. V. RUCK, s.*

HAILSCART, *adj.* Without injury. *V. HALESKARTH.*

HAILSOME, *adj.* 1. Contributing to health; as a *hailsome situation*, *S. Hamilton.*—*Germ. heilsam*, *id.* 2. Used in a moral sense, as denoting sound food for the mind; like *E. wholesome. Acts Mary.*

HAILUMLY, **HAILUMLIE**, *adv.* Wholly; completely, *S. B. Ross.*

HAIMARTNESS, *s.* Childish attachment to home, *Lenarks.*

HAIMERT, **HAMERT**, *adj.* Homeward? Used as denoting what belongs to home; what is the produce or manufacture of our own country, and what is wrought or made at home, *Ang. Mearns. Ayrs. V. HAMALD.*

To **HAIMHALD**. *V. HAMHALD.*

HAIMO'ER, *adv.* Homewards. *Mearns.*

HAIMS, **HAMMYS**, **HEMS**, *s. pl.* A collar, formed of two pieces of wood, put round the neck of a working horse or ox, *S.*—*Palice Honor.*—*Teut. hamme*, *koe-hamme*, *numella.*

To **HAIN**, **HANE**, *v. a.* 1. To spare, *S. Forbes.* 2. Not to expend, *S. Kelly.* 3. To enclose; to defend by a hedge, *Galloway.* 4. As applied to grass, to preserve from being either cut down, or pastured, *S. Burns.* 5. To save from exertion in regard to bodily labour or fatigue, *S. Kelly.* 6. Used in a metaph. sense, as signifying chaste. *Weel-hained*, not wasted by venery, *S. V. HANITH.*

To **HAIN**, *v. n.* To be penurious, *S. Ramsay.*

HAIN, *s.* A haven, *Ang.* "The East *Hain*," the East Haven. In *Fife* it resembles *heyen*.—*Isl. hafn*, *Dan. havn*, *id.*

HAINBERRIES, *s. pl.* Raspas, or the fruit of the *Rubus Idæus*, *Roxb.*

HAINCH, *s.* The haunch, *S.*

To **HAINCH**, *v. a.* To elevate by a sudden jerk or throw, *Ayrs. Picken's Poems.*

HAINER, *s.* One who saves anything from being worn or expended; as, "He's a gude *hainer* o' his claise;" "He's an ill *hainer* o' his siller;" *Clydes.*

To **HAINGLE**, *v. n.* 1. To go about feebly, *S.* 2. To dangle, *S.*—*Sw. haengl-a*, to languish.

HAINGLE, *s.* A lout; a booby; an awkward fellow, *S.*

HAINGLES, *s. pl.* 1. The influenza, *Ang.* 2. To *hae the haingles*, to be in a state of ennui.

HAINING. *V. HANING.*

HAIP, *s.* A sloven, *Ang. Fife. A. Doug.*

HAIR, **HAR**, **HARE**, *adj.* 1. Cold. *Douglas.* 2. Keen; biting. *Montgomerie.* 3. Moist; as in *hair-mould*, that kind of mouldiness which appears on bread, &c. and *hayr rym*, hoar-frost. *Compl. S.* 4. Ungrateful to the ear. *Henryson.* 5. Hoary with age. *Douglas.*—*Isl. har*, *canus*; *hor*, *mucor.*

HAIR, *s.* A very small portion, *S.*

HAIR, *s.* A hair of the Dog that bit one, a proverbial phrase, metaph. applied to those who have been intoxicated, *S.* "Take a hair of the Dog that bit you." It is supposed that the hair of a dog will cure the bite. Spoken to them who are sick after drink, as if a little spirits would give tone to the stomach and cure their indisposition." *Kelly.*

* **HAIR**, *s.* To *hae a hair in one's neck*, to hold another under restraint, by having the power of saying or doing something that would give him pain, *S. Rob Roy.* I see ye *hae hair on your head*, a proverbial phrase signifying, "You are clever, cautious, or wise," *Fife.*

To **HAIR BUTTER**, *v. a.* To free it of impurities by passing a knife through it in all directions, to which the *hairs*, &c. adhere, *S. A. Fife.*

HAIR'D, *part. adj.* A *hair'd* cow is one whose skin has a mixture of white and red, or of white and black hair; *i. e.*, a grised, or gray cow, *Fife.*—*Isl. haera*, *capillus canus.*

HAIREN, *adj.* Made of hair, *Aberd.*—*A. S. haeren*, *id. cilicius.*

HAIR-FROST, **HAIRE-FROST**, *s.* Hoar frost, *Ang. Z. Boyd.*—*A. S. har*, *hare*, *canus.*

HAIRIE HUTCHEON. The sea urchin, *Mearns.*

HAIRIKEN, *s.* The mode in which the term *hurricane* is pronounced by the vulgar in some parts of *S.*

HAIR-KNIFE, *s.* The knife which was formerly appropriated to the work of freeing butter from *hairs*. *Cottagers of Glenburnie.*

To **HAIRM**, *v. n.* To dwell upon a trifling fault or misfortune, so as continually to refer to it, and to upbraid the defaulter or sufferer with it, *Clydes.*

HAIRMER, *s.* One who acts in this manner, *ibid.*—*Isl. iarma*, *balare*, to bleat.

HAIRMIN', *s.* A continuation of the action denoted by the verb, *ibid.*

HAIR-MOULD, *adj.* Moulded in consequence of dampness, *S. V. HAIR*, *adj.* sense 3.

HAIRSE, *s.* A lustre, *S. B.*—*Germ. kerse*, a candle.

HAIRSE, *adj.* Hoarse; a term applied only to the human voice, *S.*

HAIRSELIE, *adv.* Hoarsely, *S.*

HAIRSENESS, *s.* Hoarseness, *s.*

To HAIRSHILL, *v. a.* To damage; to injure, to waste. *Ettr. For. Hogg's Tales.*

HAIRST, *s.* Harvest, *s.* *And. Moray Macneil - Belg. herfel* *Isl. haust, Dan. haest.* To owe one a day in harvest, to owe a good deed in return for one received.

HAIRST MUNE, HARVEST MOON. The designation given to the moon during her autumnal aspect, when she appears larger than at other seasons, *s.*

HAIRST PLAY, *s.* The vacation of a school during the time of harvest, *Aberd.*

HAIRST RIG, *s.* 1. The field on which reaping goes on, *as,* "Will ye gang out an' see the hairst rig?" *s.* Hence the name of the humorous Scottish Poem, "The Hairst Rig." 2. The couple, man and woman, who reap together in harvest, *Clydes.*

HAIRT, *s.* Flying Hair, *Burel.*

HAIR TETHER, *s.* A tether made of hair.

To HAISE, *v. n.* To make a horse as a dog does when any thing sticks in his throat, *Ettr. For. - Fraim G.* *So G. and Dan. haest, Germ. heuch, horse.*

HAIST, *s.* The harvest, *Moray.* *V. HAIRST.*

To HAISTER, *v. n.* 1. To speak or act without consideration, *Roxb.* 2. To do any thing in a slovenly manner, *as,* "A haisterin' hallock," a careless or slovenly gill net, *ibid.* Probably from the idea of doing every thing in haste.

To HAISTER, *v. a.* 1. Applied to bread when ill toasted, *Roxb.* 2. Any work ill done, and in a hurried way, is also said to be haister'd, *ibid.*

HAISTER, *s.* 1. A person who does things confusedly, *Ettr. For.* 2. Often used to denote a slovenly woman, *Roxb.* 3. A confusion, a hodge-podge. It is sometimes applied to a great dinner confusedly set down, *ibid.*

HAISTERS, *s.* One who speaks or acts confusedly.

To HAIST, *v. a.* To hasten. *Bellenden.*

HAISTLE, *adj.* Hasty, expeditious, *Keith's Hist.*

HAIT, *part. pa.* Called *V. HAT.*

HAIT, *s.* A whet. *V. HAT.*

HAITH, A minced oath, faith, *s.* *A Nicol.*

HAIVER, HAIVEL, *s.* A gelded goat, *Lanark.* *V. HAVEREL.*

HAIVRELLY, *adj.* Uttering foolish discourse, talking nonsense, *Aberd.* *V. HAVEREL.*

HAIZERT, *part. pa.* Half dried, *Avis.* *V. RIZAR.*

HAKE, *s.* A frame for cheeses. *V. HACK.*

HALBRICK, *s.* Errata for halbrick, *q. v.* *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*

To HALD, *Halp, v. n.* To cease, *s.* *Cleland.*

HALD, *Halld, s.* 1. A hill. *s. hal* 2. A habitation, *s. Doug.* 3. A stronghold. *Wallace.* 4. A possession. *Doug.* 5. The projecting bank of a stream, under which trout lie, *q. their hald.* South of *s.* *Hauld. Hauld,* is applied to a stone under which fishes flee for safety. *Clydes.* Probably a place of resort for fishes, newly added to the use of the term in sense 6, *Acts Ja. VI - Isl. haald, Su G. haalla, trout.*

OUT OF LUCK AND HALD, destitute, ejected, stripped of every thing, *s.* *Guy Mannering.*

To HALD, *v. a.* 1. To hold. *s. hal.* *Wynt - Mor's G. A. s. hal-lan, Isl. halld.* 2. To Hald off a one's self to protect or defend one's self, *pron. hal off.* *Aberd.* 3. To Hald again, to resist, *s.* 4. To Hald again, to stop, to arrest, *s.* *Hald-again.* *Hal'd-again.* 5. Opposition check, *Aberd.* 6. To Hald at, to persist in, *s.* 6. To Hald at, not to

spare, as in striking &c. *s.* 7. To Hald by, to pass, *s.* 8. To Hald days. *V. Dairn.* 9. To Hald down, to suppress, to keep under, *s.* 10. To Hald fast, to keep pace with, used both literally and metaph. *s. B.* 11. To Hald again, to go on, *s.* - *Beig gaunde haud-en-nd.* 12. To haud hand, *v. n.* To co-operate equally with another in using means for effecting any purpose, *q. to hold hand with another.* *History of James the First.* 13. To Hald, or Haud with hand. It is used in relation to denoting in meeting. *s. Ross's Hist.* 14. To Hald in, to supply, *s.* 15. To Hald in, *v. a.* To confine, to keep from spreading. *s.* 16. To Hald in, *v. a.* To save, not to expend, *as,* "He haud in the miler wheel." *s.* To Hald in is also used in this sense as a *v. n.* Hence *Halder in Halder in, s.* A general. *Aberd.* 17. To Hald in, *v. a.* To save, to render unnecessary in regard to fatigue, *s.* *Spalding.* 18. To Hald in about to curb, to check, to keep in order, *s.* 19. To Hald in, not to leave, *s.* 20. To Hald in with, to carry far in, *s.* 21. To Hald in, *v. a.* To continue to supply a fire by still adding very combustible fuel, *as.* *haud far, broom, &c.* *s. Ross.* 22. To Hald on, a place used in sewing, when two pieces are sewed together, to keep the one side tighter than the other, *s.* 23. To Hald out, to utter regularly, to frequent, *Aberd.* 24. To Hald out, to pretend, *s.* 25. To Hald out, to extend to the full measure or weight, *s.* 26. To Hald sac, *v. n.* To cease, to give over, applied in a variety of ways, *as,* "I chuk I'll haud sac for a' night." *s.* equivalent to hold myself in, *Haud sac, s.* A sufficiency in whatever respect. "Ye've gotten your haud sac," i. e. your advantage, *Roxb.* 27. To Hald still, to stop, *s.* *Sw. haalta stilla.* 28. To Hald till, to persist in, *s.* 29. To Hald to, to keep that, *s.* *Sw. haakta till.* 30. To Hald up wi' to keep pace with, synon. with *Hald fit.* 31. To Hald wi', to take part with, *s.* 32. To Hald or Bind, used negatively. *He was neither to ha'd nor bind,* a proverbial phrase expressive of violent excitement, whether in respect of rage or of folly or of pride, *s.* borrowed perhaps from the fury of an untamed beast, which cannot be so long held that it may be bound with a rope. *Ross.*

HALBING, *s.* Tenure. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To HALE, *v. n.* To pull forcibly. *Z. Bryd.*

HALE, HALL, *adj.* Whole, *s.* *Wallace - Isl. heall, Su G. Ael, totus.*

HALE, HALL, *adj.* 1. Sound. *s.* *Wallace.* 2. Vigorous, *s.* *su G. Ael, A. S. Ael, manns.*

HALE AND FELLE, Whole and entire in perfect health, and enjoying the use of all the corporeal powers, *s.* *V. VERN.*

HALE-HEADIT, *adj.* 1. Unhurt, applied to persons; *q. coming off without a broken head, s.* 2. Whole and entire, said of things, *Aberd.*

HALE HIDE, *adj.* Not having even the skin injured, *s.* *B. Poems Buchan Dial.*

HALESING, HALSING, *s.* Salutation. *Doug.*

HALE-SKARTH, *adj.* and *adv.* Entirely sound, *q. without a scurf or much s. scartren. Throgus.*

HALESOME, *adj.* Whole-some, *Ramsey.*

HALETMLIE, *adv.* Wholly. *V. HALETMLIE.*

HALEWARE, 1. The whole assortment, *s.* *Imag. ware, merchandize.* 2. The whole company, *s.* *Poems Buchan Dial.* 3. The whole amount. *Wing-yel.*

HALE WATER. A phrase denoting a very heavy fall of rain, in which it comes down as if poured out of buckets, S. *Glenfergus*.

HALEWORT, s. The whole, Ettr. For. *Hogg*. Perhaps corr. from *Haleware*, q. v.

HALF, s. 1. Side. *Barbour*. 2. Quarter; coast, lb. 3. Part; side. lb.—A. S. *hælf*, pars, ora, tractus.

• **HALF, s.** This term frequently occurs in a Scottish idiom, which affords mirth to our Southern neighbours. If you ask, "what's o'clock," when it is half-past three, a Scotsman replies, *Half four*, i. e. *half an hour to four*. "Ha!" says the Englishman, "then I must wait dinner a long while, for it is only two o'clock!" But this is a good Gothic idiom, yet common in Sweden; *half fyra*, "half-past three; half an hour after three;" Wideg.; literally, "half-four."

To **HALF, HAUF, HAUF, v. a.** To divide into two equal parts; to halve, S.

HALFE-HAG, s. A species of artillery. V. *HAGG*.

HALFER, HALVER, s. One who has a moiety of any thing. *Rutherford*. To *gang havers*, to be partners, S.

HALF-FOU, s. Two pecks, or half a bushel, Lanarks. *Roxb. Bride of Lammermoor*.

HALF-GAITS, HALF-GATES, adv. Half-way, S. *Glenfergus*.

HALF GANE, adj. About the middle period of pregnancy, S. It is singular that this is completely the Swedish idiom. *Hon aar halfgongen*; "She is quick with child," *Seren*.

HALFINDALL, adv. The half. *Barbour*.—Teut. *holf deel*, dimidia pars.

HALFLANG, adj. Half-grown. V. *HALFLIN*.

HALFLANG, HALFLING, s. 1. A stripling, S. 2. A person who is half-witted, Suth.

HALFLIN, s. The plane that is used after the *Scrub* or *Foreplane*, and before the *Jointer*, *Aberd.* V. *HAFFLIN*.

HALFLYING, HALFLINGS, HAFFLIN, HALLIES, adv. Partly, S. *King's Quair*.—Teut. *halvelingh*, dimidiatum.

HALFLIN, HALFIN, HAAFLANG, adj. 1. Not fully grown, S. q. *half-long*. *J. Nicol*. 2. A person who is half-witted, Sutherland.

HALF-LOAF. To *leap at the half loaf*, to snatch at small boons; or to be fully satisfied with a mean or dependent state. *Monro's Exped.*

HALF-MARK BRIDAL. V. *HAFF-MARK*.

HALF-NARROW, s. A husband or wife, S. *Rutherford*.

HALFNETT, s. *Aberd. Reg.* *Halfnett* seems to signify the right to half the fishing by means of one net.

HALF-ROADS, adv. The same with *Halfgait*.

HALF-WITTED, adj. Foolish, Gl. *Sibb.*—Isl. *hælf-vita*, semifatuus.

HALY, adj. Holy. *Wynt.*—A. S. *halig*.

HALY, HALY, adv. Wholly. *Barbour*.

HALY DABBIES, s. pl. V. *DABBIES*.

HALIDOME, s. 1. Sanctity. *Rob Roy*.—A. S. *halig-dome*, sanctimonia. 2. The lands holding of a religious foundation. *Monastery*.

HALIEDAY, s. A holiday. *Knox's Hist.*—A. S. *halig dag*, holy day.

HALIEFLAS, HALYFLEISS. *Halieflas lint.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps the name of a place, probably *Halifas*.

HALY-HOW, s. V. *HELIE-HOW*.

HALIKIRK, s. Used in our old Acts as one word, to denote the Catholic Church. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S. *halig*, sanctus, and *cyric*, ecclesia.

HALYNES, s. Sanctity. *Wyntown*.

HALIS, s. A measure for grain. *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be the same with *Haddish*, *Hadisch*, *Aberd.*; q. *half dish*.

HALK HENNIS. *Rentall Book of Orkney*. This, I think, must either denote cribbed hens, from Su. G. *hækle*, locus clathris septus, ubi gallinæ enutriuntur, *Seren.*; or brood-hens, from Dan. *hekk-er*, to hatch, to breed.

HALKRIG, HALKRIK, s. A corselet. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *halcret*, id.; Belg. *halskraagie*, a collar. [*Aberd.*]

HALLACH, adj. Crazy; the same with *Hallach'd*.

HALLACH'D, adj. Crazy. V. *HALLOKIT*.

HALLACK, s. A provincialism for hillock, *Perths*.

HALLAN, HALLON, HALLAND, s. 1. In old cottages, an inner wall built between the fire-place and the door, and extending from the fore wall backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door, when it is opened. *Spirewaw*, syn. S. B. *Rams*. 2. *Hallen*, a screen. *Gl. Shirr*. 3. "More properly, a seat of turf at the outside" of a cottage, *Gl. Burns*. I have not observed, however, that it is used in this sense by *Burns*.—Su. G. *haell*, the stone at the threshold.

HALLANSHAKER. 1. A sturdy beggar, S. B.; q. one who *shakes the hallan*. *Journ. Lond.* 2. A beggarly knave. *Polwart*. 3. One who has a shabby appearance. *Ramsay*.

HALLANSHAKERLIKE, adj. Having a suspicious appearance; shabby in dress, S.

HALLENS, s. pl. To *goe [gae] by the hallens*, to go by holds as a child, *Aberd.*, *Gl. Shirrefs*; q. by the *haldings*.

To **HALLS, HAIRS, HELSE, HAIRST, v. a.** To salute, S. B. *Compl. S.*—Su. G. *hels-a*, Alem. *heilis-an*, to salute, from Su. G. *hel*, A. S. *hal*, Alem. *heil*, sanus, salvus.

HALL-HOUSE. V. *HA' HOUSE*, under *HA'*.

HALLY-BALLOW, s. An uproar, *Banffs*. V. *HALLOO-BALLOO* and *HILLIEBALOW*.

HALLIE, HALLYIE, s. Romping diversion, *Aberd.*

HALLIER, s. *Half a year*, S. V. *HELLIER*.

HALLIK, HALOK, s. A giddy young woman, *Roxb.*

HALLINS, adv. Partly, S. B. V. *HALFLYING*.

HALLYOCH, HALYOCHE, (guth) s. "A term used to express that strange gabbling noise people make, who are talking in a language we do not understand," *Gall.*; synon. *Glabbering*.

HALLION, HALDIAN, s. 1. A clown, *Gall. Roxb.* 2. A clumsy fellow, *Lanarks*. 3. A slovenly drivelling fellow, *Banffs*. 4. A good-for-nothing, idle fellow; synon. with *Scurrie-vag*, *Roxb.* 5. A gentleman's servant out of livery, *Roxb.* 6. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman; including the idea of vulgarity of manners, *Berwicks*. This is undoubtedly the same with *Hullion*, *Fife*, rendered "a sloven." V. *vo*. The word is also pronounced *hallion* in that county. This term, I strongly suspect, is originally the same with E. *hilding*, "a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow," *Johns*.

HALLIOR, s. A term applied to the moon in her last quarter, when much in the wane, *Aberd.*

HALLIRACKIT, adj. Giddy, hare-brained, *ibid.*

HALLIRAKUS, s. A giddy, hare-brained person, *Aberd.*, *Mearns*. It is also used as if an *adj.* *W. Beattie's Tales*.

HAMELY, HANLY, adj. 1. Familiar; friendly, S. *Barbour*. 2. Without ceremony, frank, S. *Wynt.* 3. Condescending, S. *Wallace*. 4. Without refinement, S. *S. Prov.* 5. Destitute of affectation, S. 6. Easy; not difficult. *R. Bruce*. 7. Coarse; not handsome, S. *Hogg*.—Su. G. *heimlig*, Alem. *heimlich*, familiaris.

HAMELINESS, s. Familiarity, S. *Kelly*.

HAMELY-SPOKEN, adj. Having no affectation of refinement in language, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

HAMELL, s. Not understood. *Colvil.*

HAMELT, adj. Domestic, &c. V. **HAMALD.**

HAME-O'ER, adv. Homewards, S. *Piper of Peebles.*

HAME-OWER, adj. 1. Rude; rustic; applied to manners, Ang. *St. Kathleen*. 2. Coarse; homely; respecting food, *ib.* [**HAMS.**]

HAMES, HAMYS, s. pl. A collar, S. *Douglas*. V.

HAME-SICKNESS, s. *Maladie de país*; excessive longing for home, *Roxb.*

HAMESPUN, adj. 1. Spun at home, S. 2. Mean; contemptible; vulgar, S.

HAMESUCKEN, s. The crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house; a law term, S. *Brakins*.—Su. G. *hamsoken*, *id.* from *ham*, and *socb-a*, to assail with violence; Teut. *heym-socck-en*, invadere violenter alicujus domum.

HAMESUCKEN, adj. 1. Greatly attached to one's home, *Clydes*. 2. Of a selfish disposition, *Ayrs*.—The Isl. term *heimseckinn* is nearly allied to this, as signifying "greatly attached to one's home."

HAME-THROUGH, adv. Straight homewards, S. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*

HAMEWARD, HAMEWART, adj. Domestic; native; opposed to what comes from a distance; perhaps abbreviated to *Hemart*, q. v.

HAMEWARD, adv. Homeward, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.—A. S. *hameward*, *id.*

HAMEWITH, adv. 1. Homeward, S. B. *Ross*. 2. *adj.* in the same sense, S., *ibid.* 3. *s.* To the hame-with, having a tendency to one's own interest, S. B. —A. S. *ham*, Isl. *heim*, and A. S. *with*, Isl. *wid*, versus.

HAMIT, adj. What has been produced in our own country. *Hamit linjet*, flax-seed which has been raised at home, Ang. *Piper of Peebles*. V. **HAMALD, adj.**

HAMMELS, s. pl. Open sheds. *Berwicks*. V. **HEMMIL.**

HAMMER, BLOCK, AND STUDY. A school game. A fellow lies on all fours—this is the *block*; one steadies him before—this is the *study*; a third is made a *hammer* of, and swung by boys against the block. *Gall. Encycl.*

HAMMERFLUSH, s. The sparks which fly from red-hot iron when beaten with the *hammer*, Ang.; also *hammerflaught*.—Isl. *flis*, a splinter.

HAMMERSTAND, s. Understood to signify an anvil, but obsolete. *Aberd. Reg.*

HAMMIT, HAMMOT, adj. 1. Used to denote corn growing very close, but short in the straw. 2. Plentiful; properly applied to corn which has many grains on one stalk, Ang.—A. S. *hamod*, tectus, q. well covered with grains.

To HAMMLE, v. n. To walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, *Ettr. For.* This is certainly allied to A. S. *hamel-an*, to hamstring.

To HAMP, v. n. 1. To halt in walking, *Tweedd.* 2. To stutter, S. A. 3. To read with difficulty, frequently mistaking or mispronouncing the words, *Clydes.*

HAMP, s. 1. A halt in walking, *Tweedd.* 2. The act of stuttering, S. A.

To HAMPER, v. a. To confine by giving little room, S. *Douglas*.—Sw. *kampas*, rei difficill intricatus laborare.

HAMPER, s. One who cannot read fluently, but frequently mistakes or mispronounces terms, *Clydes.*

To HAMPHIS, v. a. To surround, S. B. *Ross*.

HAMREL, s. One who stumbles often in walking; one who walks heedlessly, *Ettr. For.*

To HAM-SCHAKEL, HARSCHAKEL, HORSCHAKEL, v. a. To fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore-legs, *Gl. Sibb.*

HAMSHOCH, s. 1. A sprain or contusion in the leg, *Fife*. 2. A severe bruise, in general, especially when accompanied by a wound, *Fife*. It is often pron. *Hamsheugh*. The same term, pron. *hamsstock*, denotes a severe laceration of the body, *Ayrs*. 3. A harsh and unmannerly intermeddling in any business, *Fife*.—A. S. *ham*, the hip, and *stock*, v. to distort or twist.

To HAMSH, v. n. To eat voraciously with noise, Ang. V. **HANSH.**

HAMSHOCH, HAMSHUGH, adj. Much bruised; often referring to a contusion accompanied with a wound, *Fife*.

HAMSHOCH, adj. Severe; censorious; as applied to critics, *Ayrs*.

HAMSHOGH, s. A misfortune; an untoward accident, *Fife*; pron. *hamsheugh*, *Kinross*. *Saint Patrick*. Evidently the same with **AMSHACH**, q. v.

HAMSTRAM, s. Difficulty, S. B. *Ross*.—Teut. *ham*, poples, *strem-en*, cohibere.

HAN, HAUN, s. Hand, S.

HAN, pret. Have. *Sir Tristram*.

HAN'-AN'-HAIL, s. A game played with the hand-ball, common in *Dumfr.*

HANBEAST, s. "The horse a ploughman directs with the left hand." *Gall. Encycl.*

HANCLETH, s. Ankle. *Lyndsey*.—A. S. *ancleow*, *id.*

HAND. By hand, adv. 1. Over; past, S. 2. Out of the way; applied to a person at times in relation to marriage, S. B. *Ross*. To put by hand, to put aside, S. *Rutherford*. Well at hand, active. *Barb.* To put hand in, to put to death. *Godcroft*. Fra hand, adv. forthwith. *Lynds*. Out of hand, *id.* S. *Sir J. Sincl.* Spede hand, make haste, S. *Douglas*.

AHIN THE HAND. In arrears; in debt, *Aberd.*; elsewhere more commonly *Ahint*; E. *behindhand*, *id.*

IN HANDS WITH. 1. To be in hands with, to possess in a certain way. *Guthrie's Trial*. 2. To be in a state of courtship with; as, "He's in hands wth Jean; do ye think they'll mak it out?" S.

To HALD HAND. To concur in; to support; with the prep. *to*. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. **HALD HAND.**

To HALD IN HAND, v. a. To keep in a state of expectation; to carry on correspondence with opposite parties in a clandestine manner. *Spalding*.

To HALD one's HAND. To stop; to pause, S.

To PUT HAND IN. 1. To commit murder upon. *Pit-scottie's Cron*. 2. It is used in pl. as signifying to seize forcibly; to lay hold of with violence. *Acts Ja. V.*

To PUT HAND IN one's self. To commit suicide. The prep. *to* or *till* is now used. To put hand till himsel, S. *Brand's Orkney*. This phrase only expresses the crime generally. When it is by hanging, one is said to put himsel down. V. **To GAE DOWK.**

To PUT HANDS ON one's self. Used in the same sense. *Law's Memor.*

HANDCLAP, *s.* A moment, *q.* as much time as is required for clapping the hands together. *In a hand-clap*, in a moment, *S. H. Roxb.*, sometimes *handia-clap*. *In a clap*, *ld.* *V. CLAP*, *s.*

To **HANIK** (*HF* *v. a.*) To manacle *S.*

HANIN (*UFFS*, *s. pl.*) Manacles, *S. q.* *slaves of iron.*

To **HAND FAST**, *v. a.* 1. To betroth by joining hands, in order to cohabitation before marriage. *Pittcottle*
2. To contract in order to marriage. *Ferguson*. —
A *Hand fast en* *Idem* *Idem*

HAND FASTING, **HAND-YASTING**, *s.* Marriage with the concurrence of some canonical impediment, not yet bought off. *Wynlow*. —*Su. G. handfaesting*, *ld.*

HAND-FILANDIE, *s.* The name given, in Fife, to a hand-rick of corn, or small stack no higher than can be reached with the hand.

HAND-HABBLE, *adv.* Business that is done quickly, summarily without any previous plan, or without loss of time, as said to be done *hand-habble*. *Roxb.*

HAND-HAP, *s.* Chance, hazard. At *hand-hap*, by chance. The same with *E. hap-hazard*, *Fife*

HAND-HAVAND *part. pp.* Having in possession; applied to stolen goods. *Skene*. *Teut. hand-haven*, to possess.

HANDICONEIVE, *adv.* In company, conjunctly, *as*. "We agree *hand* (concern) about," *Taylour*. From *hand* and *con* *q.* hand in hand.

HANDICUFFS, *s. pl.* Blows with the hand, *S.*, *handy blows*, *E.*

HANDIK, *s.* 1. A milking pail, *Launce*. *Fife*. It is often corruptly pronounced *Hannie*. 2. A wooden dish for hold up food, *South of S.* It seems thus denominated because it has an ear or hand for holding by, like that elsewhere called, for the same reason, a *Luggie*, from *lug*.

HANDIE WARK, *s.* 1. Occupation calling. *Blue Bannock*. 2. The work made by a tradesman, *S.*, *ibid*.

HANDY GRIPS, *s. pl.* Close grappling *S. Rutherford*.

To **HAND-KILL**, *v. a.* To slaughter, a term applied to butchers. *Balfour's Pract*

HANLAWHILE, **HANLAWHILE**, *s.* A little while, *Ettr. For Peebles*. *V. HANDWHILE*.

* **HANDLESS**, *adv.* 1. Awkward in using the hands, *as*, a *handless* *taepist*, a woman who exerts herself in so slovenly a way, that she still lets her work fall out of her hands, *S.* 2. Slow, tardy in manual operation *S.*

To **HANDLE THE DUST** To receive money, a cant phrase *Kilgus*.

HANDLING, *s.* 1. Interference, some degree of intermeddling, *as*, "He wad fain hae a *handling* in that affair," *S.* 2. Abundance, store, fulness, *Aberd.*

HANLINE, *s. pl.* Hand-lines; lines held in the hand while fishing over the gunwale of a boat.

HAND OKER HEAD "Hand oker head, a phrase signifying choosing, read, purchasing, or receiving without select us," *Gall Kacyel*

HAND-PAYMENT, *s.* A beating, *Aberd.*

HAND-PLANE, *s.* The tool used by carpenters, which in *E.* is called a *smoothing plane* *S.*

HANDPUTTING, *s.* Violence used to another with the hands. *Aberd. Reg.*

HANK RACKLE, *adv.* 1. Properly rash in striking. *S. Presl of Man*. 2. Careless, acting without consideration *Roxb.*, the same with *Rackie handie*. 3. Active ready, *as*, "He's as *hand-rackie* a fellow as is in the parish," *ibid*

HANSEL, *s.* 1. The first money received for goods. 2. A gift conferred at a particular season. *S.* 3. A piece of bread given before bread fast, *Idem* way — *Su. G. handsel*, merement, dividend *q. prima* *Idem*

HANSEL MONDAY, The first Monday of the New Year *q. S.* when children and servants receive *handsel* *S. Stat. Acc.*

HANSEAYIK, *s.* 1. A standard, *curr. from east Angles*. *History of Sess.* 2. A token. *R. Brown*. 3. An ensign or standard-bearer, denoting a person. *Hull*, *Ja. VI*

HANSHAKING, *s.* 1. Close engagement, grappling *q.* to be as near as to *shake hands*, *Roxb.* 2. An intermeddling in whatever way, *as*, "I wad lay something better than to hae a *handshakin'* wi' this business," *Roxb.*

HANSELEW CUTTHROT A piece of ordnance formerly used in *S.* *Inventories*. —*Teut. handal*, *colaphus*, *alapa*, from *hand*, *manus*, and *alaph*, *a. colatus*. *V. SLEW EYE*.

* **HANDSOME**, *adv.* Elegant in person, but not applied to the face, *S.* "We indeed say, 'She's a very *handsome* woman, but far frae being bonny'."

HAND-SPAKE, *s.* A bar or spoke used in carrying the dead to the place of interment, *S.* *V. BRACK*

HAND-STAFF, *s.* 1. The upper part of a staff, *S.* 2. A constellation supposed to be Orion's sword. *Douglas*.

HAND-STANE, *s.* A term which had been formerly used in *S.* for a small stone, or one that could be easily lifted and thrown by the hand, in contradistinction to one which required greater exertion. *Symson's Deer Galloway*

HAND TO NIEVE, Singly opposed, *Gall.*, equivalent to *E. hand to hand*. *Davidson's Seasons*

HANDYARP, *s.* The city of Antwerp, *Aberd. Reg.* *passim*.

HAND WAIL'D, *adv.* Remarkable, carefully selected, *S. Ramsay*. —From *hand* and *wail*, to choose

HAND WAILLING, *s.* Particular or accurate selection. *W. Guthrie's Sermon*

HANDWAVING, *s.* A mode of sowing grain, by stroking it with the hand, *S. B. Statist. Acc.*

HAND-WHILE, commonly **HANLAWHILE**, *adv.* A short time, *S. A. G. Sibb.*

To **HANE**, *v. a.* To spare. *V. HIRE*

HAN' FOR NIEVE, *adv.* Expl. "cheek by jowl," abreast, walking as in a very friendly manner, *Ayr. Picken*

HANGARELL, **HANARELL**, *s.* A piece of wood on which bridles, halters, &c. are hung, *S. A. G. Sibb.*

HANG-CHOICE, *s.* That state in which a person is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils, *S. A. G. Sibb.*

HANGIT FAC'D, *adv.* Having a look that seems to point to the gallows, *Roxb.*, synonym *Gallows fac'd*.

HANGIT LIKE, *adv.* Out of countenance, *S.*

HANG NET, *s.* A species of net, *Dumfr.* *Hang-net* are larger in the mesh than any other. *Apr. Surv. Dumfr.*

HANIEL HANYEL, *s.* 1. Property, a greedy dog, *Ettr. For.* 2. Transferred to an idle slovenly fellow, often thus expressed, "a lazy *haniel*," *Roxb.* *Brownie of Bodsbeck*. *V. HANYEL*, *idem*

To **HANYEL**, *v. n.* To have a jaund appearance from extreme fatigue. To *gang hanyellin*, to walk with the appearance of slovenliness and fatigue. *Up. Lanark.* This is merely a variety of the *V. HANSEL*, *q. v.*

HANFIEB SLYP. A vulgar dependant, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *hanghel*, something dangling. V. **SLYP**.

HANING, HAINING, s. 1. Hedges; enclosures. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. Any field where the grass or crop is protected from being eaten up, cut, or destroyed, whether enclosed or not, Aberd. 3. In *pl.* what is saved by frugality or parsimony, S. *Galt*.

HANITE, HANED, part. pa. Enclosed; surrounded with a hedge. *For. Laws.*—Su. G. *haegn-a*, tueri circumdata sepe, from *hag*, sepimentum.

To HANK, v. a. 1. To fasten, S. *Douglas*. 2. To tie so tight, as to leave the mark of the cord; *hankle*, id. S. *Ross*.—Isl. *hank*, a collar, a small chain.

HANK, s. 1. A coil, S. *Douglas*. 2. A skein, S.

HANKERSAIDLE. V. **ANKER-SAIDLE**.

HANKIE, s. A bucket narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used in carrying water, Dumfr. A bucket with a wooden handle is called a *Stowp*.—Isl. *hank-a*, traducto funiculo tenere; *hanki*, funiculus; because let down by a rope.

To HANKLE, v. a. To fasten by tight tying, S.; a dimin. from *Hank*, v.

HANNY, adj. Light-fingered, Lanarks. This is undoubtedly the same word as E. *handy*, dexterous. But although the latter be used in Lanarks. and pronounced with the *d*, the term, when it bears a bad sense, is uniformly pron. without it.

HANNIE, s. A milk-pail, &c. V. **HANDIE**.

HANNIE-FU', s. The fill of a milk dish, Lanarks.

To HANSH, HAVSH, v. a. 1. To snatch at; applied to the action of a dog, and apparently including the idea of the noise made by his jaws when he lays hold of what is thrown to him, S. *Baillie*. 2. To eat up greedily as dogs do, Ettr. For.—O. Fr. *hanch-cr*, to snatch at with the teeth.

HANSH, s. A violent snatch or snap, S.

To HANT, v. a. Used as equivalent to the E. *v.* to practise. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *hant-cr*, to frequent. E. *haunt*.

HANTY, adj. 1. Convenient, S. *Gl. Shirr*. 2. Not troublesome; often applied to a beast, S. 3. Handsome, S. *R. Galloway*.—Isl. *hent-a*, decere.

HANTIT, part. pa. Accustomed; wont. *Bellend*.

HANTLE, s. 1. A considerable number, S.; *hankel*, S. B. *Ramsay*. 2. Equivalent to much, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dialect.*—Sw. *antal*, number, or q. *handtal*, what may be counted by the hand.

To HAP, v. a. 1. To cover, in order to conceal, S. *Ross*. 2. To cover from cold, for defence, S. *Priests Publ.* 3. To defend from rain or snow, S. *R. Galloway*. 4. To screen from danger in battle. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Isl. *hiup-r*, indusium, *hup-la*, involvor.

HAP, HAPPIN, HAPPINGS, s. A covering of whatever kind, S.; also called a *hapwarm*. *Ramsay*.—Norw. *haufn*, toga.

To HAP, v. n. 1. To hop, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To halt, S. V. **HOP**.

HAP, s. A hop; a light leap, S.

HAP, (pron. hawp), s. The fruit of the briar, S. B.

To HAP, v. n. To hold off; to go towards the right, S. V. **HAUF**.

HAP, interj. A call to horses to turn to the right, S.

HAP, s. An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with, Dumfr.

HAPPEN, s. The path trodden by cattle, especially on high grounds, Ayr. —Isl. *happin*, ultra *atvanna* vagari.

HAPPER, s. Hopper of a mill, S. *Chalm. Air*. The symbols for land are, earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer.

HAPPER, s. A vessel made of straw, for carrying grain to the ploughman when he is engaged in sowing, Mearns.

HAPPER-ARS'D, adj. Shrunk about the hips. *Herd's Coll.*

HAPPERBAUK, s. The beam on which the hopper rests, S.

To HAPPERGAW, v. a. To sow grain unequally, in consequence of which it springs up in patches; *happer-gaw'd*, unequally sown, E. Loth.; *Hoppergaw*, Teviotd.

HAPPERGAW, s. A blank in growing corns, caused by unequal sowing, Berw.

HAPPER-HIPPIT, adj. 1. Synon. with *Happer-ars'd*, Roxb. 2. Also applied metaph. as equivalent to E. *lank*, *ibid*.

HAPPY, adj. Lucky, fortunate, i. e. constituting a good omen, S. *Statistical Account*.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, adv. At all hazards; as, "*Happy-go-lucky* I'll venture," Roxb.

HAPPITY, adj. Lame, as, "*a happity leg*," S. *Ritson*.

To HAPSCHACKLE, v. a. 1. To bind the fore feet of cattle together, to prevent them from straying, Ettr. For. 2. Applied also to the binding of a fore and hind foot together, Gall. V. **HAMSHACKEL**.

HAPSHACKLE, s. A ligament for confining a horse or cow, Ettr. For. Gall.

HAP-STEP-AN'-LOUP. Hop, skip, and leap, S. *Burns*.

HAP-THE-BEDS, s. The game called Scotch-hop, Gall. V. **PALLAL**, and **BEDS**.

HAP-WARM, s. V. **HAP, s.**

HAP-WARM, adj. What covers so as to produce heat, S. B. *Tarras*.

HAP WHEEL, RAP WHEEL. A provincial expression, Gall. "*Hap wheel—Rap wheel*, a phrase meaning 'Hit or miss.'" *Gall. Encycl.* Or, "He is most likely to succeed, or to have a good *hap*, who does not spare his stroke."

HAR, HARM, adj. Cold. V. **HAIR**.

HAR. Out of *har*, out of order. *Douglas*.—A. S. *hearre*, Teut. *harre*, a hinge.

HAR, HAUR, s. The pivot on which a door or gate turns, Dumfries.

HARBERIE, HARBERY, s. A port; a harbour. "The said burgh of Pittenweyme—hes ane guid and saiff *harberie*," &c. *Acts Cha. I.* V. **HERBERY**.

HARBEROUS, adj. Providing shelter or protection; from *Herbery*, q. v. *Pitcottie*.

HARBIN, s. A young coal-fish, Orkn. *Neill*.

HARD, used as a s. 1. To come through the *hard*; to encounter difficulties; to experience adverse fortune, S. B. 2. *Hard* is said to come to *hard*, when matters proceed to extremity. *Walker's Pass*.

* **HARD, adj.** When two pieces of wood, &c. that are to be fitted together, are close or straight at one place, and not at another, they are said to be *hard* where they thus come into close contact, Aberdeen.

HARD, s. The place where two pieces of wood meet as above described, *ibid*.

HARDEN ROCK. A bag made of *hards*, or *harn*. A *harden towel*, a linen towel.

HARDENS, s. pl. The thin *hard* cakes that come off the sides of a pot in which *sowens*, porridge, &c. have been prepared; also *Hards*, and *Gersels*, Upp.

HARD FISH. Cod, ling, &c. salted and dried, S.
HARD GAIT. Literally, hard road. This phrase is used in S. Prov. "The here manna come to the hard gait" matters must take their course, whatever be the consequence.

HARD HANDED *adj.* Not signifying, as in E. coarse, &c., or exercising severity, but stony, ungardly, close fitted, S. H.

HARD HEAD, s. *Echinops*, *Achillea ptarmica*, Linn. S. O. *Aor Sure Ayr.*

HARDHEAD s. One of the names given to the Gmy Gurnard, Firth of Forth. *Nell.*

HARDHEAD *Hardhead*, s. A small coin of mixed metal or copper. *Knox*—Fr *hardie*, small copper money named from Philip le Hardi, who caused strike them.

HARDHEAD s. A species of sea scorpion, *Siddals*.

HARD-HEADED, *adj.* Unyielding, stubborn, not easily moved, *Edw For* *Perils of Man*.

HARDIN *Hardyn*, *adj.* Coarse, applied to cloth made of *hards*, prob *harn*, S. *Complaynt S.*—A S. *Acordas*, staple, tow *harns*.

HARD MEIT, HARD MEAT. Hay and oats as food for horses, in contradistinction to grass, and sometimes to boiled bran, refuse of barley, &c. as opposed to *Soft meat*, S. *Acts Ja. VI*.

HARDS, s. *pl.* That part of boiled food that adheres to the pot, *Lanark.* V *HARDNESS*.

HARD WOOD, s. The name given to close-grained trees, or to the timber of these trees, S.

HARE, *adj.* Rough, shaggy. *Wynton.*—A. S. *hær*, Su G *hær*, *pl.* *hær*.

HAREFRA, *adv.* Herefrom. *Knox*.

HAREIN, s. Herring. "Anchorein nett." *Aberd. Rec.*

HARESHARD, s. A hare-lip, *Aberd.* *Mearns*; the same with *Hareskaw*, q. v.

HARESHAW, s. A hare-lip, S. . anciently *harskatt*, *harskatt*, *harskatt*, *harskatt*—From *hare*, and *Isl sk*, a particle denoting separation, Germ. *scharfe*, a gap.

HARYAGE, HARTAGE, s. A collective word applied to horses or cattle. *Wylt*—O Fr. *haras*, L. B. *haragium* id. V *HARRAGE*.

HARIE HUTCHEON. A play in which children hop round in a ring, with their bodies resting on their hams, S. B. —Belg. *hark-en*, to squat, to sit stooping. V *CROUCHPOOT*.

HAR RIG, s. V. *Rig*, *Rico*, a ridge.

HAR RIG, s. The first ridge in a harvest field, thus denominated, because it is cut down by the domestics on the farm, & s. the members of the farmer's family. It is deemed the post of honour. The other reapers are understood to keep always a little behind those who have this more honourable station, which is therefore also called the *foremost rig*, *Loth.* *Roxb.* *The Har'st Rig*.

HARIGALDS, HARIGLES, s. *pl.* 1 The pluck of an animal S. *Ramsay*. 2 Applied to the tearing of one's hair. *Ramsay*—Fr *haricot*, a dish of boiled fava.

HARING, s. An edging of fur. *Inventories*.

HARI NOBIL. A gold coin of one of the *Henrics* of England, formerly current in S. *Inventories*.

HARIT *part pa.* Apparently equivalent to *K fuerd*, q. v. "hared," or "having hair." *Inventories*. V *HARING*.

To **HARK**, v. n. To whisper, S. *Orkney*.

HARK, s. A secret wish or desire, *Roxb.* It is merely a secondary use of the word as denoting a whisper.

HARKER, s. A listener. S. It is still commonly used in the S. Prov. "Harkers never heard a good word of themselves."

To **HARLE**, v. a. 1. To trail, S. *Douglas*. 2. To drag with force, S. *Kelly*. 3. To draw to one's self by gripping or violent means, S. *Ramsay*. 4. To roughcast a wall, S. *Statist. Acc.*

To **HARLE**, v. n. 1. To move onward with difficulty, S. 2. To harle about, to go from place to place, S.

To **HARLE**, *harul*, v. n. "To peel." *Burns*. This is merely an oblique use of the v. as signifying to drag.

HARLE, s. 1. The act of dragging, S. 2. An instrument for raking or drawing together soft manure, used especially in the cow house, *Roxb.* *Synon.* *Clat*, *Clout*, S. 3. Properly obtained by means not accounted honourable, S. 4. A small quantity of anything, as, "Gies a *harle* o' meal," *Orkney* is a little meal, *Pife*. 5. Anything attained with difficulty, and enjoyed only occasionally, *South of S.* *Sir A. Wylie*.

HARLE, s. The reed or brittle stem of flax separated from the filament, S. B. *Orkney*, *Moory*.

HARLE, s. The Gossander, a fowl, *Orkney*. *Berry*.—Fr *harle*, id.

HARLEY L. *harby*, harbour. *Houlst.*

HARLIN FAVOUR. Some degree of affection. *South.* *London*.

HARLOT, s. 1. A scoundrel. *Wallace*. 2. A town, *synon.* with *carle*, *Bellenden*.—Su G *har*, exerting, and *lude*, manuscriptum vite, a town, or villain.

HARMISAY, HARMESAY, *interj.* *Alas*. *Philolog.*—A S. *carne*, wretched.

HARN V *HARDEN*.

HARNES, s. Defensive armour. *Douglas*.—Dan. *harnak*, id.; E. *harness*.

HARNES, HARNIS, s. 1. The bridle, S. *harnis*. *Wylt*. 2. Metaph. understanding, S.—Sw. *harnis*, Germ. *harn*, id.

HARNESSE, HARNESSED. A *harness* coat, one that has a lid, guarded by a rim which comes a small way down on the outside of the vessel. *Aberd.*

HARNESSE-LID, s. A lid of this description, *ibid.*

HARN-PAN, s. The skull, S. *Wallace*. *Teut.* *harnpanne*, id.

HARP, s. 1. A kind of sear, or implement for cleansing grain, &c. S. 2. That part of the mill which separates the dust from the *shelling*, is thus denominated, *Aberd.*—Belg. *harp*, *hoeren-harp*, an engine to sift corn.

To **HARP**, v. a. To sift with a *harp*, *Aberd.*—Belg. *harp-en*, to purge the corn with a corn-harp, *harp*, be that purges the corn with such an engine. *Scwell.*

HARPER CRAB. V *TANNY HARKER*.

HARK, s. A breeze from the east. V *HARK*.

HARBAGE, s. Service due to a landlord. *Statist.* *Aor* V *ARAGE*.

HARRAND, s. Snarling. *Chr S. P.* V *YARR*.

HARRY *adj.* Stubborn, S. B. —Su G *har*, locus lapidosus.

HARRIAGE AND CARRIAGE V *ARRAGE*.

To **HARRIE**, v. a. To pillage. V *HARRIN*.

HARRY NET s. V. *HERRING*.

HAKRO, *interj.* 1. An outcry for help, also an encouragement to pursuit, S. *Doug.* 2. Used also as equivalent to *Huzza*, or *Ha! ha!* S. In some places pron. q. *Herro* Fr. *haru*, *harou*, q. *Ha! ha!*, O *Bello*, or rather from Su. G. *hærop*, clamor bellorum, E. *Halla*.

To HARRO, HIRRO, *v. n. and a.* To huzza; to hallo, *S.*
HARBOWS. To *rin awa'* with the harrows. 1. A phrase applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially when they go on, with a great torrent of language, still assuming what ought to be proved, or totally disregarding anything that has already been said in reply, *S.* 2. Used as signifying to carry off the prize; to acquire superiority, *Ayr. Picken.* To have one's leg o'er the Harrows, to break loose; a phrase borrowed from an unruly horse or ox, *S. Tales of my Landlord.*

HARROW-SLAYING, s. A term used to denote the destruction of grass seeds by rain, before they have struck root, when the mould has been too much pulverised. *Maxwell's Sci. Trans. Q. slain by the harrow.*

HARSHIP, s. Ruin. *Gl. Picken. V. HERSHIP.*

HARSK, HARS, adj. 1. Harsh; sharp. *Douglas.* 2. Bitter to the taste. *Wynt.—Su. G. harsk, Isl. harsk-ar, austerus.*

To HART, *v. a.* To encourage, *S. heart. Barbour.—*Teut. *hart-en, animare.*

HARTFULLIE, adv. Cordially. *Croswag.*

HARTILL, s. Heart-ill. *Watson.*

HARTLY, HARTYLE, adj. 1. Cordial. *Wallace.—*Teut. *hertlick, Dan. hertelig, id.* 2. It also occurs as denoting beloved. Thus it is applied to our Saviour. *Poems 16th Cent.*

HARTLINESSE, s. Cordiality; warmth of heart. *Hertliness, Hartliness, Aberd. Reg.—"O. E. Hertliness, cordialitas."*

HARVEST-HOG, HOG IN HARST. A young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb, *S. Waverley. V. Hoo.*

HARVEST MOON. V. HAIRST-MUNE.

HARUMSCARUM, adj. Harebrained, *S. E. hare, to fright, and scare, to startle.*

HASARD, HASERT, adj. Hoary. *Douglas.*

HASARD, s. An old dotard. *Douglas.*

HASARDOUR, s. A gambler.

—A hangman, a *hasardour.*—*Colloquial Scw.*

Chaucer, *id.*

HASARTOUR, s. One who plays at games of *hasard.* *Douglas.—Fr. hasardeur. V. HASARDOUR.*

HAS-BEEN, s. A *gude auld has-been*, a good old custom, *Dumfr.;* synon. *Hac-been.* The term would seem to have been formed in allusion to Virgil's *Troja fuit.*

HASCHBALD, s. Perhaps, glutton. *Dunbar.*

To HASH, *v. a.* 1. To slash, *S.* 2. To abuse; to maltreat, *S. Ferguson.—Fr. hacher.*

HASH. 1. A sloven, *S. Ramsay.* 2. A foolish fellow, *S. Coop. Burns.*

HASH, s. Low raillery; ribaldry, *Loth.;* synon. with *Jaw*, sense 3.

HASH-A-PIE, s. A lazy slovenly fellow, and one who pays more attention to his belly than to his work, *Roxb.* Perhaps from the good use he would make of his knife and fork in cutting up a *pie.*

HASHY, adj. 1. Applied to a slovenly person, or one who is careless of dress, who abuses it by carelessness, *S.* 2. Applied to the weather. A *hashy day*, one in which there are frequent showers, so as to render walking unpleasant, from the dirtiness of the streets or roads, *Loth. Berwick.*

HASHLY, adv. In a slovenly manner, *Loth. Ramsay.*

HASHMETHRAM, adv. In a state of disorder, *S.*—*Isl. thræum, solum transversum.*

HASHRIE, s. Destruction from carelessness, *Roxb.*

HASHTER, HUSHTER, s. Work ill arranged, or executed in a slovenly manner, *Ayrs.*

HASHTER'T, part. pa. "I'm *hashter't*," I am hurried, *ibid.* This, however, may be from *haste*, as allied to *hastard*, of a hasty temper.

To HASK, *v. a.* To force up phlegm, *E. to hasek, Dumfr.*

To HASK, *v. n.* To produce the gasping noise made in forcing up phlegm, *Dumfr.*

HASK, adj. 1. Hard and dry; used in a general sense, *Roxb. Berwick.* 2. Applied to food that is dry and harsh to the taste, *ibid.* 3. Harsh; rigorous. *Fountainhall. V. HASKY.*

HASKY, adj. 1. Rank in growth, *S. B.* 2. Coarse to the taste, *S. B.* 3. Dirty; slovenly, *S. B.* 4. Applied to coarse work, *S. B.—Isl. kast-ar, strenuus.*

HASLOCH, s. "Waste; refuse," &c. *Gall. Encycl.;* perhaps *q.* what is *hasted* or abused. *V. HASH, v.*

HASLOCK, adj. Descriptive of the finest wool, being the lock that grows on the *hals* or throat, *S. Ramsay.* *Haslock* seems to be the pron. of *Buchan. Tarras.*

HASP, s. A hank of yarn, *S. V. HESP.*

HASPAI, HASPIE, s. Expl. "a sloven, with his shirt-neck open," *Dumfr.*

HASPAN, HASPIN, s. A stripling, south of *S. Blackw. Mag.*

HASS, s. The throat, *S. V. HALS.*

A SPARK IN ONE'S HASS. A phrase used to denote a strong inclination to intemperance in drinking; borrowed, as would seem, from the smithy, where, in consequence of the sparks flying from the anvil, it is waggishly supposed that the smith has got one in his throat, the heat of which he finds it necessary to alleviate by frequent ablution, *S. O. R. Gálhaise.*

HASS OF A HILL. A defile, *q.* the throat or narrow passage, *Tweeddale;* synon. *Slack.* *Hass* is used in a general sense, to signify any gap or opening, *Loth.*

HASS OF A PLOUGH. The vacuity between the mould-board and the beam, *Loth.*

To HASS, *v. a.* To kiss. *V. HALS, v.*

HASSIE, s. A confused mass; a mixture of heterogeneous substances, *Loth.;* probably corr. from *hashtic*, a hash.—*Fr. hach-er, to mince.*

HASSLIN, ASLIN-TEETH, s. pl. The back teeth, *Ayrs. V. ASIL, ASIL-TOOTH.*

HASSOCK, HASSIOK, s. 1. A besom, *S. B.* 2. Anything bushy; as, a *hasseck of hair*, *S. Journal Lond.* 3. A large round turf used as a seat, *S. A.—Sw. hwass, a rush.*

HASTARD, adj. Irascible, *S.—Isl. hast-r, iracundus, and art, natura.*

HASTER'D, part. Curried, *S. A. J. Nicol.*

HASTER'D, HASTERN, adj. Early. *Hastern aits*, early oats, *S. B.—Su. G. hast-a, celerare, and aer-a, metere.*

HASTY, HEASTY, s. The murrain, *S. B.* So called because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* Perhaps the same as *Black-spaul*, *q. v.*

HASTOW. *Hast thou? K. Quair.*

HASTREL, s. A confused person, who is always in *haste*, *Roxb.*

HAT, HATT, pref. Did hit, *S. Pitcottie.*

HAT, s. A heap, *Roxb. V. HOT.*

To HAT, *v. n.* To hop, *Ettr. For. V. HAUT.*

HAT, HATE, HAIR, part. pa. Is, or was, called. *Barbour.—E. hight, A. S. hat-an, Su. G. het-a, vocare.*

HATCH, s. A jolt, *S. Kelly. V. HOTCH, v.*

HAUKUM-PLAUKUM, *adj.* Every way equal, Berwicks. *Equal-aqual, Eeksiepeeksie*, *synon.* V. **HACKUM-PLACKUM**.

To HAULD, **HAUL'**, *v. n.* To flee under a stone or bank for safety, applied to the finny tribes; as, "The trout has *haul't* under that stane;" Dumfr.

HAULD, *s.* Habitation. V. **HALD**.

HAULING, *s.* A mode of fishing. V. **HAAVE**.

HAUNIE, *s.* Dim. of hand, S.

HAUNTY, *adj.* V. **HANTY**.

HAVOC-BURDS, *s. pl.* "Those large flocks of small birds, which fly about the fields after harvest; they are of different species, though all of the linnet tribe." *Gall. Encycl.*

HAUP, **HAP**, *interj.* A word to make a horse turn to the right, S. "Formerly, in speaking to their horses, drivers employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*." *Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*

To HAUP, *v. n.* To turn to the right; applied to horses, or oxen in the yoke, S. *Meston*.—Isl. *hop-a*, retro cedere. Hence the proverbial phrase,

HAUP WHEEL, **RAKE WHEEL**, *i. e.* Try every way, rather than be disappointed; a phrase borrowed from ploughing, Fife. V. **RAKE**.

To HAUR, *v. n.* To speak with what is called a *burr* in the throat, Lanarks.

HAUR, *s.* The act of speaking in this way.

To HAURK, *v. n.* Apparently, to lay hold of; to seize, *Gall.* A term much used by Scotch fox-hunters.—C. B. *herc-u*, to reach.

HAURL, *s.* "A female careless of dress." *Gall. Encycl.*; probably an oblique sense of *Harle*, *s.*; the act of dragging, *q. harling* her clothes.

To HAURN, *v. a.* To toast or roast on the embers; also, to toast on the *girdle*; a common term in Nithsdale.—Isl. *orn-a*, calefacere.

HAURRAGE, *s.* "A blackguard crew of people." *Gall. Encycl.*—O. Fr. *herage*, race, lignée. This, however, may be the same with *Haryage*, *Hairyche*, "herd of cattle, a collective noun."

HAUSE, **HAUSS**, *s.* A hug or embrace, Roxb. V. **HALS**, *s.*

To HAUSE, *v. a.* To take up in one's arms.

HAUSS-SPANG, *s.* An iron rod, which surrounds the beam and handle of the Orcadian plough at the place where the one is mortised into the other.

To HAUT, *v. a.* Properly, to gather with the fingers, as one collects stones with a garden-rake. *To haut the kirn*, to take off all the butter, Ettr. For. Hence the phrase, *Hautit the kirn*, *i. e.* skimmed off the cream; perhaps, *q. took the hat* off it, from the name of that dish called *Hattit Kit*, *q. v.* but improperly used.

To HAUT, *v. n.* 1. To limp; to halt, Clydes. 2. To hop, *ibid.* *Hat*, Ettr. For.

HAUT, *s.* 1. An act of limping, Clydes. 2. A hop, *ibid.*

HAUTER, *s.* One who can hop, *ibid.*

HAUT-STAP-AN'-LOUP, *s.* Hop, skip, and leap, *ib.*

HAUT-STRIDE-AND-LOUP, *s.* A very short distance; literally, the same with *Hap-stap-an'-loup*, the sport of children, Ettr. For.

HAUVE-NET, *s.* A kind of bag-net, Dumfries. V. **HALVE-NET**.

HAUVER. V. **HALVER**.

HAW, **HAAVE**, *adj.* 1. Azure. *Douglas*. 2. Pale-wan, S. B. *Ross*.—A. S. *hæwen*, glaucous

To HAW, *v. n.* Perhaps, to humn.

HAW-BUSS, *s.* The hawthorn-tree,

HAWELY, *adv.* "Hawely merit and exponent." *Aberd. Reg.* V. **HAWY**.

To HAWGH, *v. n.* To force up phlegm, S.; to hawk, E.—O. B. *hochio*, *id.*

HAWY, *adj.* Heavily.

HAWICK-GILL. The half of an English pint, S.

And weel she loo'd a *Hawick gill*,
And leugh to see a tappit hen. *Herd.*

HAWYS, *imperat. v.* Have ye? *Wynf.*

HAWK, *s.* A dung fork. V. **HACK**, and **HAUK**.

HAWKATHRAW, *s.* A country wright or carpenter, Teviotd.; perhaps from the idea that he *caws* or drives *through* his work, without being nice about the mode of execution.

HAWKIE, **HAWKEY**, *s.* 1. A cow with a white face, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Often used as a general name for a cow, S. 3. "An affectionate name for a favourite cow." *Gall. Encycl.* 4. A term applied to a woman of the town, S. O. 5. *Brown Hawkie*, a cant term for a barrel of ale, S. 6. A stupid fellow. *Gl. Shirr.*

HAWK-HEN, *s.* A duty exacted in Shetland. V. **RECK-HEN**; and **CANE**.

HAWKIN' AND SWAUKIN'. 1. In a state of hesitation or irresolution, wavering in mind; a common phrase, Loth.; *synon.* *in a dackle*, Ang.; *in the wey-banks*, S.—Isl. *hawik-a*, cedere, recedere; Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare, to poise. 2. Denoting an indifferent state of health, Loth. 3. Used with respect to a man who is struggling with difficulties in his worldly circumstances, Loth. The phrase as used in Roxb. is *Hawkin' and Swappin'*; applied to a person falling back in the world, who uses every means to keep himself up, by borrowing from one to pay another,—*i. e.* *swapping*, or changing one creditor for another.

HAWKIT, *part. adj.* Foolish; silly; without understanding, *Aberd.* Most probably signifying that one is as stupid as a cow. V. **HAWKIE**.

HAWKIT, *adj.* Having a white face; applied to cattle, S. *Dunbar*.

HAWK-STUDYIN, *s.* "The way hawks *steadily* hover over their prey before they pounce on it." *Gall. Encycl.*

HAWNETH, *s.* A species of net. V. **HALFNETT**.

* **HAWS**, *s. pl.* The fruit of the hawthorn.

HAWSE, *s.* The throat. *Ferguson*. V. **HALS**.

HAWTHORNDEN, *s.* A species of apple, S. "The *Hawthorndean*, or White Apple of Hawthorndean, derives its name from the romantic seat, in Mid-Lothian, of the poet and historian Drummond, at which he was visited by the celebrated Ben Jonson." *Neill's Hortie. Edin. Encycl.*

HAZELY, *adj.* A term applied to soil which in colour resembles that of the *hazel*-tree, Banffs.

HAZEL-OIL, *s.* A cant term, used to denote a drubbing, from the use of a twig of *hazel* in the operation, S. V. **STRAP-OIL**.

HAZEL-RAW, *s.* Lichen pulmonarius, S. *Lightfoot*.

HAZEL-SHAW, *s.* An abrupt flat piece of ground, at the bottom of a hill, covered with *hazels*, Teviotd.

HAZY, *adj.* Weak in understanding, a little crazed, Roxb. Loth.

HAZIE, **HAZZIE**, *s.* A stupid thick-headed person, a numskull, Roxb.

HE, *adj.* Having masculine manners; as, "She's an unco *he* wife," Clydes.; *Manritch*, *synon.* S. B.—
A *he* man, *sexus virilis*.

1 S. B. *Ross*.

2 *very one.* *Douglas*. 2. The one

HE, Hse, Hst, adj. High. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *hæg*, *hæh*, *hæd*.

To **HE, Hse, Hst, v. a.** 1 To elevate. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *he-an*, *hæ*. 2. To dignify. *Barbour*.

* **HEAD, s.** To be in head o', to fall foul of, to attack, *Aberd.*

HEADPEER, adj. Equal in tallness, applied to persons, *Lalarka*. V. **HADY PREE**.

HEADPADAR, s. *The Entail*. Perhaps q. an adept in understanding, one who is a *dad* for a *head*.

HEAD DYKE, s. A wall dividing the green pasture from the heath, S.

HEAD-JILL, Hxad-ewell, s. The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

HEADY MAUD, s. A plaid that covers both head and shoulders, q. a *maud* for the *head*, *Ettr. For.*

HEADING, s. Scorn. *Forbes's Defence*. V. **HEYDIN**.

HEAD-LACE, s. A narrow ribbon for binding the head, *Ang.*

HEADLING, adv. Headlong, S. B. *Ross*.

HEAD-MAN, s. A stalk of rib-grass, *Pertha*; *Cardoddie* synonym. *Angus*, *Kemps*, *Kemps-wood*, *Ettrick Forest*.

HEAD-MARK, s. 1. Observation of the features of man or any other animal. *Statist. Acc.* 2. The natural characteristics of each individual of a species, S. 3. Sometimes used to denote thorough or accurate acquaintance, S. *Walker's Passages*.

HEADRIU HAYRIGG, HIRIGG, s. The ridge of land at the end of a field, on which the horses and plough turn, S., i. e. the *head ridge*. "It's guid, when a man can turn on his *hoo head rig*." "*Head-rigg*, the ridge which runs along the ends of the others." *Gall. Encecl.*

HEADS. A shower of the heads, a flood of tears, *Settles*. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*.

HEADS OR TAILS. A species of lottery used by young people, and by the lower classes, especially in the game called *Pick and Toss*, S. A halfpenny or penny piece is tossed up, one cries *Heads or Tails*? if it turn up the *head*, he who called *Heads* gains and vice versa.

HEADS AND THAWARTS. In a state of disorder, S. Yarn is said to be so, when unravelled, also corn cut down, when disordered in the sheaf &c.

HEADS-AND-THRAWS, adv. With the heads and feet or heads and paws, lying in opposite directions, S.

To **PLAY AT HEADS AND THRAWS**, to play at push-pin, S.—*Isl. Ord. quod adversum est.*

HEADSTALL, s. The band that forms the upper part of a horse's collar, *Ang.*

HEADSTONE, s. An upright tombstone, one erected at the place where the head of the corpse lies, S. V. **TURNED STANE**.

HEAD M AND CORSUM 1 Used of objects which lie transversely, some with their heads the one way, others with the heads the other. *Dumfries*. 2 A game with pins, *Galloway*. Syn. **HEADS AND TAILS**.

HEAD WASHING, HIRIS-WASHING, s. An entertainment given as a fine by those who newly enter on any profession or are advanced to any station of trust or dignity, or who, like those who for the first time cross the line, have made an expedition they never made before, S.

To **HEADLE, v. a.** A term applied to bulls or oxen, when they "try their strength by the pressure of their heads against each other." *Gl. Surv. Muray*. The same with **HAYO**, q. v.

HEAL, s. Heath, nourishment. *Ross*.

To **HEAL, Hseal, v. a.** To conceal, *Aberd.*; the same with **Hool**. V. **HAIRD**.

HEALING LEAF OR BLADE, s. Leaf of the plantain, S.

To **HEALLY, v. a.** To "take an affront in silence," *Gl. Surv. Muray*. That is, to conceal, evidently the same with **Heal**. V. **HEILD**.

To **HEALLY, v. a.** To abandon, to forsake, S. B. "A bird forsaking her nest and eggs, *Academy II.*" *Isl. V. FORLEIT*.

To **HEALTH, v. n.** To drink healths. *Acta Ch. II.*

* **HEAP, s.** 1 One half of the first, *Aspied* all it call, hold no more, *Berwick*. 2 Used in relation to number; as, "a great heap," a great number, S.

HEAP, s. 1 A term of reproach frequently applied to a slovenly woman, S. It is usually conjoined with some epithet expressive of the same idea, as a *wasty heap*. 2. In a general sense, in a confused state, *l. ggedy-piggledy* S. synonym *Heave-thr*.

To **HEAR, v. a.** 1. To treat, when conjoined with *well* or *best*, expressive of favourable treatment, S. "Last in bed *best heard*," S. *Prov.* "spoke when they who lie longest are first served." *Kelg.* 2 To reprove, to scold, as preceded by *ill*, S. V. **ILL-HEAR, v.**

HEAR, adj. Higher. *Acta Ja. III.* V. **HA.**

* **HEARING, s.** 1 A lecture, S. *Tales of my Landlord*. 2 The act of scolding, as, "I trow I gae him a *hearing*," S.

To **HEARKEN, HEARKEN in, v. n.** To whisper, *Aberd.*

To **HEARKEN, in, v. a.** To prompt secretly, *Isl. V. HARK o.*

HEARKNING, s. Encouragement. *Ross*.

To **HEART, v. a.** To stun, so as to deprive of the power of respiration, or of sensation by a blow near the region of the heart, S.—Analogous to **E. v. to brain**.

* **HEART, s.** The stomach. In this sense might we understand the term, when it is said that one is sick at the heart, S.

To **GAE, or GAGE wi' one's HEART**, 1 To be grateful to one's stomach, S. 2. To be agreeable to one in whatever respect, S. In the latter sense, the heart is said to *gae* or *gane* wi' a thing. To express the contrary feeling the negative particle is used before the v. In the same sense a thing is said to *gane* against one's heart, S. B.

To **GATHER HEART**, land is said to *gather heart*, when it gradually acquires some little fertility by being allowed to lie fallow, S.

To **HEART UP, v. a.** To hearten S. V. **HAIR**.

HEART AXES, s. The heart-burn, *Loth.*—A. S. *heart-æce* *id.*

HEART BURNT about. Very fond of, greatly esteemed of, *Aberd.*

HEART HALE, adj. Internally sound, not having any disease that affects the vitals, S., *heart whole*, S.

HEART HUNGER, s. A ravenous desire of food, S.

HEART HUNGER in, adj. Starved, having the appetite unsatisfied, from want of a sufficient supply of food, S. B.

HEARTY, adj. 1 Cheerful, S. *Ross*. 2 Liberal, S. 3 It is very commonly used, in vulgar language, in a singular sense, as denoting the freedom of spirit in the use of what is presented by the table, S. *Gl. Surv.* 4 Exhilarated by drink, S. 5 Clumsy, inclining to corpulence, S. B. This corresponds to the E. phrase applied to thriving cattle, in good heart.

HECKLEBACK, s. The fifteen spined Stickleback. *Subsidi*
HECKLER, s. A flax-dresser, *S* — Tent, *Ackelær, Isl*
• To HEI TOR, v. a. Used in a sense different from that of the word in *E.*, to oppose with vehemence *Fountainhead*.
HEDDER BLITTER, HETTER-BLITTER, s. The Bittern. *Burel* V *HEATHER BLAT*
HEDDLES, HEDDLES, HEDDLES, s. pl. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed, *S. Doug Isl. haaftallid, vulgo hofallid id*
HEDDI & TWINE, s. The name of the thread of which *haddies* are made, *S. Agr Surv. Renfr*
HEDD STIKKIS, s. pl. A species of *actinery* *Compl. S. Bu G haddie, tormentum majus*
HEDD-VERK, s. A headache. *Compl. S. — A. S. hadd-wærc, cephalalgia*
To HEIDIE, v. n. To shuffle in narration, to equivocate *Loth*
HEDINFULL, HEDINFULL, adj. Scornful; derisory. *J. Tyrie's Refutation, Rollock* V *HEYDIN*
HEDY PERK, s. Of equal stature, *S. Ruddiman*. Equal as to the head
HEIDMAN, HEIDMAN, s. 1. A chief *Douglas* 2. A master in a corporation or trade. *Blue Blanket* — A *S. hadd-man, primas*
HEDT, pron It, Orkn V *HIT*
HEEDIFULL, adj. Scornful V *HEYDIN*
HEEL, s. *Heel* of the twilight, the termination of twilight, *Ayrs. R. Gushaze*
To HEEL, v. n. To run off, to take to one's heels, *Buchan Tarras*
HEELIE HEILIE, adj. Expl. "crahbed, ill-tempered, troublesome," *E. E*
HEELIE, adj. *S. ow Aberd. V. HULY*
HEELIE Expl. slowly; as, "Heely, heely, there's a peely" V *HULY*
HEELIEGOLEERIE, adv. Topsy-turvy, *Ang V. HILLINGERS* [Gowpy.
HEELS OER GOWDY Topsy-turvy, *S. B. V*
HEELS OER HEAD, adv. 1. Topsy-turvy, *S. Ross*. 2. Without particular enumeration, *S. S.* To turn any commodity *heels o'er head*, to gain cent per cent upon it, *Aberd*
HEEPY s. 1. A fool, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Expl. "a melancholy person," *Gl. Picken*. — *Su G haa-gen, attonitus*
HEER, HEEZ of yarn Sixth part of a *heep* or *hank*, *S. Stat Acc* — *Su G. haa-fwa, a handful of yarn*
HEEREFOR, adv. For this reason. *Forbes on the Revelation* Analogous to *therefore*, for that reason
HEE ROAD, s. Highway. *Mearns*
HEERS, s. The seed (i. e. side) of the *heers*, i. e. lords, from *laun heri, masters*. V *HEX, HEAR*
HEEVIL, s. The cougar-eel, *Loth. Neill. V. HEAVE KIL*
To HEEZE, V. HEEZE
HEFF s. 1. A holding, or place of rest, South of *S* "A well hanted *heff* and a beddy lair" *Brownie of Bolebeck*. 2. An accustomed pasture and 3. The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture, *ib* — *Su G. haa-ftid, possessio Isl. hadd, ususcapa*; Dan *haerd, maintenance, protection*
To HEFF, v. a. To accustom to a place, *Elfr. For*. merely a variety of *Heft* 1. V
HEFFING, s. Keeping, maintenance, sustentation, *Elfr. For* — *Su G. haa-ft-a, Isl. haa-ft-a, habere, haa-ft-a vid, bene sustentare*

To HEFT, v. n. 1. To dwell, *Aberd.* 2. To cause or accustom to live in a place, *S. Ramsay* 3. To be familiarized to a station or employment, *S. A. Ed-gaundel* — *Su G. haa-ft-a, colere, possidere*
HEFT HAPT, s. Dwelling, place of residence, *S. R. V. Hapt, s*
To HEFT, v. a. To confine; applied to a cow when her milk is not drawn off for some time, *S. — Su. G. haa-ft-a, impedere, detinere*
To HEFT, v. a. To lift up, to carry aloft, *Gall. David-son's Seasons* — *Toul. heff-en, levare, elevare, to heave*
HEFT, s. A handle, as that of a knife, &c. *S. ; haa-ft, E. — Tent haa-ft, lb*
To HEFT v. a. To fix, as a knife is fixed to its haff, *Guthrie's Trial*
HEFT AND BLADE. The whole disposal or power of anything *Hellender*
HEGESKRAPER, s. An avaricious person. *Bona-tyne P. Q.* one who scrapes hedges
HEGGERBALD, s. Not understood. *Dunbar*
To HEIGH, v. n. To pant, to breathe quickly. V. *Hech*
HEGHEN, HECHEN, s. The fireside, *Ayrs*
HEGH HEY, HEGH HEY, HEIGH HEY, interj. Ex-pressive of languor or fatigue, *S. Ross*
HEGHT, s. A heavy fall, *Gall. David. Ross*
HEGRIE, s. The heron, *Shet. "Anica Major, (Linn. syst.) Hegrice, Heron Heronshaw" Ed-mundstone's Zett. "Hagge, the Crested Heron, Faun. Suec. Dan. and Norw. heyre, and hegre, the Com-mon Heron," Penn. Zool.*
HEGS, interj. An exclamation, or kind of minced oath, *Ayrs.*, changed perhaps from *Heath, q. v.*, as *Pega* from *Feith Picken*
HEY interj. 1. Ho, a call to listen or to stop, ad-dressed to one at some distance, *S.*, synonym with *How. Heed* 2. A rousing or awakening call, *S.*
Hey! Johnny Gump, are ye waking yet?
Or are your drums a beating yet?
William & Kenneth songs
To HEY, v. n. To hasten, *S. ; hae, E. Ross* — A *S. haa-gen, haa-gen, festinare*
HEICH, (gull) adj. 1. High, *S. Douglas* 3. Tall; as, "That boy's very *heich* o' his eild," *E. c.* very tall for his age, *S.*
HEICH, (gull) s. A slight elevation, as a plimpe; a very small knoll *Heich and how, hill and dale, Upp. Clydes. E. heicht and hollow*
HEICHNESS, s. Height, lighness, *ibid.*
To HEICHT, v. a. To raise
HEICHT s. A promise, V. *HEICHT*
HEID, HEP, term. Denoting state or quality, as in *boornheid, &c. Belg. heyd, status, qualitas*
HEID, s. Heat, *q.* "oppressed with eat." *Ramf. Colyear* — *Dan. heid, fervidus*
HEID-GEIR, s. Attire for the head. *Inventories, V. GER*
HEYDIN, HETTING, HETTING, HETTING, s. Scorn, derision *Wallace* — *Isl. haa-dine, haa-dine, haa-dine* set o. *haed-a, irridero*
HEID-ROUNE, s. The ground lying between a haugh, or flat, and the top of a hill. *Balfour's Fruct*
HEIFFLE s. Expl. "a toyss with a young weach," *E. E* This would seem allied to *Isl. haa-ft-a, con-suetudo, consuetudo*
HEIGHING, s. A command. *S. For. True*
HEIGUT, part po. Inflated, applied to the mind *Winget*

HEIGHT, *pret.* Promised ; engaged to. *Forbes's Defence*. V. **HIGHT**, *v.*

HEIYEARALD, *s.* A heifer of a year and a half old, Loth. I have given this term as near the provincial pronunciation as possible. It is evidently corr. from *half year* (often *heller*) and *auld* ; as a beast at the end of the first year is called a *year-auld*, at the end of the second a *two-year-auld*.

HEIL, **HEYLE**, **HEAL**, *s.* Health, S. *Wall*.—A. S. *hæil*, Su. G. *hæl*, sanitas.

To **HEILD**, **HEILL**, **HEYL**, **HEAL**, **HELE**, *v. a.* 1. To cover. *Barb.* 2. To conceal ; to hide, S. *Ross*. 3. To defend ; to save. *Douglas*.—A. S. *hæl-an*, Isl. *hæl-a*, tegere.

To **HEILD**, **HEYLD**, *v. n.* 1. To incline. *Pal. Hon. E. Heel*. 2. To give the preference. *Barb.*—A. S. *hæld-an*, *hýld-an*, Su. G. *hæll-a*, inclinare.

HEILD, *s.* On *heild*, inclined to one side. *Douglas*.

HEILDYNE, *s.* Covering. *Barbour*.

HEILY, **HELY**, **HEILY**, *adj.* Proud. *Douglas*.—A. S. *hælic*, *hællic*, excelsus.

HEILIE, *adj.* Holy. *Dunbar*.—Germ. *heilig*, id.

HEYND, *s.* A person. *Dunbar*.—Su. G. *hion*, id.

HEYND, **HENDR**, *adj.* 1. Gentle. *Douglas*. 2. Expert ; skillful. *Chr. Kirk*.—A. S. *ge-hynde*, humilitas ; Isl. *hýg-gín*, prudens.

HEYNDNES, *s.* Gentleness. *K. Hart*.

HEIN-SHINN'D, *adj.* Having large projecting shin-bones, S.

*She's bow-bough'd, she's hein-shinn'd,
As limpin' leg a handbread shorter.*—*Burns*.

'Gorr. perhaps from *hem-shinn'd*, *q.* having shins like *hains* or *hems*, *i. e.* projecting like an ox-collar. V. **HAME-HOUGE'D**.

HEIR, *s.* Army. *Gawan and Gel*.—A. S. *here*, Su. G. Isl. *haer*, Germ. *her*, exercitus.

HEIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning this, S. *Acts Ja. VI*. V. **ARENT**.

HEIRATOUB, *adv.* In this quarter. *Brechin Reg.* V. **ATOUR**.

HEYRD, **HEYRT**. To *gang* or *gac heyrd*, to storm ; to fume, Ang. ; *heyte*, synon. *Chr. S. P.*—Su. G. *hýr-a*, vertigine agi.

HEIR DOWNE, *adv.* Below on this earth. *Dunbar*.

HEIRINTILL, *adv.* Herein ; *intill*, *i. e.* into, being commonly used for *in*, S. *Acts Cha. I*.

HEIRIS, *s. pl.* Masters. *K. Hart*. V. **HER**, *s.*

HEIRLY, *adj.* Honourable. *Houlate*.—Germ. *herlich*, illustris.

HEIR-OYE, *s.* A great-grandchild. V. **IER-OR**.

HEIRSKAP, *s.* Inheritance ; succession to property, especially to that which is denominated *heritable*, Roxb. ; B. *heirship*.—Teut. *erf-schap*, hæreditas. V. **AYRSCHIP**.

HEIRTHROW, *adv.* By this means ; *Aberd. Reg.*

To **HEIS**, **HEIS**, **HEEZE**, *v. a.* To lift up, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *hiss-a*, Belg. *hys-en*, id.

HEIS, **HEEZE**, **HEISIE**, *s.* 1. The act of lifting up. *Doug.* 2. Aid ; furtherance, S. B. *Shirrefs*. 3. The act of swinging, Loth. 4. A swing ; the instrument of swinging, *Ibid.* 5. Denoting anything that discomposes. *Ritson*.

HEYS AND HOW. A sea-cheer. *Douglas*.

HEYTIE, *s.* A name for the game of *shintie*, Loth. It is also called *Hummie*, *ib.*

HEY WULLIE WINE, AND HOW WULLIE WINE.

An old fireside play of the peasantry, in which the principal aim is, by metrical queries and answers, to discover one another's sweethearts, *Gall.*

HEKKIL, **HECKLE**, *s.* A hackling-comb, S. *Ruddiman*.

HELDE, *s.* Age ; for *eld*. *Wyntown*.

To **HELE**, *v. a.* To conceal. V. **HEILD**.

HELELIE, *adv.* Wholly. *Acts Ja. VI*.

HELGAVELS, *s.* The "consecrated mountain, used by the Scandinavian priests, for the purposes of their idol-worship." *The Pirate*.—Traced to Isl. *heilg-r*, holy, and *fell*, *fall*, mons minor, monticulus.

HELY, *adv.* Highly. *Wyntown*. A. S. *hælice*, id. V. **HE**.

HELY, *adv.* Loudly. *Barbour*.

HELIE, *adj.* Holy, Roxb. It is very likely that *helie* and *holy* are from *he*, high.

HELIE, *adj.* Proud. V. **HEILY**.

HELIE-HOW, *s.* A caul or membrane, that covers the head, with which some children are born. Hence the old saying, "He will be lucky, being born with the *helie-how* on his head," Roxb. *Sibb.* gives this as *Haly-how*, *Gl.* V. **HOW**, *s.*

HELYEB, **HALIER**, *s.* A cavern into which the tide flows, Shetl. *The Pirate*.—Isl. *hellir*, antrum, specus.

HELIMLY, *adv.* Actually ; truly ; wholly, *Aberd.* ; undoubtedly the same with *Hailumly*, *q. v.*

HELYNES, *s.* *Addic. Scot. Corniklis*. The word is evidently used in a bad sense ; but what that is must be left undetermined.

HELYNG, *s.* Covering. *Barbour*.

HELLICAT, *s.* A wicked creature, *Ettr. For. Tales of my Landlord*. Perhaps like B. *hell-kite* ; or *q. hell-cat*.

HELLICATE, *adj.* Light-headed ; giddy ; violent ; extravagant, South of S. ; *Hellocat*, romping, *Dumfr. Antiquary*. V. **HALLOKIT**.

HELLY DABBIES. V. **DABBIES**.

HELLIE-LAMB, *s.* A ludicrous designation given to a hump on the back, *Clydes*.

HELLIER, **HALYEAR**, *s.* Half a year, S. *Ross*.

HELLIS, **HELS**, *s. pl.* Hell. *Abp. Hamilt.* Even when the term occurs in sing. it is almost invariably preceded by the demonstrative article. That this was the general use, would appear from the following example : "Tartarus, idem est quod Infernus, the Hell." *Despaut. Gram.*

HELLIS-CRUK, *s.* A crook for holding vessels over a fire. *S. P. Repr.*—Teut. *hels-en*, to embrace.

HELLOCK, *s.* A romp, *Dumfr.* V. **HALOC**.

HELL'S-HOLES. Those dark nooks that are dreaded as being haunted with bogles." *Gall. Encycl.*

HELM OF WEET. A great fall of rain, Ang.—A. S. *holm*, water.

HELME STOK, *s.* The handle of the helm. *Douglas*.—Teut. *helm-stock*, id.

HELMY, *adj.* Rainy, Ang.—A. S. *holmeg wedder*, procellosum coelum.

HELPLIE, *adj.* Helpful, S. B. *Porteous of Nobilness*.—Teut. *helfelick*, auxiliarius.

HELPLYK, *adj.* Helpful. *Addic. to Scot. Corn.* Here we have the precise form of the Teut. term. V. **HELPLIE**.

HEM, *s.* Edge ; applied to stones, S. B.

HEM, *pron. pl.* Them. *Sir Gawan*.—A. S. *heom*, dat. pl. illis.

HEM, *s.* A horse-collar. V. **HAIMS**.

HEMMEL, **HAMMEL**, *s.* A square frame, made of four rough posts, connected with two or three bars each, erected in a cattle-court or close, for the cattle to eat straw out of, Roxb. *Berw.* V. **HAMMELS**.

HEMMIL, *s.* A heap ; a crowd, S. B.

To **HEMMIL**, *v. a.* To surround any beast in order to lay hold of it, Ang.—Isl. *hemil-a*, custodire, coercere.

HEMMYNYE, *s. pl.* Shoes of untanned leather. Wyndtown.—A. S. *hemming*, pero, 1st *hemmyng*, the skin pulled off from the legs of cattle.

HEMPY, *s.* 1 A rogue, one for whom the hemp grows. S. J. Nicol. 2 A tricky wag, S. Ramsay.

HEMPY HEMPIE, *adv.* Roguish, riotous; romping. S. Skinner. *Tales of My Landlord*.

HEMP RIGGS, *s. pl.* 1 'Ridges of fat land whereon hemp was sown in the olden time.' *Gall. Encycl.* 2 Land that is viewed as remarkably good, "is said to be as strong as hemp-riggs." *Ibid.*

HEMPSHIRE GENTLEMAN One who seems to be rigging for a death by hemp. Fife. A play on the name of the county called *Hampshire*.

HEN, *s.* To sell a hen on a rainy day, to make a bad market, S. "You will not sell your hen on a rainy day." S. Prov., "you will part with nothing to your disadvantage, for a hen looks ill on a rainy day." *Kelly*.

Crowing Hen This is reckoned very unsonic or uncanny about a house, Tevlotdale.

HEN HIRD, *s.* A chicken, properly, one following its mother. S.

To HENCH, *v. a.* To throw stones by bringing the hand along the haunch, S.

To HENCH, *v. n.* To halt, to limp. *Gall. Roxb.*—Germ. *hink-en*, claudicare. Teut. *hink-en*, id. radically the same with Su. G. *hink-a*, vacillare, Dan. *hink-er* id. *hinken* lameness.

To HENCH AWA, *v. n.* To move onward in a halting way, Fife. *Roxb.*

To HENCHIL, *HAIRCHIL*, *v. n.* To rock or roll from side to side in walking, as, "a *henschillen*' bodie." *Roxb.* From *hensch*, E. *haunch*.

HENCH-VENT, *s.* A triangular bit of linen, *Gall.* * *Hench-vents*, the same with Gores, pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt, to make them wider than the other, to give vent or room for the haunch. *Gall. Encycl.*

To HENDER, *v. a.* To hinder, to detain, Ang. Fife.

HENDER, *s.* Hindrance, S. B. Fife.

HENDEREND, *s.* Latter part, *hinder end*, Fife. *Acts Mary*.

HENDER-UM, *adv.* Causing hindrance.

HENDRE, *HEMRE*, *adv.* Past, bygone. *Barbour*.—Moes. G. *hinder* retro.

HENREST, *s.* Last, S. B. Fife; *hindmost*, E. *Aberd. Reg.*

HENNY, *s.* Honey, S. B. Fife, elsewhere *henny*.

HENNY BEEH, *s.* Honey-hive, S. B. Called in Fife a *bumbie's beak* or *byke*. *Ross's Helenore*.—Belg. *hennig*, id.

HENNIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Henrietta*, S.

HENQU, *intery* A word giving notice to a number of persons to pull or lift and at once, corresponding with the *He-re-a* (or *all*) of sailors, Clydes. Have now!

HEN PEN, *s.* The dang of fowls, Ang.

HEN'S CARE A proverbial phrase used in Fife, and perhaps in other counties, to denote the exercise of care without judgment. It is exemplified by the watchfulness of a hen over ducklings which she has bred, as if they were of her own species, and by her extreme anxiety lest they should perish, when, according to their natural propensity, they betake themselves to the water.

HENSIE, *s. pl.* Meaning uncertain. *Dumbar*.

HENSEMAN *HEKSEMAN*, *s.* 1 A page. *Howlate* 1. The constant and principal attendant of a Highland chief.—K. *hensman*.

HEN'S FLESH, *s.* *My skin's o' hen's flesh*, a phrase used when one's skin is in that state, from extreme cold or terror, that it rises up at the closing of every pore, Loth.

HENSOUR, *HENSURE*, *s.* A giddy young fellow. *Ch. Kirk*.—Sw. *hensker*, a fool.

HEN'S-TAES, *s. pl.* A term applied to bad writing, scrawls, pot-hooks, *Aberd. Ang.*, q. only resembling the marks made by the scratching of a hen.

HEN'S WARE, *HEX WARE*, *s.* Ecclesiastical focus, S.

To HENT, *v. a.* To gather, to glean, *Shetl.*—Su. G. *hent-a*, colligere, afferre, domum ducere, from *hent*, domus, q. to bring home.

HENT, *pron.* Laid hold of. V. *HINT*.

HEN WIFE, *s.* 1 A woman who takes care of poultry. S. *Tales of My Landlord*. 2 A woman who sells poultry, S. 3 A hawk. *Douglas*.

HENWILE, *s.* A stratagem, *Baillie*. A wife used by a hen for gathering her chickens.

HEPTHORNE, *s.* The briar. S. *Douglas*.

HER, *HEAR*, *s.* 1 A person of rank. *Douglas*, 2 A chief, a leader, *ib.* 3 A magistrate. *Wallace*, 4 A master. *Barbour*.—A. S. *hera*, Su. G. *herre*, Teut. *her*, Belg. *her*, Lat. *her-us*, dominus. Hence, *Str.*

HER, *HEAR*, *s.* Loss, injury. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *her*, via hostilis.

HER, *pron.* Their, O. E. and A. S. *Sir Gawan*.

HERAGE, *s.* Inheritance. *Act Dum. Conc.*

HERALD-DUCK, *s.* The Dun-d-voe a bird, *Shetl.* "Mergus Castor (Linn. syst. *Herald duck* or *Goose*, Dun-d-voe." *Edmonstone & Zell*.

HERANDIS, *s. pl.* 1, Errands, *Wynl.* 2 Tidings, q. *hearings*, *id.*

HERBERE, *s.* A garden for herbs. *Douglas*.—Lat. *herbarium*, *id.*

HERBERY, *HERBRY*, *HERBRY*, *s.* 1 Anitary station, *Barbour*. 2 A dw. bog-place. *Abp. Hamilton*, 3 A haven or harbour. *Bayl. Tract*. Teut. *herberph*, diversorium, A. S. *herberg*, the abode of an army.

To HERBERY, *HERBRY*, *v. a.* To station, *Barbour*, 2 To dwell, applied to a person, *ib.*—A. S. *herberg*, an, hospital.

HERBRIAGE, *s.* An inn. *Wallace*.

HERBRIORIS, *s. pl.* A poquet. *Barbour*.

HERD, *s.* One who tends cattle, S. V. *Hind*, *Spalding*. 2 In curling, a stone laid on the ice, with such plecty as to secure the principal stone from being driven out, *Galloway*, synon. *Overd*. *Darwin's Seamus*. V. *LIAR*.

To HERD, *v. a.* To act the part of a shepherd, S. *Ross's Helenore*, V. *Hind*, v. The K. v. a. is used only as signifying "to throw or put into an herd."

To HERD, *HERD*, *v. n.* 1 To tend cattle, or take care of a flock, S. *Ross*.

HERDIS, *HEARD*, *s.* Refuse of fax, *Barbour*. V. *Hardis*.

HERINDUN, *adv.* Here below. *Barb. E. here* and

HERE, Used in the composition of several names of places in S., *pron.* like K. *hear*.—A. S. *here*, Su. G. *her*, an army war.

HERE, *s.* As *heir*. *Acts Ch. 1*.

HERE AND WERE A phrase used to express contention or disagreement. *They were like to come, or going, to here and were about it*, they were very noisy, quarrelling. It is also used, both in Fife and in Roxb., but usually by old people, the phrase being almost antiquated. Both the terms are pronounced like *he*, *hair*, or *here*, and might be written *hair* and *weir*.—Teut. *herre*, contentio, dissidium, and *haer*, *ha*.

HERRAWAY, *adv.* 1. In this quarter, *S.* 2. To this quarter, *S.* *J. Davidson's Kinyeancleuch, Melville.*
 3. In the present state, *S.* *Rutherford.*
HEREFORE, *HERFORM*, *adv.* On this account. *Bel-land. T. Liv.* He uses it for *itaque* and *igitur*, *Lat.*
HEREFT, *adv.* Hereafter. *Wallace.*
HEREYESTERDAY, *s.* The day before yesterday, *S.*; *air-yesterday*, *Banffs. Baillie.* *Here, ere, or be-fore.*—*A. S. aerpystran daeg*, *id.*
HEREYESTREEN, *s.* The night before yesternight, *S.* *Gl. Sherr.*
HERFS TYE. A common mode of drinking one's health, now confined to the vulgar, *S.* *The Smugglers.*
TO HERE TELL, *v. n.* To learn by report, *S.* *Wallace.* *E. to hear people tell.*—*Isl. heyrði tala*, *audivit.*
HERIE, **HEARY**, *s.* 1. A compellation still used by some old women, in addressing their husbands, and sometimes *vice versa*, *S.* *Ross.* 2. This term is addressed to a female inferior, in calling her; as, "Come this gate, *Heery*," *Dumfries.*—*A. S. hera*, *Su. G. Tent. herre*, *dominus*; *Lat. hirus.*
HERING, *s.* Apparently for *ering*, the act of earing land. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
HERINTILL, *adv.* Herein; in this. *Acts Ja. IV.*
HERIOT, *s.* The fine exacted by a superior on the death of his tenant, *Galloway.*—From *A. S. heregeat*, compounded of *here*, *exercitus*, and *geot-an*, *reddere*, *erogare*. This primarily signified the tribute given to the lord of a manor for his better preparation for war; but came at length to denote the *best aucht*, or best of whatever kind, which a tenant died possessed of, due to his superior after death. It is therefore the same with the *E. forensic* term *Heriot*. Here we have the meaning of the surname of George Heriot.
HERIS, *imperat. v.* Hear ye. *Douglas.*
HERISON, *s.* Hedgehog. *Burel.*—*Fr. herisson.*
HERITOUR, *s.* 1. An heir. *Abp. Hamilt.*—*Fr. heritier*, *id.* 2. A landholder in a parish, *S.* *Stat. Acc.*
HERLE, *s.* A mischievous dwarf, or imp; applied to an ill-conditioned child, or to any little animal of this description. *Perth.* This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Yrie*, *id.*; especially as it is expl. as exactly synon. with *Worl*.
HERLE, **HURIL**, *s.* A heron, *Ang. Fife. Maitland Poems.*
HERLICH. Lordly.—From *Lat. herus*, a master, and *Germ. lich*, like.
HERLING, *s.* A trout. *V. Hirling.*
HERNIT, *pret.* Perhaps for *herknit*, hearkened. *King Hart.*
HERON-BLUTER, *s.* The snipe, *S. B. V. YERN-BLUTER*, and *HEATHER-BLEAT*.
HERONE-SEW, *s.* Properly, the place where herons build. *Acts Ja. IV.* This term has every mark of being originally the same with *E. heronshaw* or *hernshaw*, a heronry. *Shaw*, from *A. S. scua*, a shade, a thicket, a shaw or tuft. *Cotgr.* accordingly expl. *herne-shaw*, a "shaw or wood where herons breed."
HERREYELDE, **HERRE-GEILD**, **HYRALD**, *s.* The fine payable to a superior, on the death of his tenant. *Quon. Att.*—*A. S. here-gyld*, a military tribute. *V. Heriot.*
TO HERRY, **HERY**, **HIRRIE**, **HARRIE**, *v. a.* 1. To rob; to pillage. *Antiquary. Barb.* 2. To ruin by extortion, *S. Maitl. P.*—*Su. G. haer-ta*, *depraedari*, from *haer*, an army.

HERRIE-WATER, *s.* 1. A net so formed as to catch or retain fish of a small size, and thus to spoil the water of its brood; *herry-net*, *S. B. Acts Ja. VI.*
 2. Metaph. denoting both stratagem and violence. *Lyndsay.* 3. Particularly used to denote the doctrine concerning purgatory. *A. Symson's Chrystes Testament Unfolded.*
HERRYMENT, *s.* 1. Plunder, *S.* 2. The cause of plunder, *S. Burns.*
HERRINBAND, *s.* A string by which yarn is tied before it be boiled, *Ang.*—*Isl. haarund*, coarse linen yarn, and *band*.
HERRING DREWE. Literally, "a drove of Herrings." When a shoal of herrings appeared off the east coast of Scotland, all the idle fellows and bankrupts of the country ran off under the pretence of catching them; whence he who ran away from his creditors was said to have gone to the *Herring Drewe*, *Aberd.*—*A. S. draf*, a drove.
HERS, **HEARSE**, *adj.* Hoarse, *S. Douglas.*—*Belg. haersch*, *id.*
HERSCHIP, **HEIRSHIP**, **HEIRISHIP**, *s.* 1. The act of plundering, *S. Wallace.* 2. The cause of plunder. *Lyndsay.* 3. Booty; plunder. *Ross.* 4. Wreck of property. *Kelly.* 5. Scarcity, as the effect of devastation. *Bellenden.* 6. Dearness; high price. *Dunbar.*—*A. S. her*, an army, and *scipe*, denoting action; *q.* the act of an army: or from *HERRY*, *v.*
HERSKET, *s.* The same with *Heartscald*, *Orkney.* The Cardialgia.
HERSUM, *adj.* Strong; rank; harsh; as, "This lamb is of a proper age; if it had been aulder [or shot] the meat would ha' been *hersum*," *Aberd.*—*Dan. harsk*, rank, rancid; *Su. G. haersk*, *id.* and *sum* or *som*, a termination expressive of fulness. Many English adjectives have the same termination, as *troublesome*.
HERTILL, *adv.* Hereunto. *Barbour.*—*Sw. haertil*, *id.*
HERTLIE, *adj.* Cordial; affectionate. *V. HARTLY.*
HERVY, *adj.* Having the appearance of great poverty, *Ang.*—*A. S. here-feoh*, a military prey.
HESP, *s.* A clasp or hook, *S.*—*Su. G. haspe*, *Germ. haspe*, *id.*
SASNE BE HESP AND STAPILL. A mode of giving investiture in boroughs, *S. Balfour's Pract.*
TO HESP, *v. a.* To fasten.
HESP, **HASP**, *s.* A hank of yarn, *S. Stat. Acc.* To make a ravel'd *hesp*, to put a thing in confusion; to redd a ravel'd *hesp*, to restore order. *Gl. Sherr.*—*Teut. hasp*, *fila congregata*.
HESS, *adj.* Hoarse. *Lyndsay.*—*Su. G. haes*, *het*, *A. S. haex*, *id.*
TO HET, *v. a.* To strike, *Angus*; *hit*, *E.*
HET, **HAT**, *adj.* 1. Hot, *S. Ramsay.* 2. Keen, metaph. *Wallace.* *Het* is not only to be viewed as an *adj.* but is used both as the *pret.* and *part. pa.* of the *v. to heat*; as, "I *het* it in the pan;" "Could kail *het* again," broth warmed on the second day; figuratively used to denote a sermon that is repeated, or preached again to the same audience, *S.*
HET-AHAME, *adj.* Having a comfortable domestic settlement, *Gall.*
HET BEANS AND BUTTER. A game in which one hides something, and another is employed to seek it. When near the place of concealment, the hider cries *Het*, *i. e.* hot on the scent; when the seeker is far from it, *Cald*, *i. e.* cold. He who finds it has the right to hide it next, *Teviotd.* It resembles *Hunt the slipper*.

HET FIT. Used in the same sense, *Aberd.* with *Fute*
Hate, straightway

HETFULL, *adj.* Hot, fiery *Wallace*.

HET HANDS. A way, in which a number of children place one hand above another alternately on a table, till the column is completed, when the one whose hand is undermost pulls it out, and claps it on the top, and thus in rotation, *Roxb.* Invented, probably, for warming their hands in a cold day

HETHELICHIE, *adj.* Reproachful, *Sir Tristram*. — *Isl Sw haedsligt*, contumacious *V. Haydon*.

HETHING, *s.* Scorn. *V. Haydon*

HETLY *adv* Hotly, *S. Ross*

HET PINT. The hot beverage which young people carry with them from house to house early in the morning of the new year, used also on the night preceding a marriage, and at the time of child-bearing, *S. Morison*.

HET SEED, *Hot Seed*, *s.* 1 Early grain, *S. A. Agr Surv Berio*. 2 Early peas, *S. A. Agr Surv. Roxb*

HET SKIN "I'll gie ye a guid het skin," I will give you a sound beating, properly on the buttocks, *S.*

HET SKINN'D, *adj.* Irascible, *S.*, *synon.* Thin-skinned

HET STOUP *Het Pint*, *S. J. Nicol*

HETTLE, *adj.* Fiery, irritable, *Clydes.* This seems merely a corr. of *Hetfull*, used in the same sense by *Harry the Minstrel* *V. Her*

HETTLE, *s.* The name given by fishermen on the Firth of Forth, to a range of rocky bottom lying between the roadstead and the shore "The brassy is found, in the summer months, on the *hettles* or rocky grounds" *Nesb's List of Fishes*.

HETTLE COILING A species of codling which receives its denomination from being caught on what is in *Edo* called the *Hettle* Out of the hettle into the kettle, is an expression commonly used by old people in *Kirkcaldy*, when they wish to impress one with the idea that any kind of fish is perfectly colder or fresh.

HET TUIK. A bad taste. *V. Tuis*

HET WATER To *hoid* one in *het water*, to keep one in a state of constant uneasiness or anxiety, as, "That bairn hoids me ay in *het water*, for he's eae fonder sune, than I'm ay feared that some ill come o'er him," *S.* This proverbial language would seem to be borrowed from the painful sensation caused by scalding

HEUCH, *pret v* Hewed *Gowan and Gol* — *Su G. Augu-a*, caedere.

HEUCH, *Heuch*, *Hewch*, *Hawe*, *Hwe*, *Hew*, *s.* 1. A crag, a ragged steep, *S. Wynt* 2. A steep hill or bank. *Everg.* 3. A glen with steep overhanging braes or sides, *Loth. Bord Gl Compl* 4. The shaft of a coal pit, *S. Skene*. 5. A hollow in a quarry, *Loth* — *A. S. how*, mons, *L. B. hoga*-id, *Isl. houg*-r, collis.

To *COIF* ONE O'ER THE HEUCH. To undo a person, to ruin him, *S. B. Ross*

HEUCK, *Heuck*, *s.* 1. A reaping-hook, *S.* 2. A reaper in harvest, *S.*, *Hairst heuk*, *Isl. Aberd*

HEYCK-BANE, *s.* The huckle-bone, *Ang* — *Belg kuck*-en, to bow

HECKER, *Hecan*, *s.* A disease of cows, inflaming the eye, *Ang*

HECK-K-STANE, *s.* Blue vitriol, as used for removing this disease, *ibid*

To *HEVYD*, *v. o.* To behead. *Wyntown*.

HEVIN, *s.* A haven. Hence,

HEVIN SILVER. Custom exacted for entrance into haven, *Acts Jo VI* — In *Isl* this is denominated *hafner-toll-r*, i. e. *haven toll*, in *Belg* *haren-geld* or *haven money* in *Dan* *harn-penge*, *q* *haven penny*

HEEL, *s.* A mischievous boy *V. Howl*

HEW, *s.* A very small quantity, *West of S.*

HEWAND *part pr* Having. *Acts Jo VI*

HEWID, *s.* Head *Barbour* — *A. S. heafud*, *id*; *q* what is *heavd* or lifted up

HEWYD, *Hewyt* *part, pa.* Coloured *Barbour*

HEWIN, *s.* A haven or harbour *Acts Jo VI* The nearly approaches the pronunciation in *Angl* which is *q* *hain*

HEWIS, *3 p. r* Perhaps, for *haws*, *has*, *Henryson*

HEWIS, *s. pl.* Forms, ghosts, *Philofus* — *A. S. heowgar*, simulacra.

HEWIT, *pret.* Turned *Gowan and Gol*

HEWIT, *part pa.* Having hoofs. *Doug.*

HEWL, (*pron q. heetel* or *heull*) A cross-grained, mischievous person, *Belshas. Roxb*, *heul*, a mischievous boy, *Dumfr*, *Heul*, *Galloway*

HEWMIST, *Hwmist*, *adj.* The last or hindmost *Angl*

HEWMOND, *Hagmont*, *s.* A helmet *Philofus* — *Isl. helm-a*, to cover, and *mond*, mouth.

HY, *s.* Haste *Wyntown* — *A. S. hys*

HIART. Superl. of *Hie*, high, *Aberd. Reg.* *V. Hie* *adj*

HIBBLED, *adj* Confined, *Fife*

HICCHY, *adj* Cross-grained, ill-humoured, *Lanark* an application supposed to be borrowed from the tough quality of the wood thus denominated

To *HYCHLE*, *v. n.* To walk, carrying a burden with difficulty, *Upp. Lanarka*. Apparently a variety of *Hackle*, *v.*

HIGHT, *s.* 1. Height, *S.* 2. A height, an elevated place, *S.* 3. Tallness, *S.* 4. The greatest degree of increase, as, "the *hicht* o' the day," noon, or sometimes expressed in *E.* high noon Thus, also, the moon is said to be at the *hicht*, when it is full moon, *S.*

To *HYCHT*, *Hicht*, *v. n.* 1. To trust; to expect *Barb.* 2. To promise. *Hudson*. — *A. S. hichte*, spero *V. Hicht* To name

HYCHT, *s.* A promise *Barbour*

To *HICHT*, *Hicht* *HEIGHT* *v. a.* To heighten, (*Lynlwy* — *A. S. hicht-an*, augere.

HICHTY *adj* Lofly *Douglas*

HICHTIT, (*quilt*) *part pa.* In great wrath, suggesting the idea of indignation approaching to frenzy, *Ang.*, *synon* *Rau'd*

HICHTLE, *adv* Highly *Keith's Hist*

To *HICK*, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate, as in making a bargain to chaffer, *Fife. Roxb.* 2. To hesitate in speaking, *Roxb.* Evidently the same with *Isl* *hick*-cedere, recedere. A term nearly resembling *Hick* was used by our old writers in the same sense *V. Hyak* The *E. v.* to *Hiccup* may be a diminutive from this source, although viewed by *Dr John* as probably corrupted from *Haupla*

HICK, *intery* A term used to draught horses, when it is meant that they should incline to the right *Dumfr Liddellale* — *Isl* *hick-a*, cedere, recedere It is also used by coachmen to urge on their horses.

To *HICK*, *v. n.* To hiccup, *Ang Perth*, *synon* *Fensk* — *Su G. hick-a*, *Teut* *hicken*, *id*

HICK, *s.* The act of hiccuping, *ibid* — *Teut. hick*, *id* *Su G. hicka*, *id*

To **HICK**, *v. n.* To make such a noise as children do, before they burst into tears; to whimper, South of S. It is expl. as signifying to grieve, Roxb. Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *hick-en*, singultire, to hiccup, because of the resemblance as to sound.

HICKERTIE-PICKERTIE, *adv.* Entirely in a state of confusion, Aberd.; the same with E. *higgledy piggledy*.

HYD AND HEW. Skin and complexion; skin and colour; also *Hyd or Hew*. Stewart. Bann. Poems. "It's sae dirty, it will never come to *hyd or hew*." Loth.

HIDDERSOCHT. Poems Sixteenth Cent. This apparently ought to be two words. Or it may be viewed as a compound term (like A. S. *hider-cyme*, adventus), from *hider*, huc, and *socht*, the part. pa. of *sec-an* used in the sense of adire; "I am now come *hither* to thee alone."

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, Loth. **HIRDIE-GIRDIE**, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, Roxburgh. *Houlate*. Q. the head in a giddy state.

HIDDIE-GIDDIE, *s.* A short piece of wood with a sharp point at each end, for keeping horses asunder in ploughing; syn. with *Broble*; Berwicks.

HIDDIL, *HIDLING*, *adv.* Secretly, S. Dunbar.

HIDDILS, **HIDDILLIS**, **HIDLINGS**, *s. pl.* 1. Hiding-places. Barbour. *In the hiddils of*, under the cover or shelter of, S. Synon. *In the lythe*. *In hiddilings*, *adv.* secretly, S. Ramsay. 2. Clandestine operation; concealment, S. St. Johnstown.—A. S. *hýdels*, latibulum.

HIDDIRTYL, **HIDDISTILLIS**, *adv.* Hitherto. Douglas.

To **HIDDLE**, *v. a.* To hide, Perth. Fife. Probably formed from the old *adv.* *Hiddil*, secretly, *q. v.* St. Patrick.

HIDDLINS, **HIDLINS**. Used adjectively in regard to any thing concealed; clandestine, S. Tannahill.

To **HIDE**, *v. a.* To beat; to thrash; to curry; Lanarks. Aberd.—Isl. *hyd-a*, excoriare, also flagellare; *hydang*, flagellatio.

HIDE, *s.* A term applied in contumely to the females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds; also to women; *Pake*, synon. Upp. Lanarks. Roxb. This seems merely a contemptuous use of the E. word, as *skin* is sometimes applied in a similar manner to the whole person.

HIDE-A-BO-SEEK, *s.* The name given to the amusement of *Hide-and-seek*, Berw. V. *KEIK-BO*.

HIDE-BIND, *s.* A disease to which horses and cattle are subject, which causes the *hide* or skin to stick close to the bone, Clydes. In E. *hide-bound* is used as an *adj.* in the same sense.

HIDEE, *s.* 1. A term used in the game of *Hide-and-seek*, by the person who conceals himself, Loth. 2. It is transferred to the game itself, ib.

HIDIE-HOLE, *s.* 1. A place in which any object is secreted, S. 2. Metaph. a subterfuge, S.—A. S. *hyd-an*, abscondere, or *hydig*, cautus, and *hol*, caverna, latibulum.

HIDING, **HYDING**, *s.* A drubbing; a beating; currying one's hide, ibid. St. Johnstown.

HYDROPSIE, *s.* The old name for the Dropsy in S. "Hydops, aqua intercus, *hydropsie*." Despaut. Gramm.

HIDWISE, *adj.* Hideous. Gawan and Gol.—Fr. *hideux*, id.

HIEF, *s.* The hoof, Aberd. Tarras.

HIEGATIS, *s. pl.* High-ways, S. Acts Ja. VI.

HIE HOW, *interj.* Bravo. Douglas.

HIELAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the Highlands of S. Common pronunciation.

HIELANDMAN'S LING. The act of walking quickly with a jerk, Fife. V. *LANG*, *LYNG*.

HIELAND PASSION. A phrase used in the Lowlands of S. to denote a violent, but temporary ebullition of anger. It evidently intimates the conviction which generally prevails, that the Gaels are sudden and quick in quarrel.

HIELAND SERK. V. *SARK*.

HIER of yarn. V. *HEER*.

HIER SOME, *adj.* Coarse-looking, Aberd.

HIE WO. A phrase addressed to horses, when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, Roxb. Synon. *wynd*, in other counties.

HIGH-BENDIT, *part. adj.* 1. Dignified in appearance; possessing a considerable portion of *hauteur*, S. 2. Aspiring; ambitious; as, *She's a high-bendit lass that, ye needna speir her price*, S.; &c. "She will look too high for you; it is vain, therefore, to make your addresses to her."

HIGH-GAIT, **HIE-GAIT**, *s.* The high road; the public road, S.; pron. *hee-gait*.

HIGH-YEAR-OLD, *adj.* The term used to distinguish cattle one year and a half old, Teviotd.; the same with *Heiyearald*.

To **HIGHLE**, *v. n.* To carry with difficulty, Lanarks. This seems originally the same with *Heckle*, *q. v.*

To **HYGHT**, *v. a.* To promise. V. *HICHT*.

HY-JINKS, **HIGH-JINKS**, *s.* A very absurd game, in which it was determined by the dice who should for some time sustain a fictitious character, or repeat a certain number of loose verses, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum to the reckoning. This appears to be nearly the same with the drunken game called *Whig-maleerie*. Ramsay. Guy Mannering.

To **HYKE**, *v. n.* "To move the body suddenly, by the back joint." Gall. Encycl. This seems synon. with *Hitch*, and from the same source, Isl. *hik-a*, cedere, recedere, or *hwik-a*, titubare.

To **HILCH**, *v. n.* To hobble; to halt, S. Burns.

HILCH, *s.* A halt; the act of halting, S. "Hilch, a singular halt." Gall. Encycl.

HILCH, *s.* A shelter from wind or rain, Selkirk. Beild, synon. S.—Isl. *hyl-ia*, tegere, celare.

HILCH of a hill, *s.* The brow, or higher part of the face of a hill; whence one can get a full view, on both hands, of that side of the hill, Loth. It is distinguished from the *hip* of the hill, which is a sort of round eminence lower in situation than the *hilch*. It is also distinguished from the *ridge*, from which both the back and face of the hill may be seen.—This is most probably allied to Isl. Su. G. *hals*, collis.

HILDIE-GILDIE, *s.* An uproar, Mearns.; a variety of *Hiddie-Giddie*, *q. v.*

* **HILL**, *s.* To the hill, with a direction upwards; as, "He kaims his hair to the hill," Aberd.

HILL, *s.* Husk, Aberd.; E. *hull*.—Su. G. *hyl-ia*, tegere. V. *HOOL*.

HILLAN, *s.* 1. A hillock, Gall. 2. Expl. "a small artificial hill," Gall. Encycl. A diminutive, perhaps, from A. S. *hill*, or *hilla*, collis.

HILL-AN'-HEAP. To mak anything out o' *hill-an'-heap*, to fabricate a story from one's own brain, Ayra.

HILL-DIKE, *s.* A wall, generally of soda, dividing the pasture from the arable land in Orkney.

HILL-FOLK, *s.* A designation given to the people in S. otherwise called Cameronians: more properly the *Reformed Presbytery*. Waverley.

HILL-HEAD, *s.* The summit or top of a hill, *S.* *Ross's Helenore.*

HILLBRAWLOW, *s.* An uproar, a tumult with noise, *Roxb.* *Hillie-bullow*, *Ang.* *Hullie-bullow*, *Fife*

HILLIGEELERIE, *s.* Frolic, giddy conduct. *Safat Patrick*

HILLIGEELERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, *S. B.* *Hillie-gulair*, *Perth.*—*Gael* *will go far, altogether.*

HILT and HAIR. The whole of anything, *S.* *Ross.*—*Sn. G. hult*, *anc. hold*, flesh, the carcass and hide, *mel hult och haar*, hide and hair, the whole; *German. Haut und haar*

HILTEDRONG A crutch. *Skirreth. Q.* a stick with a hilt or handle.

HILTER SKILTER, *adv.* In rapid succession, *S.*—*A. S. hēltre scwilo*, a confused heap.

HIMEST, *Read HUMEST*, *adj.* Uppermost. *Wallace V. Umast*

HIMSELF. *Contr.* of *himself*. *Philotus*. *At him* or *her self*, in full possession of one's mental powers, *S. B. Ross*

Well at himself, plump, *Clydes.*

By himself, beside himself, *S. Burns.*

LIKE HIMSELF. 1 We say of a person, *He's like*, or *ay like himself*, when he acts consistently with his established character. It is most generally used in a bad sense, *S.* 2. A dead person, on whose appearance death has made no uncommon change, is said to be *like himself*, *S.*

No, or NAH LIK HIMSELF. 1 Applied to a person whose appearance has been much altered by sickness, great fatigue, &c. *S.* 2. When one does anything unlike one's usual conduct, *S.* 3. Applied to the appearance after death, when the features are greatly changed, *S.*

No, or NAH HIMSELF. Not in the possession of his mental powers, *S. B.*

ON HIMSELF. A person is said to be *on himself*, who transacts business on his own account, *Aberd.*

HINCH, *s.* "The thigh" *Ol. Aberd.* Evidently a provincialism for *E. Aquarch*

To HINCH, *v. a.* To throw by bringing the hand athwart the thigh, *as*, "to hinch a stone," *Mearns V. Hunch*

• **HIND-BERRIES**, *s. pl.* Raspberries, according to *Alisworth*, but *Mr. Todd* says, "rather, perhaps, bramble-berrones." The term denotes raspberries, *Upp. Clydes*

• **To HINDER**, *v. a.* It has been mentioned, as a peculiar sense of this *v.* in *S.* that it signifies to detain, to retard, to delay. *Hender*, *Ang.* I am doubtful whether this sense is not *E.*—*Lat. hēndere*, *morari*

HYNDER, *Hinder*, *s.* Hindrance, *S. B. Hender* *Croisguel.*

HINDER, *adv.* Last, *Loth. Ferguson.*

HINDER-END 1 Extremity, *S.* 2. Termination, *S. Ferguson* 3. The last individuals of a family or race, *Ettr. For. Blackw. Mag.* 4. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to the buttocks or back-side, *S. Tales of My Landl.* 5. *Hinder-end o' aw trade*, the worst business to which one can betake one's self, *S. B.* 6. *The hēnd-end o' aw folk*, the worst of people, *Gael*

HINDERHILT, *s.* The reverse of an army. *Mearns's Report*—*German. hinterhilt* 1 *st*

HINDERLEITS, *s. pl.* Hind parts, buttocks, *Ang.* *Hinderleits* *Gall. Enayr* *Pedron's Poems* The pronunciation of *Galloway* seems to point at the origin; *q. the hinder lute or joints*

HINDERLINE, *s.* The posteriora, *S.* From *Tud. Andv.*, *intro*

HINDERLINE, *Hinderleits*, *s. pl.* The same with *Hinderleits*, *Ettr. For. Rob Roy.*

HINDERNYCHT, *s.* The last night. *Bonny. Bonny type P*

HINDERSUM, *adj.* 1. Causing hindrance, *S. Hendersum*, *Ang. Fife.* 2. Tedious; wearisome. *Aberd.*

HINDHAND, *adj.* The hindmost, *as* the *hindhand stone*, is the last stone played in curling, *Clydes.*

HINDHEAD, *s.* The hinder part of the head, *S.* "Sinc put, the forehead. Occiput, the hind head." *Despaut. Gram.*

HINDLING, *s.* One who falls behind others, or who is on the losing side in a game, *Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing.*

HYND WEDDER. Perhaps, young wether

HYND-WYND, *adv.* Straight, directly forward, the nearest way, often applied to those who go directly to a place to which they are forbidden to go, *as*, "He went *hynd-wynd* to the apples, just after I forbade him," *Roxb.*—Perhaps from *hynd*, a way, a course, and *wynd*, right.

HYNE, *s.* 1. A person. *Douglas*—*Sn. G. hion*, "dividuum humanum." 2. A young man, a stripling. *Barbour.* 3. A farm-servant, *S.* *hind*, *E. Bar Courts*—*A. S. hine*, *id.* 4. A peasant. *Douglas* *S. hind*—*A. S. hionman*

HYNE, *adv.* 1. Hence, *S. Douglas. Hyne far awd*, far hence, *Ang.* 2. Referring to the eternal state. *Lynde. Fra hyne-furth*, henceforward. *Acts Jm. III. Hyne awa*, far away, far off, *S. B. Hyne to, or till*, as far as, to the distance of, *Aberd.* This term is used in one phrase, as if I were a substantiv. signifying departure. *A merry hyne to ye*, is a mode of bidding good bye to one, when the speaker is in ill humour, as equivalent to "Pack off with you," *Aberd. Belg. keen*, away. *Sn. G. haen*, hence

HIN FURTH, *Hine furth*, *Hine furth*, *adv.* Henceforward. *Puri Jo. III*—*A. S. hionon furth*, abiding, delinops

To HING, *Hiso*, *v. a.* To hang, *S. Douglas*

To HING, *v. a.* 1. To be suspended. *Mearns* It is used in an expressive Prov. "Let every herring hang by its ain head." *St. Bonan. Expl. by Kelly.* "Every man must stand by his own endeavour, industry and interest" 2. To be in a state of dependence. *Acts Jo. IV.* 3. To hang about, to loiter about, to lounge, *S.* 4. To hang on, to linger, *S. B.*

HINGAR, *adj.* Pendent, hanging. *Journals.*

HINGARR, *Hingarr*, *Hingarr*, *s.* 1. A necklace. *Douglas* 2. In *pl.* hangings, tapestry. *Hellmuth.* 3. Apparently a bad linen, with part of it hanging loose. *Inventories*

HUNGARIS AT LUGIS, a singular periphrase for *hungary*, *pendantis*, *lugs* being evidently used for *lugs*. *Inventories* The same composition occurs in *Tand. nord. rager* an ear ring

HINGING LUG, *s.* An expression of ill-humour, or of ill-will, *Gall.*

HINGING LUGGIE *Hingie-trousers*, *adv.* 1. "Dull, cheerless, dejected" *Gall. Enayr* 2. "A person is said to be *hingie-trousered*, when having an ill will at any rate, and appearing so." *ibid.*

HINGING, *s. pl.* "Hind-quarters" *S. Gall. Enayr* **To HINGLE**, *v. a.* To hinder, *Fife, Aberd.* This is merely a variety of *Hingie*, *q. v.*

HIN'-HARVEST-TIME, s. "That time of the year between harvest and winter; the same with *Back-en*;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To HYNK, HINK, v. n. To be in a doubtful state. *Henryson.* In the v. *to Hynk*, we have the origin of *E. hanker*, used in the same sense.—*Germ. hank-en*, to suspend; *Su. G. hwinck-a*, vacillare.

HINK, s. Perhaps, hesitation. *Melville's MS.*

HINKLINE, s. Same as *E. inkling*. *Melville's MS.*—*Su. G. hwinck-a*, to beckon.

HINKUMSNIVIE, s. A silly, stupid person, *Aberd.*

HIN-MAN-PLAYER, s. One who takes the last throw in a game, *Gall.*

HIN'MOST CUT. He, or she, who gets the last cut of the corn on the harvest-field is to be first married, *Teviotd. V. MAIDEN.*

HINNERLITHS, s. pl. "The hind parts." *Gall. Encycl. V. HINDERLETS.*

HINNY, s. 1. A corr. of *honey*, *S.* 2. A familiar term expressive of affection among the vulgar, *S. A. Blackw. Mag.*

HINNY-BEE, s. A working bee, as contrasted with a drone, *S.* This term occurs in a very emphatical proverb, expressive of the little dependence that can be had on mere probabilities. The humour lies in a play on words, however. "May-be was ne'er a gude *hinny-bee*," *Ang.*

HINNY-CROCK, s. The earthen vessel in which honey is put, *S.*; *Hinny-pig*, syn. *V. HENNY.*

HINNY AND JOE. A' *hinny and joe*, all kindness; kindness in the extreme, *S.*; *Bird and joe*, synon. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

HINNIE-POTS, HONEY-POTS, s. pl. A game among children, *Roxb.*; *Hinnie-Pigs*, *Gall.* "*Hinnie-Pigs*, a school-game.—The boys who try this sport sit down in rows, hands locked beneath their hams. Round comes one of them, the honey-merchant, who feels those who are sweet or sour, by lifting them by the arm-pits, and giving them three shakes; if they stand those without the hands unlocking below, they are then sweet and saleable." *Gall. Encycl. in vo.*

HINT, prep. Behind, contr. from *ahint*, *Clydes. Ayrs.*
To HINT, v. n.

Ye robins *hintin* test about,
Fending the frost,
Tall ilka ha' that fends yer snout,
Joek Downie's lost.—*Terras.*

Hintin, perhaps hiding *ahint* bushes.

To HINT, HINT, v. a. To lay hold of; pret. *hent*, *S. Wallace.*—*Su. G. haent-a*, id. manu prehendere, from *hand*, manus.

HYNT, s. Act of exertion. *K. Hart.*

HINT, s. An opportunity, *S. B. Ross.*—*Su. G. haend-a*, accidere.

HINT. In a *hint*, in a moment, *S. B. Ross.*

HINT, adv. To the *hint*, behind, *S.*

HINTINS, s. pl. "The furrows which ploughmen finish their ridges with," *Gall.* Apparently corr. from *hind-ends*, i. e. the hinder ends of ridges.

HYNTWORTHE, s. An herb. *Bp. St. And.*

To HIP, v. a. To miss; to pass over, *S. B.* "*Hip, hip, bairns, that's Latin*," as the school-mistress said, when the scholar encountered a difficult word. *Oerhip* occurs in the Grammar prefixed to Cotgrave's *Fr.-Engl. Dictionary.*—*Su. G. hopp-a*, *Eston. hypp-aen*, to pass.

HIP, s. An omission, *S.*

To HIP, v. n. To hop, *Roxb.*—*Teut. hupp-en*, saltitare. *Hippel-en* is used as a diminutive.

* **HIP, s.** 1. The edge or border of any district of land, *S. Act. Audit.* 2. A round eminence situated towards the extremity, or on the lower part of a hill, *S. V. HILCH.*

To HYPAL, v. n. To go lame, *Roxb.*

HYPALL, s. One who is hungry, or very voracious, *Ettr. For.*

HYPALT, HYPPALD, s. 1. A cripple, *Roxb. Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 2. It is also used, in a more indefinite sense, to denote "a strange-looking fellow," *Roxb.* 3. "A sheep which from some disease throws her fleece," *Ayrs.* 4. A lean, old, or starved horse, a *Rosinante*, *Roxb.* 5. An animal whose legs are tied, *ibid. V. HYPLE.*

HYPALT, adj. Crippled, *Roxb.*

HYPLE, HYPAL, s. 1. A fellow with loose tattered clothes, *Dumfr. Gall.* 2. It seems to be used as a general expression of the greatest contempt, *Gall.*

HIPLOCHS, s. pl. "The coarse wool which grows about the *hips* of sheep;" *Gall. Encycl. Lock* corr. from *Lock.*

HYPOTHEC, HYPOTHEQUE, s. 1. Formerly equivalent to *annual-rent*. *Ersk. Inst.* 2. A pledge or legal security for payment of rent or money due, *S. Bell's Law Dict.*—*Fr. hypothèque*, "an engagement, mortgage, or pawning of an immovable;" *Cotgr. Lat. hypotheca*; *Gr. ὑποθήκη*, obligatio, fiducia, from the v. *ὑποτίθημι*.

To HYPOTHECATE, v. a. To pledge; a forensic term, *S. Bell.*—*Fr. hypothéquer*; "to pawning, engage, or mortgage;" *L. B. hypothecare, hypotecare*, oppignerare, obligare; *Gr. ὑποτίθημι*, suppono; oppignero.

HIPPEN, s. A cloth used for wrapping about the *hips* of an infant, *S. Ross.*

HIPPERTIE-SKIPPERTIE, adv. To *rin hippertie-skippertie*, to run in a frisking way, *Ettr. For.*

HIPPERTIE-TIPPERTIE, adj. *V. NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY.*

HIPPIT, part. pa. Applied to the seat of the breech. *Inventories.*

HIPPIT, part. pa. A term applied to reapers, when, in consequence of stooping, they become pained in the back, loins, and thighs, *Roxb.*—*A. S. hipe*, coxendix; like *hipes-banes-ecce*, *Teut. heupenwee*, sciatica.

HYRALD, s. The same with *Herreyelde*.

To HIRCH, (ch hard,) v. n. To shiver, *S.*; *grouse* syn.

HYRCHOUNE, (ch hard,) s. A hedgehog; *S. hurchin. Barbour.*—*Arm. heureuchin*, id.; *E. urchin.*

To HIRD, v. a. 1. To tend cattle, *S.* 2. To guard any person or thing, *S.*—*Su. G. hird*, *A. S. hyrd-an*, custodire.

HIRD, HYRDE, s. One who tends cattle, *S. Doug.*—*A. S. hyrd*, *Isl. hyrde*, id.; *O. E. herd.*

HIRDIEGIRDIE, adv. Topsy-turvy; disorderly. *Redgaut. V. HIDDIE GIDDIE.* [*Sow.*

HIRDY-GIRDY, s. Confusion; disorder. *Colkelbie*

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, s. Confused noisy mirth, or revelry, such as takes place at a penny-wedding, *Roxb. Muirl. Willie.*

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, adv. Topsy-turvy, *Roxb.*

To HIRE, v. a. To let, *S. Sir J. Sinclair.*

* **HIRED, part. pa.** Any kind of food is said to be *weel hired*, when it has those ingredients, or accompaniments, which tend to render it most palatable, *S.* It is often used of food that might be otherwise rejected. I have heard inferiors say, "Nae faut but the gentles should sup partridge, whan they maun be *thrice hired*; wi' butter, and succe, [sugar], and strong yill." This refers to a species of luxury of the olden time.

HITHER-AND-YONT, *adj.* Topsy-turvy; in a dis-jointed state, *S.* *Sir A. Wylie.*

HITHERTIL, **HITHERTILLIS**, *adv.* Hitherto. *Bp. Forbes.* This is the more modern form of *Hiddirtil*, *Hiddirtillis.* *Acts Cha. I. V. HIDDERTYL.*

To HIVE, *v. a.* To swell, *S.* *Rutherford.*

To HIVE, or **HIVE UP**, *v. n.* To swell, *S. B.*

HIVE, *s.* A haven, Mearns; as *Stone-hive*, *Thorn-hive*, &c. This seems merely an abbreviated corruption of *haven*, which on the coast of Angus is pron. *hain.*

HIVES, **HYVES**, *s. pl.* Any eruption on the skin, proceeding from an internal cause, *S.* *Bowel-hive*, a disease in children, in which the groin is said to swell. *Hives* is used to denote both the *red* and *yellow gum*, *Loth.*—*Su. G. hæfwa*, to rise up.

HIVIE, **HYVIE**, *adj.* In easy circumstances; snug; rather wealthy; *Ayrs. Clydes.*; syn. with *Bein.* *Picken.*

HIVING-SOUGH, *s.* "A singular buzzing sound bees are heard to make before they *hive* or cast," *S. Gall. Encycl.*

HIZZIE-FALLOW, *s.* A man who interferes with the employment of women in domestic affairs, *Loth. S. O.*; *Wife-carle*, synon. *V. HISSIE*, *HIZZIE.*

To HNIUSLE, *v. n.* To nuzzle. "An what are ye aye doin' *hniuslin'* an' *anuistlin'* wi' the nose o' ye i' the yird, like a brute beast?" *Saint Patrick.*—*Belg. newel-en*, *Isl. hnyss-a*, *Su. G. nos-a*, *nasu vel rostro tacite scrutari*; from *Teut. neuse*, &c. the nose.

To HO, *v. n.* To stop. *Douglas.* Radically the same with *Hove*, *How*, *q. v.*

HO, **HOZ**, *s.* A stop. *Z. Boyd.*

HO, *pron.* She. *Sir Gawain.*—*A. S. heo*, *id.*

HO, *s.* A stocking, *S. Hogg.*

HOAKIE, *s.* 1. A fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red, *Ayrs.* 2. Used also as a petty oath, *By the Hoakie*, *ibid.*

HOAM, *s.* Level, low ground, &c. *V. HOLM*, and *WHAUM.*

To HOAM, *v. a.* 1. To communicate to food a disagreeable taste, by confining the steam in the pot when boiling, Mearns.; *pron.* also *Hoom.* 2. To spoil provisions by keeping them in a confined place, *S.*

HOAM, *s.* The dried grease of a cod, *Ang.*

HOAM'D, **HUMPH'D**, *part. adj.* Having a fusty taste, *Clydes.*

HOARSGOUK, *s.* The snipe, *Orkn. Barry. Q. hoarse cuckoo.*—*Sw. harsgjok*, *id.*

HOAS. Not understood. *Law Case.*

HOATIE, **HOATA**, *s.* When a number of boys agree to have a game at the *Pearie* or *peg-top*, a large circle is drawn on the ground, containing a small one in the centre of it, within which all the tops must strike and spin out of the large circle. If any of them bounce out of the circle without spinning, it is called a *hoatie*. The punishment to which the *hoatie* is subjected, consists in being placed in the ring, while all the boys whose tops ran fairly have the privilege of striking, or, as it is called, *deggin'* it, till it is either split or struck out of the circle. If either of these take place, the boy to whom the *hoatie* belonged, has the privilege of playing again, *Upp. Lanarks.*

HOBBY, *s.* A kind of hawk. *Houlate.*—*Belg. huybe*, *Fland. hobbeye*, *id.*

To HOBBL, *v. a.* To cobbler. *Bannat. P.*

To HOBBL, *v. a.* To dance. *Lyndsay.*—*Teut. hobbelen*, *saltare.*

HOBBY-TOBBY, *adj.* Denoting the *tout ensemble* of an awkward, tawdry woman, *S.*—*Teut. hobbet-tobbet*, *confusè.*

HOBBLE, *s.* A state of perplexity, *S.*; *habble*, *Loth.* Also *Habble*, *q. v.*—*Teut. hobbelen*, *inglomerare.*

HOBBLEDEHOY, *s.* A stripling, *Loth.*

HOBBLEQUO, *s.* 1. A quagmire, *Ettr. For.* 2. Metaphorically, a scrape, *ibid.* From *E. hobble*, or *C. B. hodel-u*, *id.* The last syllable nearly resembles *S. Quhawee*, a marsh; *q.* a moving marsh. *C. B. gwoach* signifies a hole, a cavity.

HOB COLLINWOOD. The name given to the four of hearts at whist, *Teviotdale.*

HOBELERIS, *s. pl.* 1. Light horsemen, chiefly calculated for the purpose of reconnoitring, &c. *Barbour.* 2. Men lightly armed. *Groec.*—*Fr. hobilite*, a coat of quilted stuff.

HOBIE, **HOBIE**. Abbreviations of the name *Halbert.* *Acts Ja. VI.*; *Tales of my Landlord.* *V. HAB*, *HABIE.*

HOBYNYS, *s. pl.* Light horses. *Barbour.*—*Fr. hobilin*, *id.*

HOBLISHAW, *s.* *V. HUBBLESNEW.*

HOBRIN, *s.* The blue shark, *Shetl.* "Squalus Glaucus, (Linn. Syst.) *Hobrin*, Blue Shark." *Edmonstone's Zett.* Compounded of *Hoe*, the Piked Dog-fish, and perhaps *Isl. bruna*, *fuscus.* *V. HOZ.*

HOBURN SAUGH. The Laburnum, *S.*

HOCH, *s.* The hough, *S. Dong. Virg.*

To HOCH, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* 1. To hough; to cut the back-sinews of the limbs, *S.* 2. To throw anything from under one's ham, *S.* *V. HAN' AN' MAIL.*

HOCH-BAN', *s.* "A band which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs," *Gall. Encycl.*

HOCHEN, *s.* "Fireside;" *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* Allied perhaps to *Hoakie.*

HOCHIMES, *s. pl.* Apparently, supports for panniers. *Acts Ch. II.* *V. HOUGHAM.*

To HOCHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps; most commonly used in the *part. pr.* *Hochlin'*, *Fife.* 2. To shuffle or shamle in one's gait; to walk clumsily and with difficulty, *Ettr. For.*; synon. with *Hechle*, also used, although *Hochle* is understood as expressing the same thing in a higher degree.

To HOCHLE, *v. n.* "To tumble lewdly with women in open day," *Gall. Encycl.*

HOCKERIE-TOPNER, *s.* The house-leek, *Annan-dale*; probably a cant or Gipsy term. *V. Fow.*

HOCKERTY-COCKERTY, *adv.* To ride on one's shoulders, with a leg on each, *Aberd. Journal Lond.*

HOCKIT, *pret.* Perhaps, for *hitchit.* *Peblis Play.* *V. HOTOH.*

HOCKNE, *adj.* Keen for food, *Shetl.*

HOCUS, *s.* Juggling; or artful management; used like *hocus-pocus* in *E. Blue Blanket.*

HOCUS, *s.* A stupid fellow, *S.*—*Isl. aukateo*, *homo nihill.*

To HOD, **HODZ**, *v. a.* 1. To hide, *S. B. Merison.*—*Belg. hoed-en*, *Alem. huod-en*, *id.* 2. To hoard; to conceal. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*

HODDEN-CLAD, *adj.* Dressed in *hodden.* *Anster Fair.*

HODDEN-GREY, *adj.* Applied to cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool, *S. Ramsay.*—*E. hoiden*, rustic, clownish.

HODDIE, *s.* A carrion-crow. *V. HUDDY.*

HOYNED, *part.* Depred. on *Clan Campb.*

HOIS, HOISS, *s. pl.* Stockings; hose. *Inventories.*

To WIN THE HOIS. To gain the prize; to obtain the superiority. *Winget.* A phrase, which seems to have been formerly in common use; borrowed from the custom, which, I believe, still prevails in some parts of S., of running or wrestling, at a Fair, for a pair of hose or stockings as the prize. Or it may refer to the old custom of our country, still retained at weddings, in some places, of throwing the stocking, which has been worn by the bride, on her left leg, on the day of marriage, among the company. The person whom it hits, it is supposed, is the first in the company that will be married.

To HOISE, *Hyss.* *v. n.* 1. To brag; to vaunt; to bluster; to rant. 2. To hoist, *Aberd.*

HOYS NET. Merely hose-net, according to the pron. of *Ettr. For.* or the writer's fancy. *Perils of Man.*

HOISPEHOY, *s.* A game used in Banffshire, similar to *Hide and Seek*.—*O. Fr.* *oyes*, hear, and *espier*, to spy; listen, I espy you. *V. Ho-Spy.*

To HOIST, *v. n.* To cough. *V. Host.*

HOISTING, *s.* The assembling of a host or army. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*

HOISTING CRELIS. Apparently panniers for carrying baggage in *hosting*, or a state of warfare. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

HOIT, *s.* A clumsy and indolent person; always conjoined with an epithet expressive of contempt; as, *nasty hoit*, *Ang.*, a *great hoit*, *Aberd.*

To HOIT, HOYTE, *v. n.* To move with expedition, but stiffly and clumsily, *S. Burns.*—*Isl.* *haqt-a*, cursitare more detentae volucris.

HOIT, *s.* A hobbling motion, *S. B.*

HOKE, *s.* The act of digging, *Galloway.* *V. under Holc.*

To HOKER, *v. n.* To sit as if the body were drawn together, as those who brood over the fire in cold weather, *South of S.*; *synon.* *Hurkle*, *Crusil.*—*Germ.* *hocker*, gibbus; *studen-hocker*, a lazy fellow who still loiters at home by the fire; from *hock-en*, sedere. Nearly allied to this is *Isl.* *huk-a*, incurvare se modo cacantis; whence *arinskaukur*, one who is bowed down with age, who sits crouching over the hearth. *Arin*, the fire. *V. HURKILL.*

• To HOLD, *v. n.* To keep the ground; applied to seeds, plants, &c.; *q.* to keep hold; *S. laud.* *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

HOLDING, *adj.* Sure; certain. *Walker's Peden.* This is obviously from the *E. v. n.* *to Hold*, as signifying, "to stand, to be without exception."

HOLE-AHIN, *s.* Expl. "a term of reproach," *Galloway.* A term most probably borrowed from some such game as *golf*, in which he loses who has not entered the hole as often as his antagonist; *q.* a *hole behind.* *Davidson's Seasons.*

HOLY DOUPIES. The name given to what is commonly called *Shortbread*, *Dundee.* *V. DABBIES.*

HOLYN, HOLEN, *s.* The holly, *S. Wall.*—*A. S.* *holen*, *id.*

To HOLK, HOUK, HOWK, *v. a.* 1. To dig, *S. Douglas.* 2. Metaph. to search. *R. Bruce.* 3. Also expl. to *row*, *Moray.*—*Su. G.* *holk-a*, cavare, from *hol*, *cavus.*

"*IS.* *s. pl.* A disease of the eye; *heuck*, *S. B.*

v. a. To excavate, *S.*—*A. S.* *hol-ian*, *id.*

WH. *adj.* 1. Hollow; deep; *how*, *S. Pal.* Concave. *Doug.* 3. Giving a hollow *Burns.*—*Isl.* *hol-ur*, *cavus*, *concavus.*

HOLL, *s.* Hold of a ship. *Wallace.*

To HOLL, *v. a.* To dig; to dig up, *S.*

To HOLL, *v. n.* To dig; to delve, *Aberd.* 2. To employ one's self in a sluggish, low, dirty manner; to satisfy one's self with any occupation, however mean or dishonourable; in this sense, commonly *To Hawk and Holl*, *ibid.*

HOLLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the holly; *S. hollen.* *Herd's Coll.* *V. HOLYN.*

HOLLIGLASS, *s.* A character in old romances. *Poems 16th Cent.*—*Belg.* *Uylesspegel*, i. e. *Owl-glass*, the original work being written in Dutch.

HOLLION, *s.* Conjoined with *hip*, *Ang.* *Morison.*

HOLLOWS AND ROUNDS. Casements used in making any kind of moulding, whether large or small, in wood, *S.*

HOLM, HOWM, *s.* The level low ground on the banks of a river, *S.*; *hoam*, *S. B. Wynthorn.*—*Isl.* *hwaam-r*, a little valley.

HOLM, *s.* 1. A small-uninhabited island; an islet, *Orkn. Shetl.* The term, as used in *E.*, denotes a river island. *Su. G.* *holme*, *insula.* 2. It is also used as denoting a rock, surrounded by the sea, which has been detached from other rocks, or from the land in its vicinity, *ib.*

HOLSIE-JOLSIE, *s.* A confused mass of any sort of food, as swine's meat, &c. *Teviotd.* Perhaps the primary term is *Teut.* *hulse*, *siliqua*, a mess of husks.

To HOLT, *v. n.* To halt; to stop, *Ettr. For.*—*Su. G.* *holl-a*, *cursum sistere*; *Dan.* *hold-er*, to stay, to stand still; *holdt*, *interj.* stop, stand still.

HOLT, *s.* A wood; as in *E. Ayra.*

HOLT, *s.* 1. High and barren ground. *Douglas.* 2. A very small hay-cock, or a small quantity of manure before it is spread, *Dumfr.* *Statist. Acc.*—*Isl.* *holt*, *terra aspera et sterilis.*

HOME, *adj.* Close; urgent, *S. Spalding.*

HOME-BRINGING, *s.* The act of bringing home. *Spalding.*

HOME-DEALING, *s.* Close application to a man's conscience or feelings on any subject, *S. M'Ward's Contendings.*

HOME-GOING, *s.* *V. HAMEGAIN.*

HOMELTY-JOMELTY, *adj.* Clumsy and confused in manner. *Dunbar.*—Perhaps from *whummil* and *jumble.*

HOMYLL, *adj.* Having no horns; *S. hummil*, *hum-milt.* *Bellend.* *Synon.* *Doddit*, *Cowit*, *S.*—*Isl.* *hamla*, *membri mutilatione impedire.* *V. HUMMIL.*

HOMING, *s.* Level and fertile ground, properly on the bank of a river, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* *V. HOLME* and *HOWM.* [*Audit.*

HOMMEL CORN. Grain that has no beard. *Act.*

HOMMELIN, *s.* The Rough Ray, a fish, *Firth of Forth.* "*Raia rubus.* Rough ray; *Hommelín.*" *Neill's List of Fishes.*

To HOMOLOGATE, *v. a.* To give an indirect approbation of any thing, *S. Burnet.*

HONE, *s.* Delay. *Barbour.* Apparently from *Hore*, *How*, *q. v.*

HONEST, *adj.* 1. Honourable. *Wynthorn.* 2. Respectable and commodious, as opposed to what is paltry and inconvenient. *Acts Ja. V.* 3. This term is used in a singular sense by the vulgar, in relation to a woman whom a man has humbled, especially if under promise of marriage. If he actually marries her, he is said to "make an honest woman of her," *S.* i. e. he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society.

HOP-CLOVER, *s.* Yellow clover. *Surv. Berw.* This is the *Trifolium agrarium*, Linn. "*Hoptrefoil*, Anglia."

HOPE, *s.* A small bay, Orkn. *Wyntown*.—Isl. *hop*. recessus maris. [of *S.*

HOPE-FIT, *s.* The foot, or lower part of a *hope*, South

HOPE-HEAD, *s.* The head of a *hope*, or of a deep and pretty wide glen among hills, which meet and sweep round the upper end, South of *S.*

To HOPPLE, *v. a.* To tie the fore-legs of horses or sheep with leather straps or straw ropes, so as to prevent them from straying; as a ewe from her weakly lamb, &c. *Roxb.*

HOPPLE, *s.* A pair of *hopples*, two straps, each of which is fastened round the pastern of the fore-leg of a horse, and attached by a short chain or rope, to prevent its running away when at pasture, *Roxb.* Most probably from the circumstance of the horse being made to *hop* when it moves forward.—Teut. *hoppel-en*, *hippel-en*, *huppel-en*, saltitare, tripudiare, subsultare; a dimin. from *hopp-en*, id.

HOPRICK, *s.* A wooden pin driven into the heels of shoes, *Roxb.* From *A. S.* *ho*, calx, the heel, and *pricoa*, *price*, aculeus, stimulus, a pointed wooden pin.

HORIE GOOSE. The Brent goose; also *horra*, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*

• **HORN**, *s.* *Green Horn*, a novice; one who is not qualified by experience for any piece of business he engages in; one who may be easily gulled, *S.*

HORN, *s.* A vessel for holding liquor; figuratively used for its contents, *S. Ramsay*.—Isl. *horn*, poculum.

HORN, *s.* An excrescence on the foot; a corn, *S. B.*—This is merely the Isl. term *horn*, callus.

HORN, *s.* *To put to the horn*, to denounce as a rebel; a forensic phrase, from the formality of blowing a *horn*, *S. Bellend.*

AT, or TO, THE HORN. 1. Put out of the protection of law; proclaimed an outlaw, *S. Spalding*. 2. This phrase is gravely used in a religious sense, though now, from change of modes of thinking, and greater refinement, it has somewhat of a ludicrous appearance. *Poems of the Sixteenth Cent.*

TO BEAR AWA THE HORN. To excel in any respect, *S.* "He that blows best, *bear away the horn*," *S. Prov.* "He that does best shall have the reward and commendation." *Kelly*.

HORNARE, *HORNER*, *s.* 1. An outlaw; one under sentence of outlawry. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. One who is sent to Coventry, *S. B.*; *q.* treated as an outlaw, or as one *put to the horn*.

HORN-DAFT, *adj.* Outrageous; perhaps in allusion to an animal that pushes with the *horn*, *S.* *Horn mad* is *synon.* in *E.*

HORN-DRY, *adj.* 1. Thoroughly dry; *synon.* with *Bane-dry*, and with the full mode of expressing the metaphor, "as dry as a *horn*," applied to clothes, &c. *Loth.* 2. Thirsty; eager for drink; a word frequently used by reapers when exhausted by labour in harvest, *Tweedd.*—Teut. *horen-drooghe*, which *Kilian* expl. *Siccus instar cornu*, dry as a horn.

HORNE, *s.* One of the constellations. *Douglas*.

To HORNE, *v. a.* To denounce as an outlaw *Acts Ja. VI.*

HORNE, *s.* Used as equivalent to *Horning*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

HORNEL, *s.* The name given, on the Firth of Forth, to the sand-lance, when of a large size. "*Ammodytes Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; *Hornel*.—The largest sand-lances are by the fishermen called *hornels*." *Nell's List of Fishes*.

HORN-GOLACH, *HORN-GOLLOCH*, *s.* An earwig, *Angus. V. GOLACH.*

HORN-HARD, *adj.* Hard as horn, *S. Herd's Coll.*—Teut. *horen-herd*, corneolus, durus instar cornu.

HORN-HARD, *adv.* Sleeping horn-hard, in profound sleep, *S. B.*

HORN-HEAD, *adv.* With full force; impetuously; without stop, *Ettr. For.*; *Born-head*, *synon.* This seems to refer to an animal rushing forward to strike with its horns.

HORN-IDLE, *adj.* Having nothing to do; completely unemployed, *Loth. Lanarks. Saxon and Gael.*

HORNIE, *HORNOX*, *s.* A ludicrous name given to the devil, from the vulgar idea of his having horns, *S.*; sometimes *Auld Hornie*. *Burns.*

HORNIE, *s.* A game among children, in which one of the company runs after the rest, having his hands clasped, and his thumbs pushed out before him in resemblance of horns. The first person whom he touches with his thumbs becomes his property, joins hands with him, and aids in attempting to catch the rest; and so on till they are all made captives. Those who are at liberty, still cry out *Hornie, Hornie!* *Loth.*

HORNIE, *s.* *Fair Hornie*, equivalent to fair play; probably borrowed from the game of *Hornie*, or some similar game, *Aberd.*

HORNIE, *adj.* Amorous; liquorish, *Ayrs.*; perhaps from the idea that such a person is apt to reduce another to the state of a *cornutus*.

HORNIE-HOLES, *s. pl.* A game in which four play, a principal and an assistant on each side. A. stands with his assistant at one hole, and throws what is called a *cat* (a piece of stick, and frequently a sheep's horn) with the design of making it alight into another hole at some distance at which B. stands, with his assistant, to drive it aside with a rod resembling a walking-stick. *Teviotdale.*

HORNIE-REBELS, *s.* A play of children, *Ayrs.*; *q.* *rebels at the horn*.

HORNIES, *s. pl.* A vulgar designation for horned cattle, *Roxb.* *A. Scott's Poems.*

HORNIE-WORM, *s.* A grub, or thick, short worm, with a very tough skin, enclosing a sort of chrysalis, which in June or July becomes the long-legged fly called by children the *Spin-Mary*, *Fife*.—Teut. *horen-worm*, *sepa*, vermis qui cornua erodit.

HORNING, *s. or, Letter of Horning*, a letter issued from his Majesty's Signet, and directed to a messenger, who is required to charge a debtor to pay the debt for which he is prosecuted, or perform the obligation within a limited time, under the pain of rebellion, *S. Erskine*.

HORNIS, *s. pl. Inventories.* M'Donald, in his Gaelic Vocabulary, gives *horn* as *synon.* with *tag*; "*Aigilen*—A Tag or Horn."

HORNS, *s. pl.* *A' Horns to the Lift*, a game of young people. A circle is formed round a table, and all placing their forefingers on the table, one cries, *A' horns to the lift, cat's horns upmost*. If on this any one lift his finger, he owes a *wad*, as cats have no horns. In the same manner, the person who does not raise his finger, when a horned animal is named, is subjected to a forfeit. These *wads* are recovered by the performance of some task, as kissing, at the close of the game, the person named by the one who has his eyes tied up. The game is also named, *A' the Horns o' the Wood*.

HORN-TAMMIE, s. A butt, a laughing-stock, *Aberd.*
The term has probably been first employed to denote
the person who played the part of the blind man in
Blind man's bluff.

HORREFLATHE, s. A clock "The tolbooth horreflage,"
the clock of the tolbooth *Aberd. Rec.* V. *ORLSON.*

HORRING, s. Abhorrence, *Buchanan.*

HORSE, s. A faucet, *S. B.*

To HORSE, v. a. To punish by striking the buttocks
on a stoop, *S.* V. *BURAN, v.*

HORSE, s. 1 A hod or tray used by masons for car-
rying lime, Dumfr., in other counties called a *Mare*.
2 A wooden stool, or tressle, used by masons for
raising scaffolding on, *S.*, synonym *Tress*. 3 That
sort of tress which is used for supporting a frame for
drying wood, *Loth.*

HORSE-BUCKLE, s. The great welk, *S. B.* V.
BURKIN

HORSE-COCK, s. The name given to a small kind of
snipe, *Loth.* However singular, this is undoubtedly
a corr. of the Sw. name of the larger snipe, *Mursprik*,
Linn. Faun. Suec. V. *HORSTGOWK*

HORSE-CUTTER, s. A horse-dealer, *S.* *Coled*

HORSE-FEAST, s. Meat without drink, also deno-
minated a *horse meal*, *S.* The phrase, I am informed,
occurs in *O. E.*

HORSE-GANG, s. The fourth part of that quantity of
land which is ploughed by four horses, belonging to
as many tenants *S. B.* *Pennant*

HORSE-GEEK, s. 1 The green sand-piper, *Shetland*
Dan. *horse geog*. 2 This name is given to the
snipe, *Orkney*—Sw. *horspock*, *id.* *Faun. Suec.*

HORSE-GOWAN, s. Ox-eye, moon-flower *Chrysan-*
themum leucanthemum. *Linn.*

HORSE-HIRER, s. One who lets saddle horses, *S.*

HORSE-KNOT, s. Common black knapweed, *S.*
Lightfoot

HORSE-MALISON, s. One who is extremely cruel to
horses, *Clydes.* V. *MALISON*

HORSE-MUSCLE, s. The pearl oyster *S.* *Stat. Acc.*

HORSE-NAIL, s. To make a horse nail of a thing, to
do it in a clumsy and very imperfect way, *Fife.*

HORSE-SETTER, s. The same with *Horsesharer*, *S.*
R. Gilchrist

HORSE-SHOE, s. One of the means which supersti-
tion has devised, as a guard against witchcraft, is to
have a horse-shoe nailed on the doors of a house
stable shop, &c. *S.* *Redgauntlet*. A figure
resembling a horse-shoe is found on the sculptured
stones, so that the origin of the practice must be of
great antiquity.

HORSE-STANG, s. The dragon-fly, *Upp. Clydes.*,
apparently from the idea of its stinging horses.

HORSEWELL-GRASS, s. Common brook-lime, an
herb, *S.* *Veronica beccabunga*, *Linn.*

To HORT, v. a. To maim, to hurt, *S. B.*—*Teut.* *hort-*
en, pulsare, malle *id.* *Act. Ch. I.*

HOSE, s. 1 A socket in any instrument for receiving
a handle or shaft *Maximus Sel Trans.* Perhaps
we ought to trace it to the original *vein* under *Hose*,
id., especially as the latter may be viewed as a diminutive
from *Hose*. 2 The seed-naves of grain, *Forfars*
of the socket which contains them "The disease
of smut appears to be propagated from the seed in as
far as it is found in the ears before they have been
from the seed or seed-naves *Ag. Surv. Forfars.*
This term has formerly been of general use at least
in the north of *S.* and in *Fife*. "Vagina, the hose of
corn," *Wedderb. Vocab.*

HOSE-DOUP, s. The Medlar apple, the *Mespila*
Germanica, *Roxb.*

HOSE-FISH, s. The eel-fish, *S.* *Qfak*, *Loth.*
Sibbald.

HOSE-GRASS, HOSE-GRASS, s. Meadow soft grass,
Ayr. "Hose-grass, or Yorkshire fog, (*Holcus*
lanceolatus), is next to ryegrass, the most valuable
grass." *Ag. Surv. Ayr.*

HOSE-NET, s. 1 A small net, affixed to a pole,
resembling a stocking, *S.* 2 In a hose-net, in an
entanglement, *S.* *R. Bruce*

HOSIENS, s. pl. Stockings without foot, *V.* *Hos-*
niens

HOSPY, s. A game of young people, much the same
with *Hide and Seek*, *Loth.* "Ho, Spy! is chiefly a
summer game. Some of the party conceal them-
selves, and when in their hiding places, call out
these words to their companions, and the first who
finds has next the pleasure of exercising his inge-
nuity at concealment." *Blackwood's Mag.* V.
Hosspenny and *Hy Spy*

HOSPITALITY, s. The provision made for the aged
or infirm in hospitals, *Act. Ja. VI.*

To HOST, HOIST, v. n. 1 To cough *S.* *Henryson*,
2 Metaph. to belch up applied to the effusions of
grief or displeasure *Douglas*, 3, To hem *S.*—*A. S.*
hweortan, *Su. G.* *host-a*, *id.*

HOST, HOAST, HOIST, s. 1, A single act of coughing,
S. *Douglas*. 2 A settled cough, *S.* *E. Hart*. 3,
A hem, *S.* 4 Denoting what is attended with no
difficulty or hesitation *It didna cast him a host*, *S.*
Hos.—*A. S.* *hweort*, *Belg.* *hoest*, *id.*

HOSTA, interj. Expressing surprise and perhaps irri-
tation *Ang.* *Shirrefs*.—*Moos.* *G.* *hust jaen*, and *id.*

To HOSTAY, v. a. To besiege *Wyntoun*.—*Fr.*
hostoyer, *id.*

HOSTELER, HOSTELLAR, s. An innkeeper, *Wallace*.
—*Fr.* *hostelier*, *id.*

HOSTERAGE, s. The ostrich, *Aberd. Rec.*

HOSTILLAR, HOSTILLARIE, s. An inn *Act. Ja. I.*
Fr. *hostellerie*, *id.*

HOT HEPP, s. A small heap of any kind carelessly
put up. A hot of much as much dung as is laid
down from a cart in the field at one place, in order to
its being spread out, "a hot of staves," *Ac. Roxb.*—
Teut. *hotten*, conleware, conleware *V.* *Herr*,
HAND HOT

To HOTCH, v. a. To move any object, from the
place previously occupied, by sacussion, *S.* *St.*
Ronan.

To HOTCH, v. n. 1, To move the body by sudden
jerks, *S.* 2 To move by short heavy leaps as a frog
does, *Eltr. For.* *To hotch*, *Lanarkshire*, "to go by
jumps, as toads" "An hotchkin," a phrase used in
the sense of "very numerous" *Eltr. For.* *Id.* *hoss u*,
quater, molare bursum, *hoss*, mod. *quadratio*, *Teut.*
huts-en, *Belg.* *hoss-en*, *Fr.* *hocher*, to jog

HOTCHIE, s. "A general name for puddings" *Gl.*
Buchan. Tarras. V. *HOTTEN*

HOTCH POTCH, s. A dish of broth, made with mutton
or lamb, cut into small pieces, together with
green peas, carrots, turnips, and sometimes parsnips
or celery served up with the meat in it, *S.*—*Teut.*
Autz pot, *Fr.* *hochepot*

To HOTT, v. n. Synon with *Hotch*, *q. v.* and used in
the same manner, *He hottit and leuch*, *Fife.*

To HOTTER, v. a. To crowd together, expressive of
individual motion, *S. O.* *J. Nicol.*—*Teut.* *hott-en*,
conleware

HOTTER, s. 1. A crowd or multitude of small animals in motion, Loth.; *Hatter*, *synon.* Fife. 2. The motion made by such a crowd; as, "It's a' in a *hotter*," Mearns. 3. The agitation of boiling water. 4. Also used as expressive of individual motion; applied to a person whose skin appears as moving, from excessive fatness, in consequence of the slightest exertion. Such a person is said to be in a *hotter* of fat, Mearns.

To HOTTER, v. n. 1. To boil slowly; to simmer; including the idea of the sound emitted, Aberd. Perth. ; *Sotter*, *synon.* S. 2. Used to denote the bubbling sound emitted in boiling, *ibid.* 3. To shudder; to shiver, *ibid.* 4. To be gently shaken in the act of laughing, Perth. 5. To be unsteady in walking; to shake, Aberd. *Tarrar's Poems.* 6. To move like a toad, Ettr. For.—*Hogg's Wint. Tales.* 7. To jolt. A cart, or other carriage, drawn over a rough road, is said to *hotter*, Roxb. 8. To rattle, or make a blattering noise.—*Teut. hort-en*; *Fr. hurt-er*, *id.* To avoid the transposition, we might perhaps trace it to *Isl. hwiðr-a*, cito commoveri.

HOTTIE. A High-school term, used in ridiculing one who has got something, that he does not know of, pinned at his back. His sportive class-fellows call after him, *Hottie! Hottie!* Perhaps from O. Fr. *hot-er*, *mod. ot-er*, to take away; *q. notes*, "remove what you carry behind you."

HOTTLE, s. "Anything which has not a firm base of itself, such as a young child, when beginning to walk; the same with *Tottle*," *Gall. Encycl.* This seems merely a provincial variety of *Hoddle*, to waddle, *q. v.* Both may be allied to *Teut. hoetel-en*, inartificialiter se gerere, ignaviter aliquid agere, Killian; "to bungle." Sewel.

HOT-TRED. V. *FURS HARE.*

HOU, s. A roof-tree. *Ramsay.* V. *How*, s. 4.

To HOU, Hoo, Houch, v. n. 1. A term used to express the cry of an owl; to hoot, Ianarks. 2. Applied also to the melancholy whistling or howling of the wind, Clydes. 3. To holla; to shout, *ibid.*

HOUAN', part. pr. Howling, Clydes.

To HOUD, v. n. 1. To wriggle, S. 2. To move by succussion, Loth; to swing, Mearns. 3. To rock. A boat, tub, or barrel, sailing about in a pool, is said to *houd*, in reference to its rocking motion, Roxb. *Piper of Peebles.*

HOUD, s. 1. The act of wriggling, S. B. 2. A swing.

To HOUD, Howd, v. n. To float, as any heavy substance does down a flooded river. Thus, trees carried down by a flooded river, are said to *houd down*, Roxb. This may be the same with the preceding *v.*, as implying the idea of a rocking or unequal motion.—*Teut. heude* and *hede*, signify celox, navis vectoria.

HOUDEE, Howdoye, s. A sycophant; a flatterer; as, "She's an auld *houdee*," Teviotdale.

HOUDIN-TOW, s. A rope for a swing. Mearns.

HOUDLE. The simultaneous motion of a great number of small creatures, which may be compared to an ant-hill, Fife.

To HOUDLE, v. n. To move in the manner described, *ibid.*; apparently *synon.* with *Hotter*. It may be the same with E. *huddle*, *Germ. hudel-n*, *id.*

To HOVE, v. n. 1. To swell, S. *Hogg.* 2. To rise; to ascend. *Polwart.*—*Dan. hover*, to swell.

To HOVE, v. a. To swell; to inflate, S.

Some ill-brew'd drink had *hov'd* her wame, &c.

Burns.

To HOVE, How, Hufe, Huff, v. n. 1. To lodge. *Barbour.* 2. To stay; to tarry. *Douglas.*—*Germ. hof-en*, domo et hospitio excipere.

HOVE. ARTHUR'S HOVE, the ancient building called *Arthur's Oon*, S. *Bellenden.*

HOVE, interj. A word used in calling a cow when going at large, to be milked; often *Hove-Lady*, Berwick. Roxb. "In calling a cow to be milked, *hove*, *hove*, often repeated, is the ordinary expression; anciently in the Lothians this was *prutchy*, and *prutchy lady*." *Agr. Surv. Berw.* *Hove* is evidently meant in the sense of stop; halt. V. *Hova*, *v. sense 2.*

To HOVER, v. n. To tarry; to delay, S. O. "Hover, to stay or stop, North;" *Grose.* V. *Hova*, *v. sense 2.*

HOVER, s. 1. Suspense; hesitation; uncertainty. In a state of *hover*, at a loss, S. B. 2. In a *hover*, is a phrase used concerning the weather, when, from the aspect of the atmosphere, it appears to be uncertain whether it will rain or not, S. In a *dackle*, *id.* S. B. 3. To stand in *hover*, to be in a state of hesitation. *Pittcottie.*—*Sw. hæfw-a*, fluctuare.

HOUFF, s. A haunt. V. *Hoir.*

To HOUFF, v. n. To haunt; to take shelter, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

HOUFFIE, adj. Snug; applied to a place, Roxb.; *q.* affording a good *houff* or haunt.

HOUFFIT, part. Heaved. *K. Hart.*

HOUGGY STAFF. An iron hook for hawling fish into a boat, Shetl.—*Dan. hage*, *Su. G. Isl. hake*, uncus, cusps incurva; *lokinn*, incurvus.

To HOUGH, v. a. To throw a stone by raising the *hough*, and casting the stone from under it, S. B.

HOUGH, adj. Having a hollow sound. *Glanville.*

HOUGH, (gutt.) adj. 1. Low; mean; *pron. hogh.* *Ramsay.* 2. In a poor state of health, S.

HOUGHAM, s. Bent pieces of wood, slung on each side of a horse, for supporting dung-panniers, are called *houghams*, Teviotdale. I suspect that this is the same with *Hochimes*; and that it gives the proper signification of that word.

To HOUGH-BAND, v. a. To tie a band round the *hough* of a cow, or horse, to prevent it from straying, S. A.

HOUGH-BAND, s. The band used for this purpose, *ibid.* V. *HOCH-BAN'.*

HOUGHMAGANDIE, s. Fornication. *Burns.*

HOVIN, s. The dreary whistling of the wind, Clydes.—*Isl. hwaða*, canum vox, media inter murmur et latratum; *Teut. how, howw*, celeusma; C. B. *hwa*, "to holloo; to hout;" also *hwachw*, a cry or hollo; a scream; "hwaw, the hooting of an owl;" Owen.

HOVING, s. Swelling; the state of being swelled; applied to bread, cheese, the human body, &c. S. V. *FYRE-FANGIT.*

To HOUK, v. a. Expl. to heap, Gl. Sibb.

HOUK, s. A large ship. *Douglas.*—*Su. G. holla*, navis oneraria. E. *hulk.*

To HOUK, v. a. To dig. V. *HOLK.* [Perths.

To HOULAT, v. a. To reduce to a hen-pecked state, **HOULAT-LIKE, adj.** Having a meagre and feeble appearance; puny, S.

To HOUND, HUND out, v. a. To set on; to encourage to do injury to others, S. To *hund mischief*, to incite some other person to work mischief, while the primary agent stands aside, and keeps out of the scrape, Roxb.

To HOUND Fair, v. n. To proceed on the proper scent. *Guthry's Mem.*

HOENDER-OUT, *s.* One who excites others to any mischievous or injurious work. *Acts Chas. I.* *V* *OTT-HO-NICK.*

HOUP, *s.* Hope, the true pronunciation of *H.* *Tar-ras Belg hoop. hoop, id.*

HOUP, *s.* Hops, *Aberd Fife*

HOUP, *s.* A mouthful of any drink, a taste of any liquid, *Moray.*

HOURS, *s. pl.* 1 *Matins Bellenden* 2 Metaph. the chanting of birds *Dunbar* — *Fr heures*, a book of prayers for certain hours.

HOURS *Ten hours*, ten o'clock, *S Acts Jo I* — *Fr quelle heure, S what hour?*

HOUSE-HEATING, *s.* An entertainment given, or carousal held, in a new house. *House-warming, E.* *V To Heat a House*

HOUSEK, *s.* The socket in which the handle of a dung fork is fixed, *Berwicka.* *V Housek*

HOUSEN, *pl of House* Houses. *Lanarka.* or *Renfr Tannahill's Poems*

HOUSE-SIDE, *s.* A coarse figure, used to denote a big clumsy person as, *Sic a house side a wife,* q a woman as broad as the side of a house, *S B*

HOUSEWIFESKEP, *s.* Housewifery, *S.* *V Housewifery*

HOUTSIK, *s.* A small house, a dimin *S.*

HOUSS, *s.* A castle. *Wallace* — *Su G hus, castellum, nrx*

HOUSTER, *s.* "One whose clothes are ill put on," *Fife*

To HOUSTER, *v. a.* To gather confusedly *ibid*

HOUSTRIE, *Howstrie* *s.* 1 Soft, bad, nasty food, generally a mixture of different sorts of meat, *Roxb.* 2 Trash, tumpety pron *Amstere Fife*

HOUSTRAIN, *Hustrain* *part adj.* Bushing, but confused, as, "a hustrain body" *Fife.* Probably from *Fr hustrie* *hustrie d'hosterie*, such as beg from door to door, *Cotgr* *Howstrie* may be q, the contents of a beggar's wallet.

HOUT, *interj.* *V. Hour.*

HOUTTIE, *adj.* Of a testy humour, *Fife.* — *Isl. hót-a*, pron *houte*, in *hori*

HOW, *adj.* 1 Hollow 2 Poetically applied to that time of the day when the stomach becomes hollow or empty from long abstinence *Herd's Coll.* *V HOLL*

3 The hold of a ship *Aberd Reg.* 4 In the hows, figuratively used, chopfallen, as the dungs, *Lpp Clydes.*

HOW, *s.* 1. Any hollow place, *S Ross* 2. A plain, *S Statist Acc.* 3. The hold of a ship *Douglas* 4 *Dung in the hows*, overturned, chopfallen *Baillie.*

HOW, *s.* A tomb-lus, *Orkna.* *Stat. Acc* — *Isl. Aug.* *Su G. hoop*, a sepulchral mound

HOW, *s.* 1 A coat or hood *S B.* pron *hoo* *Kelly* *Belg Augre.* *Dan hoo*, id. 2 A night cap, pron *hoo*, *Fife* 3. A chuydek *Douglas* 4. *Sely hoo*, also *haggy hoo* a membrane on the head wth which some children are born, pron *hoo*, *S B.* *Buddiman* — *A S hoo horn.*

HOW *Hoc Hoo*, *s.* A piece of wood, which joins the couple wings together at the top, on which rests the roof-tree of a thatched house, *S Ramsay* — *Su. G. huf* similar to *feet*

HOW, *s.* A hoe, *S.* *Fr houe* *Barboure.*

To HOW, *v. a.* To hoe, *S*

HOW, *Hoc* *s.* 1 The sound made by the owl. *Doug* 2 A sea-sheer *Complaynt S.* — *Fr au-er*, to hoot, *Test hoo*, *houte*, *celestina.*

HOW, *interj.* *Ho!* a call to observe a distance, to listen or to stop *V Ho, v.*

To HOW, *v. n.* To remain, to tarry *V Hove.*

HOW, *adj.* Dejected, in bad spirits, *Aberd.* most probably an idiom similar to that, *Dung in the hows.* *V How s. 1 sense 6.*

To HOW, *v. a.* To reduce, to drain, to thin, to diminish in number or quantity, *Aberd*

HOW, *s.* Reduction, diminution *ibid* Perhaps from the practice of *howing*

HOWCH, *adj.* 1 Hollow, applied to situation, *Upp.* *Lanark* 2. As applied to the voice, denoting a guttural kind of noise *ibid*

To HOWD, *v. a.* To act as a midwife, *S.* — *Isl. tód*, child rich, *tód satú*, the pangs of childbirth.

To HOWD, *v. n.* To rock, as a boat on the waves, *V.* *Hord, v.*

To HOWD, *v. a.* To hide, *Fife.* *V Hoo v.*

To HOWDER, *v. a.* To hide, *Loth Ramsay.*

To HOWDER, *v. n.* To move by succession, *S.* *Ferguson* Allied, most probably, to *Isl. hwið-a*, cito commoveri

HOWDER, *s.* A loud gale of wind, *Aberd*

HOWDERT, *part adj.* Hidden, *S. O* *Gl Picken.*

HOWDY, *s.* A midwife, *S.* *Ramsay* *Su G. tód*, *gumma* id i e as frequently expressed in *S.* a *housy wife*

HOWDILFER, *s.* The fee given to a midwife, *Dumfr.*

To HOWDLE, *v. n.* To crowd together, expressive of a hobbling sort of motion, *Fife*

HOWDLE, *s.* A crowd in motion, *ibid.* synonym. *Smaller* — *Test Aotel-en*, *unartificieuse se gerere.*

HOWDLING, *adv.* In secret clandestinely, applied to any thing done by stealth, *ibid* *In a dhow*, synonym.

HOWDOYE, *s.* A sycophant, *Roxb.* *V HODON.*

HOWDOUP, *s.* The precious apple, *Mespilus Germanica*, *Loth* *Hute-doup*, *Roxb.*

HOWDRAND, *part pa* *Hiding* *Dunbar.* — *S. B.* *hode*, to hole, or *To a howder* receptaculum.

HOW DUM BLADE *of the Nucht.* The middle of night, when silence reigns, *Ayr.* *V How a rus sicut*

HOWE, *interj.* A call, *S.* *Douglas* — *Dan. Aoo*, *Fr.* *ho. id*

HOWER, *s.* One who hoes, or can hoe, *S.*

HOWE, *s.* A severe blow on the ear, given with a circular motion of the arm, *Roxb.* — *Test. houno*, *valnus.*

HOWFIN, *s.* A clumsy, awkward, sensation person, *Aberd.*, perhaps originally the same with *Houphyn*, *q v*

HOWFING, *adj.* Mean stubby, having a beggarly appearance *Poems 16th Cent.*

HOWIE, *s.* A small plain, *Buchan* *Tartan*

HOWIE, *Castle howie*, *s.* The name given, *Orkna.* to such of the Pict's houses as still appear like tents, *From Howe*, a tumulus, *q v*

HOWYN, *part pa* *Bagged.* *Wynt.*

HOWIN, *s.* The act of hoeing, *S.*

HOWIS, *s. pl* Hose or stockings, *Incantories.*

To HOWK, *v. a.* To dig *V. HOLA*

HOWLIS HALL A ruin, q an owl's habitation, *Dunbar*

HOWN, *s.* 1 The level low ground on the banks of a river or stream, *S.* 2 A very small island, *Shetl.* *V HOUN.*

HOWNET, *s.* A little cap *V Hoonet*

HOWNABE, *il waxness*, *rony.* *Howbest*, *however*, *Loth Roxb.* *Beit how it may*, and all as it may, *Thronie of Bodebeck* *V Wuxen's*

HOW O' THE YEAR. Synon. with the *How o' winter*, S.
HOW O' THE NIGHT. Midnight, Roxb. ; *Hownicht*,
 id. *Brownie of Bodebeck*.

HOW O' WINTER. The middle or depth of winter,
 from November to January, Roxb. Fife.

HOWPHYN, s. A term of endearment, equivalent to
E. darling. *Evergreen*. C. B. *hoffdyn*, one who
 is beloved.

HOWBIS, s. pl. Whores. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HOW SA, adv. Although. *Barbour*.

HOW'S A'? "*How's a'?*" a common salutation."
 How are you all? *Gall. Encycl.*

HOW'S A' WI' YE? A common mode of making in-
 quiry as to one's health, S.

HOW-SHEEP, interj. A call given by a shepherd to
 his dog to incite him to pursue *sheep*, Upp. Lanarks.
How is synon. with *Hoy*, q. v.

HOWSOMEVER, adv. Howsoever, S. *The Steam*
Boat.—Su. G. *som*, signifies so.

HOWSONE, Howsoon, adv. As soon as. *Spalding*.

HOWSTRIE, s. Soft, bad, nasty food. V. *HOUSTRIE*.

HOWTHER, s. A towsing, Loth. Lanarks.

HOWTIE, adj. Apt to wax angry and sulky, Clydes.

HOWTILIE, adv. In an angry and sulky manner, ib.

HOWTINESS, s. Anger and sulkiness combined, ibid.

HOWTOWDY, s. A hen that has never laid, S.—Fr.
hustandeau, hustandeau, any well-grown pullet.

HOW-WECHTS, s. pl. "Circular implements of sheep-
 skin, stretched on a hoop, used about barns and mills
 to lift grain and such things with." *Gall. Encycl.*
 V. *WECHT*.

HUAM, s. "The moan of the owl in the warm days
 of summer." *Gall. Encycl.*—O. B. *hw*, a hoot, *hwa*,
 to hoot, and *hwan*, an owl, a hooter.

HUBBIE, s. A dull, stupid, slovenly fellow, Roxb.

HUBBILSCHOW, HOBLESCHOW, s. A hubbub ; a
 tumult, S. *Ross*.—Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare ;
schowe, spectaculum.

HUBBLE, s. An uproar ; a tumult, South and West
 of S. *Tannahill*.

HUCHOUN. Apparently a dimin. from *Hugh*. *Act*
Dom. Conc.

To HUCK, v. n. To hesitate as in a bargain, q. to
 play the *huckster*. *Z. Boyd*.

HUCKIE, s. The pit in which ashes are held under
 the fire, Renfrews. ; synon. *Aishole*.—Teut. *hoeck*,
angulus.

HUCKIE-BUCKIE, s. A play, in which children slide
 down a hill on their *hunkers*, Loth. V. *HUNKER*.

To HUD, v. a. Expl. "to hoard." Probably to *haud*
 or hold. *Bp. St. Androis*.

HUD, s. The trough employed by masons for carrying
 mortar, Loth.

To HUD, v. n. To hide. V. *HOD*. *Leg. St. Androis*.

HUD, s. 1. The back of a fire-place in the houses of
 the peasantry, made of stone and clay, built some-
 what like a seat, Dumfr. Ettr. For. 2. A small en-
 closure at the side of the fire, formed by means of two
 stones set erect, with one laid across as a cover, in
 which a tobacco pipe, or any other small object, is
 laid up, in order to its being properly preserved, and
 quite at hand when there is use for it, Dumfr. This
 is sometimes pron. *Hod*. 3. The flat plate which
 covers the side of a grate, ib. 4. The seat opposite
 to the fire on a blacksmith's hearth, Teviotd. 5. A
 portion of a wall built with single stones, which go
 from side to side, *Gall.* ; synon. *Sneck*.—Teut.
hoed-en, huyd-en, hued-en, custodire, tueri, protegere,
 as guarding the fire. V. *CAT-HUD*.

HUDDERIN, s. Meat condemned as unwholesome,
 Aberd.

HUDDERIN, HUDERON, part. adj. 1. Flabby in per-
 son, and slovenly, Ang. pron. *hutherin*. *Kelly*. 2.
 Ugly ; hideous, Aberd. *Journ. Lond.* 3. Empty ;
 ill-filled, Orkn.—Teut. *huyder-en*, to have the udder
 distended.

HUDDERONE, s. A young heifer. *Hutherin*, Ang.
 Loth.

HUDDY CRAW, HODDIE, s. The carrion crow. *Com-*
playnt S.—S. B. *huddy-craw*, S. A. *huddit-crau*.

HUDDY-DROCH, s. A squat waddling person, Clydes.
 This is apparently formed from *Houd*, v. to wriggle,
 and *droch*, a dwarf.

HUDDRY, adj. "Slovenly ; disorderly ; tawdry,"
 S. O. *Gl. Sibb.* This is the same with *Huddlerin*, q. v.

HUDDROUN, s. *Belly-huddroun, s.* A gluttonous
 sloven. *Dunbar*.

HUDDS, s. A kind of clay hardened, used for a back
 to a grate, Dumfr. *Stat. Acc.*

HUDDUM, HUDDONE, s. A kind of whale. *Douglas*.

HUDDUN, adj. Leg. *huddron*, ragged ; ill-dressed.
Christmas Ba'ing. Perhaps the same with *E. hoiden*.
 —C. B. *hoeden*, foemina levioris famae.

HUDGE-MUDGE, adj. Clandestinely, S. B. *Poems*
Buch. Dial.—Su. G. *miugg*, secretly, compounded
 with *hug-a*, to meditate ; O. Teut. *hugg-en*, to observe.

To HUDIBRASS, v. a. To hold up to ridicule. *Fount-*
ainh. Dec. Suppl. This word has obviously been
 borrowed from the hero of Samuel Butler, after his
 work had acquired celebrity.

HUD-NOOK, s. The corner beside the grate, South of
 S. *T. Scott's Poems*.

HUD-PYKE, s. A miser. *Dunbar*.—Su. G. *pick-hogad*,
 qui avide desiderat.

HUDRON, s. Evidently used to signify veal that is
 fed on pasture, as opposed to that which has only had
 milk. *Sir A. Balfour's Lett.* This is the same with
Hutherin, q. v.

HUDROUN VEAL. Veal of the worst quality, Loth.

HUD-STANE, s. 1. A flag-stone set on edge as a back
 to a fire on the hearth, Dumfr. Teviotd. 2. A stone
 employed in building a *hud*. *Surv. Gall.*

HUE, s. A very small portion of any thing, as much
 as suffices to give a taste of it ; applied both to solids
 and fluids, Renfrews. Roxb. ; synon. *Grain, Spark, &c.*

To HUFF, v. a. To hum ; to illude ; to disappoint,
 Fife.—Isl. *yf-a*, irritare.

HUFF, s. A humbug ; a disappointment, id.

To HUFF, v. a. In the game of draughts, to remove
 from the board a piece that should have taken another,
 on the opposite side, as the proper motion according
 to the rules of play, S. ; synon. *to Blaw* or *Blow*.

HUFFY, adj. Proud ; choleric, S. ; *huffish*, E. *Foun-*
tainhall's Diary.

HUFFLE-BUFFS, s. pl. Old clothes, Roxb.

HUFFLIT, s. A blow with the hand on the side of the
 head, Fife. The first part of the term is unquestion-
 ably from A. S. *heofod, heofd*, or Isl. *hoefud*, the head.

HUFUD, s. A stroke on the head, S. B.

To HUGGER, v. n. To shudder, Aberd.—Teut. *hugg-*
er-en, (synon. with *huyver-en*), id.

HUGGERIE, HUGRIE, adj. Awkward and confused,
 whether in dress or in operation ; but more generally
 applied to dress, Berwicks. Roxb.

To HUGGER-MUGGER, v. n. To act in a clandestine
 manner. *Gall. Encycl.*

HUGGERS, s. pl. Stockings without feet, Loth. V.
HOGERS.

HUGGERT, *adj.* Clothed in Angers, or stockings without feet, *Renfr.* A. Wilson
HUGGER-MUGGER, *adj.* or *adv.* Huger mugger
Y. & V. Huger mugger.
TO HUGGIAL, *v. a.* To hobbie, *Lanark.*—Su. G. *huck o' vacillare*
HUGSTER, *PROSTATE*, *s.* A huckster. *Aberd. Rep.*
HUCOTON, *s.* A casock or short jacket without sleeves. *Inventories. Fr. Acqueton.*
HUI, *HUI*, *interj.* Begone, equivalent to *lat. spargi*. *Aberd. V. Hoi, v.*
HUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, *Banff.*
HUIFIS, 2 *p. indic. v.* Tarnish. *Nauf Collyear V. Hoi*
TO HUIK, *v. a.* To consider, to regard. *Chron. S. P.*—*To it, hugg-en, observare, considerare.*
HUIK-WAIB, *s.* Perhaps, articles pertaining to the harvest field & hockware. *Aberd. Rep.*
HUILD, *pres.* Held, did hold, *Eur. For.*
HUIK, *s.* Expl. "a lumpy, unwieldy, dirty, dumpy woman." *Ter. otidale.*
HUIST, *s.* 1. A heap. *Upp. Clyde.* This seems to be one of the vestiges of the old Cumbrian kingdom. C. B. *Ayrshire*, to heap together. 2. An overgrown and clumsy person, *ibid.*
HUIT, *pres.* Paused, stopped the same with *Hoved. Collyear V. Hove, How, v.*
TO HUIKE, Perhaps, to tack. *Mailland P.—Teat. huck-en, incurvare*
HUIREBANE, *s.* Huckle-bone, *S. B. Dunbar* In Edinburgh I am informed, by *huck-bone* butchers always understand the hunch-bone.—Su. G. *Isl. huck-a, inclinare se*
HULBIE, *s.* Any object that is clumsy, as, a hulkie of a stone, a large unwieldy stone, a hulkie of a house, man, &c., *Lanark.*
HULBIE, *s.* A night-cap, *Gall. V. How*
HULE, *s.* A much-crowd fellow, expl. by some "one who does mischief for the sake of fun." A hule among the lasses, a rakish spark, *Boxb. V. Havi.*
HULR, *s.* 1. A pod or covering of anything commonly applied to pulse, a husk, *S.* 2. Metaph. the membrane which covers the head of a child, *Fife. How, synonym.* 3. A horow unprincipled fellow, *ibid.*
HULGY, *adj.* Having a hump, *S. B.*
HUL-IE-BACK, *s.* 1. Hump-back. *Gr. Ross. 2* A hump-backed person, *S. B.*
HUL-IE-BACKED, *adj.* Hump-backed, *S. B. Ross.*—Su. G. *hulky, convexa, E. hulk.*
HULY, *Howly*, *adj.* Slow, moderate, *S. Berke. Atterl. Douglas—Hore, to stay, S. or Su. G. hylip, moderate. Hooly and Fairly, softly and smoothly. Huly, enim slowly.*
HULINERS, *s.* Tardiness, *Lanark.*
HULINER, *s.* The smooth-hound, a fish, *Orkn.*
HULLERIE, *adj.* Raw, damp, and cold, applied to the state of the atmosphere. *at.* "That's a huller day." *Boxb.—Isl. huplaire, parva pluvia et gelida.*
HULLERIE, *adj.* 1. Everl. dished up as "a huller-ben," a hen with its feathers standing on end. *Boxb.* 2. Confused & discomposed, applied to the head after hard drinking, and 3. slovenly, *Boxb. for.* 4. Frail, crumbling, *ibid.*
HULLIE-PELLIE, *HULLIE-PELLIE*, *s.* A tumultuous noise. *V. HULLIE-PELLIE*
HULLION, *s.* Wealth, goods, property.

The hui o' my huihion I'll gie to my deat,
one deep. Aberd.

HULLION, *s.* 1. A shaven, *Fife.* 2. An inferior servant, employed to work any onerous work. *Aberd. V. HULLION* of which this seems merely a variety.
HULTER-CORN, *s.* The same with shelling, *Aberd. q. hulled. Stat. Acc.*
HUM, *s.* A sham, *X.—Su. G. hum, an uncertain rumour.*
TO HUM To feed as birds do their young by billing, *Aug. Lanark.* To chew food for infants.
HUM, *v.* The mill of a coal fish, used as a fish, and esteemed a great delicacy. *Augus. Belg. hum, the mill, or soft roe of fish.* *Sewel. [Forma.]*
HUM, *adj.* Out of humour, sullen, *Aberd. Jervais.*
TO HUM or **HAW** To dally or dulle with one about any business, by indefinite and uninteresting language. Dr. Johnson has given both these words as *E.* on the authority of S. Butler and I. Keatinge and explained both with accuracy. I take notice of the phrase merely to remark, that it is here used in a passive form, of which I have met with no example in *E.*
HUMANITY, *s.* The study of the Latin language, Hence the *Humanity Class*, that in which this is taught and the teacher the *Professor of Humanity.* *Stat. Acc.* The term had been used in this sense at least as early as the time of the Reformation. *Act. Mary.—Lat. Latinae Humaniorum.*
TO HUMBLE, *v.* *V. Humil, v.*
HUMDRUM, *s.* Dejection & *B. Ross.—Isl. humm-ey, adnurnurare, and drom-a, tardis et lenta gressu.*
HUMDRUM-EON, *s.* A complaint, *Isl. dials. synon. Hum-drum Mediant. Guy Mawmaring* Perhaps from *hum*, a piteous, and *duggeon*, displeasure.
HUMFT, *adj.* Uppermost. *Widdie V. Umst.*
HUMFT, *s.* A flatter, night-cap, *Aberd. V. Humst.*
HUMILIE, *adj.* Humbly. *Aberd. Rep.*
HUMILIE, *adj.* Humble, *ibid.*
HUMIN, *s.* (for *t.*) Twilight, Shedd, *synon. Gloomie, S. Isl. hum, crepusculum, hum-ar, advenuscent, G. Ande traces it to Heb. hum, niger, fuscus, supposing the term to allude to the dusky colour of the sky.*
HUMIST, *adj.* Hindmost. *V. Humist.*
HUMLABAND, *s.* A strap fixing an ear to its thowl, Shedd. This term is purely local. For *Gudm.* And gives *humlaband* as *agglutinating* *humlaband* from *humla*, impediment, whether *humla* and *humla*, impedimentum. *Humla* medium scilicet, the middle of the seat on which the rowers sit. *humla, catena, vel vinclum quo ferunt ad malum alligatur, ne vacillet retro, Aormund. idem.*
HUMLY, *adj.* Humble. *Belenden.*
HUMBLE, *s.* A cow which has no horns, *S. Agor. Surr. Forfar.*
HUMBLER, *s.* "A polled cow, also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut." *Gr. Lynde.*
HUMBLER, *Humblor*, *s.* Humblor, *Lyndary.*
HUMMEL, *s.* A dove, *Dunbar.—Germ. hummel, for a.*
TO HUMMEL, *v. a.* To hummel two to separate the green of barley from the seeds, *S. B.*
HUMMEL, *Humel*, *adj.* Wanting horns. *V. Hummel.*
HUMMEL-CORN, *s.* 1. Grain which wants a beard, as *parus* *Ac. & B. Stat. Acc.* In Berwickshire these hills of barley with one of years, made into meal, receive the designation of *hummel-corn*. 2. A term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or oat which falls from the rest when it is threshed, *Boxb.—Su. G. humla, to separate.*

HUMMELOORN, *adj.* Mean, shabby; applied both to persons and things; as, "a *hummeicorn* discourse," a poor sermon, "a *hummeicorn* man," &c.; *ibid.*

HUMMEL'D, *part. adj.* "Chewed in a careless manner." *Gall. Encycl.*

HUMMEL DODDIE, *s.* A ludicrous term applied to dress, especially to that of a woman's head, when it has a flat and mean appearance; as, "Whatna *hummel-doddie* of a mutch is that ye've on?" *Ang.*

HUMMEL-DRUMMEL, *adj.* Morose and taciturn, *Roxb.* V. **HUM-DRUM**.

To HUMMER, *v. n.* To murmur; to grumble, *Ettr.* For.—A. Bor. "Hummer, to make a low rumbling noise, North;" *Grose.* Teut. *hum-en*, mutire; Isl. *hum-a*, admurmurare; *hum-r-a*, mussare, mussitare.

HUMMIE, **HUMMOCK**, *s.* 1. A grasp taken by the thumb and four fingers placed together, or the space included within them when thus conjoined, to the exclusion of the palm of the hand. It is pron. *Hummie*, also *Humma*, *Roxb.* *Ettr.* For.; *Hummie*, *Hummock*, *Loth.* *Dumfr.* The *Hummock* denotes a smaller space than the *Goupin*. 2. As much of meal, salt, &c. as is taken up in this way, *ibid.* 3. *To Mak* one's *Hummie*, to compress the points of the fingers of one's hand all at once upon the point of the thumb. "Can ye mak your *hummie*?" is a question often asked in a cold day, *Ettr.* For.

HUMMIE, *s.* 1. The game otherwise called *shintie*, *Loth.* 2. The hooked stick with which this game is played, *ibid.* 3. A term used by boys in the game of *shintie*. If one of the adverse party happens to stand or run among his opponents, they call out *Hummie*, *i. e.* "Keep on your own side," *Ettr.* For. The call must be viewed as borrowed from the game, and containing an order to regard the laws of it.—C. B. *Hum*, *humig*, *humog*, a bat or racket, *Owen.*

HUMMOCK-FOW, *s.* The same with *Hummie*, or *Hummock*, sense 2. *Dumfries*, *Clydes.*

HUMP-GLUTTERAL, *s.* The flesh of a sheep that has died a natural death; as distinguished from *braxy*, which intimates that the animal has died of disease, *Selkirks.*

HUMPH, *s.* The designation given to coal, when it approaches the surface of the ground, and becomes useless, *West of S.* Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *komp-en*, abscindere partes extremas.

HUMPH'D, *part. adj.* Having a smell or taste indicative of some degree of putridity; as, *humph'd beef* or *skate*, *S.*; *Hoam'd*, *Hoam-tasted*, *synon.* *Clydes.*

To HUMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk lame, especially from corns or strait shoes, *Roxb.* *synon.* *Hirple*. 2. To assume a semicircular form; to exhibit a *hump*, *South of S.* *Hogg's Mountain Bard.*—Dan. *humper*, to be lame, to limp.

HUMPOCK, *s.* 1. A small heap, such as of earth, stones, &c.; as, "The dirt is clautit into *humlocks*," *Renfrews.* 2. "A little rising ground," *Ayrs.* *Gl. Picken.* Probably from E. *hump*, and the S. diminutive termination *ock* or *lock*, much used in the *West of S.*

HUMS, *s. pl.* "Mouthfuls of chewed food." *Gall. Encycl.*

HUMSTRUM, *s.* 1. The pet. *Gl. Shirr.* *Hum*, as in *hum-drum*, and *strum*, *q. v.* 2. Inferior music.

HUND, *s.* 1. A dog, *S.* *Dunbar.* 2. An avaricious person, *S.* The Dutch have a prov. exactly corresponding with that of our own country, only that we have substituted the term *Dog*. *Twee honden met een steen vellen*; "to sell twa dogs wi yae [one]

stane."—*Moes.* G. *hunds*, A. S. *hund*, canis; Teut. *hond*, homo avarus.

To HUND, *v. a.* To incite. V. **HOUND**, *v.*

HUND-HUNGER, *s.* The ravenous appetite of a dog or hound; *Dog-hunger*, *synon.* *S. B.*—Dan. *hunde hunger*, "the hungry evil, the greedy worm, the canine appetite."

HUND-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog; *Dog-hungry*, *synon.* *S. B.*

HUNE, *s.* Delay, *Lanarks.* *Dunbar.* V. **HONE**.

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To stop; not to go on, *Ayrs.* 2. To loiter, *Clydes.*

HUNE, *s.* One who delays; a loiterer; a drone; a lazy, silly person, *id.*

To HUNE, *v. n.* 1. To emit a querulous sound, *Ang.* 2. To stammer from sheepishness, or conscious guilt, so as not to be able distinctly to tell one's story, *Clydes.*—Su. G. *hwin-a*, lugere.

HUNE, *s.* One who stammers, and cannot tell his tale distinctly, *ibid.*

To HUNGER, *v. a.* To pinch with hunger; to famish, *S.*

HUNGIN, *part. pa.* Hung; suspended. *Acts Ja. VI.*

HUNGRY GROUND. Ground, by superstition, believed to be so much under the power of enchantment, that he who passes over it would infallibly faint, if he did not use something for the support of nature, *West of S.*

HUNGRISUM, *adj.* Having rather too keen an appetite, *Clydes.*

HUNGRISUMLIKE, *adv.* Somewhat voraciously, *ibid.*

HUNGRISUMNESS, *s.* The state of being under the influence of hunger, *ibid.*

HUNGRY WORM. A phrase used to express a popular idea in the North of S. in regard to the cause of keen hunger, and the danger of children fasting too long. It is common to say in the morning, "Gie the bairn a bit piece, for fear the *hungry worm* cut its heart."

HUNK, *s.* A sluttish, indolent woman; a drab; as, "a nasty *hunk*," a "lazy *hunk*," *Roxb.*

To HUNKER down, *v. n.* 1. To squat down. *Ross's H. Gl. Shirr.* 2. Metaph. used to denote the lowly appearance of a hut. A. *Wilson's Poems.*

To HUNKER, *v. a.* To make squat down. *Pop. Ball.*

HUNKERS, *s. pl.* To sit on one's *hunkers*, to sit with the hips hanging downwards, *S.*—Isl. *huk-a*, incurvare se modo cacantis.

HUNNE, *s.* Honey. *Aberd. Reg.*

HUNTIS, *s. pl.* Ane *huntis*, a hunting match, *S.* *Bannatyne's Journ.* The *hunts* is still the vulgar phrase in S. Why the pl. is used I cannot conjecture.

AT THE HUNTIS. At a hunting-match. *Spald.*

TO THE HUNTIS. To a hunting. *Bellenden.*—Venatum ablegavit, *Lat.*

To HUNT-THE-GOWK. To go on a fool's errand, *S.*

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *s.* A fool's errand; especially applied to one on which a person is sent on the first day of April; *synon.* *Gowk's errand*, and April-errand, *S.*

HUNT-THE-GOWK, *adj.* This complex term as conjoined with *errand*, denotes a fool's errand, *S.*—*Guy Mannering.* V. **GOWK'S ERRAND**.

HUNT-THE-SLIPPER, *s.* A common sport among young people, *S.*

HUP, *interj.* Used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace, *S.*—Perhaps an abbrev. of E. *hie up*, *q. make haste.*

HUPES of a mill, *s. pl.* The circular wooden frame which surrounds the mill-stones, *Loth.* *q. hoops.*

To HUR, v. n. To smart. *Muse's Thren* — Lat. *hur-*
ire, id.

HURB, s. A puny or dwarfish person, Aberd.

HURBLE, s. A lean or meagre object, S. R.

HURCHAM, adv. Take a hedgehog. *Dunbar*

HURCHEON, s. A hedgehog, S.

HURCHTABILITY, adv. Hurtful prejudicial, Aberd.

HURD, HURD, s. A board S. Wyltown.

HURDIES, s. pl. The buttocks, S. *Lyndsay*.

HURDIE-CAIKLE, s. A pain in the loins on begin-
ning to reap, arising from stooping. *Hurdie*, and
Caird, *Mearns*. V. *Hurrie*.

HURDYS, s. pl. *Hurdies*. *Gawain and Gol* — Germ.
Aurd, Belg. *hordis*, Fr. *haurde*.

To HURDLE, v. n. To crouch like a cat or hare, S. B.
GI. *Shirreff*.

HURKON, s. "A big-hipped woman." *Gall. Encycl.*
V. *Hurpin*.

HURE HORE, s. A whore, S. *Godly Songs* — Derived
from *Ayr an*. conduce e, & e to hure. This deriva-
tion is confirmed by the C. B., for as *huran* denotes
a prost rate, *hur* signifies hire, wages, and *hur saw*,
to take hire. A S. *Aure*, Tent. *Aur*, Belg. *Aoere*.

HURIDOME Whoredom, id.

HURE QI EYN, s. A whore, S., pron. q. *Aur-coyn*,
S. B. V. *Hure*.

HURKER, s. A semicircular piece of iron, put on an
axle tree inside of the wheel, for preventing friction
on the cart body, *Roxburgh*.

To HURKILL, HURKIL v. n. 1 To draw the body
together, S. *Douglas*. 2 To be in a rickety state,
Dunbar. 3. To be contracted into folds. *Ritson*.

HURKLE, s. A horse-hoe used for cleaning turneps,
Ettr. For. — Belg. *harkelen* to weed, from *hark*, a
rake or harrow, Su. G. *harka*, id.

HURKLE BACKIT, adv. Crook-backed S. *Godly*
Ball. Belg. *hark en* to squat, to sit stooping.

HURKLE BANE, HURKLE BONE, s. The hip-bone,
Aberd. *Mearns* synon. *Whore Bone*, *Vide* E.
hucklebone. From *Hurkul*, *Hurkle*, q. v., or im-
mediately from the Tent. v. *hark-en*, to squat, as it
is by the flexion of this joint that one sits down.

To HURKLE IN BALE, v. n. To lie in bed, or to
loungue, after it is time to get up or to go to work,
Fife.

HURKLE DURKLE, s. Sluggishness in bed, or other
wise, ibid. V. *Hurkille*.

HURL, s. An riding in a carriage, what in E. is
called a drive, S. *Sir A. Wylie*.

To HURL, v. a. To draw or drive a wheelbarrow,
S. S.

To HURL, v. n. 1 To be driven in a carriage. 2
Used to denote the motion of the carriage itself, S.
Morton's Poems. This agrees radically the same
with E. *whirl*, which has great affinity to O. *Sw*
hauri-a rotate. Id. *hurle* a, turbine verbi.

HURL, s. The art of scolding, S.

To HURL, v. n. To toy, to dally amorously, *Dunfr.*

HURLEBARROW, s. A wheelbarrow, S. *Watson's*
Gall.

HURIE BEHIND The diarrhoea. *Dunbar*.

HURLEY HOUSE, HURLEY HOUSE, s. A term applied
to a large house, that is so much in disrepair as to be
nearly in a ruinous state. South of S. *Waverley*.
Allied perhaps to Id. *hur/fall* caducus, fra l, q.
ready to fall, or hurl down about the ears of the in-
habitants.

HURLEK, s. One employed in carrying stones, peats,
&c. on a wheelbarrow, S.

HURLY, s. Expt. the "last." *P. Back Sheet*.

HURLY BURLY, s. A term very commonly used
among young people, as signifying the last, the last,
Aberd. *Hurl*, which has the same signification,
would seem allied to C. B. *huryr*, *huryr* slow tedious,
late. *Hurty-burty*, in this sense has most proba-
bly had no other origin than the playful invention of
children, who delight in reduplications.

HURLIE-GO-THOROW, s. A racket a great ado,
Berwick, q. going through with a *hurl*, i. e. with
noise or confusion.

HURLIE HACKET, s. 1 Sliding down a precipice,
S. A. *Lyndsay*. 2 Metaph. transferred, in the
language of contempt, to an ill hung carriage, the
rough motion of which may seem to resemble that of
boys on the head of a dead horse. *St. Ronan*.
Su. G. *Aura-a* whence E. *hurl*, and *hack-a*, to slide.

HURLYHILL, s. The bursting out of water, as,
"What an awfu' hurlygust the pond made," *Tertio-*
dale, E. *hurl* and *gush*.

HURLY HAWKIE "The call" by which "milk-
maids use to call the cows home to be milked." *Gall.*
Encycl.

HURLIN, s. Ballance, especially a word indicative
species of it, practised on the *Hairst. Rig. Dunfr.*;
Bagenin, synon. *Fife*. It is also named *The Hucker-*
rule or *Hucker-rod* q. v.

HURLOCH *Unloch* adv. Cloudy. *Pop. Ball* —
Gall. obherlach.

HIRON, *Lang. chasid-b-heron*, s. The heron, *Booth*;
Herie and *Huril* in *Aug. 12*. *Huril* in *Fife*.

HURRY, s. A severe reprehension, the act of scolding,
Fife. All of perhaps, to Fr. *haurd er*, to scold.

HURRY HURRY, s. A reduplicative word denoting
great confusion, attended with a considerable degree
of noise, a tumult, S., synon. *Hurry-scurry*, Per-
haps corr. from E. *hurry-burly*. *Alcaner*.

HURRY BERRY, adv. In confused haste, Aberd.
D. Anderson's Poems.

HURRY SCURRY, s. An upstart Ang. Su. G. *hurra*,
com impetu circumagi, *iskorra*, sonum stridulam
edere.

HURSTIS V. *Hurst*.

HURTHY L. *hurgly*, promptly. *Houlate* — Germ.
hurto, expeditas, *hurl*, impetus.

HURT MALESTIE. A phrase frequently occurring in
our old acts as a translation of *less-majesty*. *Act*
Ja. IV.

HURTSOME, adv. Hurtful. *Society Contendings*.

HUSBAND, s. A farmer. *Barbour*. A S. *husband*,
L. B. *husbanda*, *paterfamilias agriculturam exercens*.

HUSBAND-LAND, s. A division of land commonly
containing twenty six acres of oak and rough land;
this is, of such land as may be tilled by a plough, or
mowed by a scythe. *Stear*.

HUSCHER, s. An ualer. *Sir Tristram* — Fr.
huscher, id. from *huit*, a foot.

HUSE L. *hufe*, tarry. *Houlate*.

HUSH, s. The lump, a fish, S.

To HUSH, v. n. To rush, *Loth*.

HUSH, s. A sudden bursting out of water, a gush,
Ettr. For. — Id. *hous-a*, *fervere* *flandorum*, *hous*,
fervens proventus *flandorum*. *Halderson*.

To HUSH in, v. a. To cause to rush, to force for-
ward, *Ettr. For.*

HUSH, s. Abundance, luxuriance, exuberance,
Booth. A *Scott's Poems*.

HUSH, s. A whisper the slightest noise, Ang.;
What in other provinces. For origin, V. *Hush* a.

HUSHEL, s. 1. Any implement that is worn out, Ang. 2. Applied also to a person who is out of order, or useless for work, Dumfr. *An auld husel.*

HUSHEL-BUSHEL, s. An uproar, Fife. — Perhaps corr. from the E. words *hustle* and *bustle*; q. such a confusion that persons were *hustling* each other.

To HUSHIE, v. a. To lull a child, S. O. V. HUIZZH.

HUSHIE OR WHISHIE. The slightest intimation, given in the most cautious manner, S. *Saxon and Gael.* V. **WHISH, s.**

HUSHION, s. Apparently the same with *Hoeskin*, q. v. *Burns.*

HUSH-MUSH, adv. In a state of bustling disorder, Loth.

HUSH NOR MUSH. *Neither hush nor mush*, not a single whisper, Ang. V. **MUSH.**

HUSHOCK, s. "A loose quantity of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably corr. from E. *hassock*; especially as *Hassock* is expl. "a lump of hair," *ibid.*

HUSHTER, s. V. **HASHTER.**

HUSSEY, HUIZZH, s. A sort of needlebook, used by females for holding thread, &c. S. *Redgauntlet.*

HUSSYFSKAP, s. Housewifery. V. **HISSIESKIP.**

To HUSSIL, v. a. To move the clothes, particularly about the shoulders, as if itchy, Teviotd. — Teut. *hustel-en*, quaterere, concutere, succutere, quassare; from *hust-cr*, *id.*

HUSSILLING, s. A rattling or clashing noise. *Doug.*

HUSSY-MAK, s. Apparently, what is usually made by a housewife. *Aberd. Reg.*

HUSTER, HUISTER, s. *An auld huister o' a quean*, an old and dirty housewife; supposed to include the idea of lasciviousness, Roxb. — Su. G. *hustru*, conjux, tori socia.

To HUSTLE, v. n. To emit such a sound as an infant does when highly pleased, Ang. — Isl. *hwisl-a*, in aurem susurrare.

HUSTLE-FARRANT, s. One who is clothed in a tattered garb. Roxb. Loth. From the E. v. *to hustle*; "to shake together in confusion," and S. *farrant*, seeming.

HUT. An overgrown and indolent person, Ang. 2. A slattern, Clydes.

To HUT, v. a. To put up grain in the field in a small stack, S.

HUT, HAND-HUT, s. 1. A small stack built in the field, S. 2. More generally it is used to denote a heap of any kind; as, *a hut of snow*, *a hut of dung*, &c. a heap of dung laid out in the field, South of S. Clydes. This name is given in Fife to what in Aberdeens. is named a *gaut*. V. **GAUT.**

HUT, s. A square basket, formerly used in Galloway for carrying out dung to the field, of which the bottom opened to let the contents fall out.

HUTCH, s. A deep pool in a river underneath an overhanging bank, Teviotd. — Fr. *huche* is rendered *pluteus*.

HUTCH, s. 1. The kind of basket in which coals are brought from the mine, Lanarks. Renfr. 2. A measure of coals, &c. The coal *hutch* is two Winchester bushels.

HUTCH, s. 1. A small heap of dung, S. A. 2. A small rick or temporary stack of corn, Ettr. For.

HUTCH, s. An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Teviotd.; synon. *Touk*.

HUTCHON, s. Supposed to be used for the name *Hugh*. *Chr. Kirk.* — Ir. and Gael. *Eogan* is viewed as the same with Welsh *Owen*.

HUTHART, s. Apparently, the name given to some demon or familiar spirit. *Pink. Hist. Scott.*

To HUTHER, v. n. "To work confusedly," Ayrs. *Gl. Picken.*

HUTHER, s. A wetting mist, S. B.

It's HUTHERIN. It rains slightly, *ibid.* — Isl. *húfrar*, parum pluit; *húfr*, pluvia tenuis.

HUTHERIN, s. 1. A young helper, Ang. Loth. 2. A stupid fellow, Orkn. 3. Transferred to a mongrel sort of greens, propagated from the seed of common greens and cabbage, when they grow too near to each other. A stalk of this description is called a *hutherin*, or a *hutherin stock*, Fife. V. **HUDDERIN.**

HUTHER-MY-DUDS, s. A ragged person; a tatterdemalion, Fife.; q. *shake-my-rags*. V. **HOWDER, v. 1. and DUDS.**

HUTHRAN, part. adj. A term combining the ideas of haste and confusion; acting with confused haste, Ayrshire.

HUTIE-CUITTIE, s. A copious draught of any intoxicating liquor, Roxb. A reduplicative term formed from *Cuittie*, q. v. a measure of liquids.

HUTTIS ILL. Some disease. *Roull.*

HUTTIT, adj. Hated; abominable. *Douglas.* — Su. G. *hutta*, cum indignatione et contemptu ejicere.

HUTTOCK, s. Perhaps mitre. *Pal. Hon.* — Fr. *haute toque*, high cap.

To HUVÉ up, v. a. To lift or hold up. *Bellenden.* — A. S. *up-hef-an*, levare.

HUZ, pron. The vulgar pronunciation of us in some counties, S. *Antiquary.*

To HUZLE, v. n. To wheeze; as, "A puir *huzlin* bodie," Roxb. Berwicks. V. **WHISLE.**

To HUIZZH, v. a. To lull a child, S. — Isl. *hoss-a*, *id.*

HUIZZH-BAW, HUIZZIE-BAW, s. The term generally used to express a lullaby. It is also the sound usually employed in lulling a child, S. For the origin of *Baw*, V. **BALOW.**

HUIZZIE, s. A contemptuous designation for a woman, S. V. **HISSIE.**

HUIZZIE, s. A needle-book. V. **HUSSEY.**

HWICKIS, pl. Reaping hooks. *Acts C. I.*

HWINKLE-FACED, adj. Lantern-jawed, Orkn. — Su. G. *hwinckel*, an angle, a corner.

HWRINKET, adj. Perverse; stubborn, Ayrs. — Teut. *wring-en*, torquere.

HWRINKET, s. Unbecoming language, *ib.*

To HYANK, (y consonant), v. a. To cut in large slices; synon. to *whang*, Ettr. For. V. **QUAING, v.**

HYAUVE, adj. Used to denote that kind of colour in which black and white are combined, or appear alternately; as, "a *hyauve* cow," Banffs. When applied to the human head, it is synon. with *Lyart*. This is merely a provincial modification of *Haw*, *Haave*, q. v.

I, J, Y.

J

J corresponds to Germ. Belg. *sch*, Su. G. *isl. sk*. **Y**, as prefixed to verbs, participles, and verbal nouns, is merely the vestige of A. S. *ge*, corresponding to Moes. G. *ga*. *Is* is a termination used for forming diminutives.

JA, *s*. The jay. *Bannatyne Poems*.

To **JAB**, *v. a*. To prick sharply, *Ettr. For*.

JAB, *s*. The act of pricking in this way, *ib*.

JABART, *s*. 1. A term applied to any animal in a debilitated state, *S. B.* 2. It also denotes "fish out of season, as a haddock in January." *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

JABB, *s*. A net for catching the fry of coal-fish. *Stat. Acc.*

JABBIT, *adj*. Fatigued; jaded. *Gl. Shirr*.

JABBLE, *s*. Weak soup, *Aberd. Shirrefs*.

JABBLE, *s*. 1. "A large blunt needle," *Ayr. Gl. Picken*. 2. "A knife," *ibid*. A variety of *Shable*, an old rusty sword.

JABBLE, *s*. A slight motion of water, *Gall*. "*Jabble*, a slight agitation of the waters of the sea, with the wind; small irregular waves, and running in all directions." *Gall. Encycl*.

JABBLOCH, *s*. Weak, watery, spirituous liquors. *Gall. Encycl*. **V. JABBLE**, soup.

JACDART-STAFFE, *s*. The instrument usually called a *Jedburgh-Staff*. *Jeddart* is the common pronunciation of the name of the place. **V. JEDBURGH STAFF**.

JACINCTYNE, *s*. Hyacinth. *Douglas*.—*Fr. jacynte*, *id*.

JACK, *s*. A privy; *E. jakos*. *Walker's Peden*.

To **JACK**, *v. a*. To take off the skin of a seal, *Orkn*.—*Isl. jack-a*, obtuso ferro secare.

JACKIE, *s*. The dimin. of *Joan*; also of *Jacobine*, *S.*

JACK-Ŧ-THE-BUSH, *s*. Navel-wort, *Roxb. V. MAID-IN-THE-MIST*.

JACK'S ALIVE. A kind of sport. A piece of paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold of it saying, "*Jack's alive*, he's no die in my hand." He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished, forfeits a wad; and all the wads are recovered only by performing something under the notion of penance, though generally of an agreeable or mirthful description, *Teviotd*. It might perhaps be a sort of substitute for the *E.* sport of *Jack-o'-Lent*.

JACKSTIQ, *s*. Jack-pudding. *Pulvert*.—*Su. G. stejja*, tumultuari; *Isl. stagg-r*, insolens.

JACOB'S-LADDER, *s*. The name given to the Deadly night-shade, or *Belladonna*, *Ayr*.

JADGERIE, *s*. The act of gauging. *Acts Ja. VI*. This is evidently from the *v. Jeger*, *q. v*. But I can see no reason why our ancestors have substituted *j* for *g* in all the cognate languages.

JADIN, *s*. The stomach of a sow, *Fife*; the same with *Jendie*, *q. v*.

JAPRAL, *s*. Errat. for *Jackal*, *Townsend's Card. Feston*.

JADSTANE, *s*. The common white pebble, found on the sand, or in beds of rivers, *Loth*. "Boil jadstones in butter, the broo will be gude." *Prov. phrase, ibid*.

JAE, *s. p. sing*. Apparently used in the sense of *jaw*; dashes; or spirts. *Law's Memorials. V. Jaw, v*.

JAFFLED, *part. adj*. Jaded. *Gall*. Apparently cogn. with *Dajankil-lila*.

JAM

JAG, *Jagg*, *s*. 1. A prick with a sharp instrument, *S*. 2. Used metaph. to denote the effect of adversity, *S*. "Affliction may gie him a *jagg*, and let the wind out o' him, as out o' a cow that's eaten wet clover." *Heart of Mid-Lothian*.

To **JAG**, *v. a*. 1. To job, *S. Watson*. 2. To pierce. *Douglas*.—*Germ. sack*, *cuspi*, *zeichnen*, to prick.

JAG, *s*. *Jack*, or hunter, fashion of boots. *Ritson*.—*Teut. jaghen*, *agitare feras*.

JAG, *s*. Fatigue, *Aberd. Tarras*.—*Isl. jag*, 1. exercitatio, 2. venatio; evidently expressive of the fatigue proceeding from the exertions of the chase.

JAG, *s*. 1. A leather bag or wallet, *Perth. Fife*. 2. A pocket, *Upp. Clydes*.

JAGGER, *s*. A pedlar, *Orkney. The Pirate*.

JAGGER, *s*. A prickle; that which *jags*, *Fife*.

JAGGET, *s*. A full sack dangling at every motion.

JAGGIE, *adj*. 1. Prickly, *Fife*. 2. Sharp-pointed, piercing, that which *jobs*, *Lanark*.

JAGS, *Jags*, *s. pl*. Saddlebags; a cloakbag; a leathern bag of any kind, *Roxb. St. Roman*.

JAY-FEATHERS, *s. pl*. To set up one's *jay-feathers* at another, to be provoked to answer in a similar manner, or to express disapprobation in strong terms; as, "She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my *jay-feathers* at her," *Roxb*. The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackdaw, when in bad humour.

To **JAIP**, *Jape*, *v. a*. To mock. *Douglas*.—*A. S. gabb-an*, *Su. G. gabb-a*, irridere.

JAIP, *Jape*, *s*. 1. A mock. *Douglas*. 2. A deception, *ibid*.

JAIPER, *Japer*, *s*. A buffoon, *Gl. Sibb*.

JAY-PYET, *s*. A jay, *Ang. Perth*.

To **JAIRBLE**, *v. a*. To spill any liquid here and there on a table, as children often do when taking their food, *Roxb*; the same with *Jirble*.

JAIRBLES, *s. pl*. A small portion of liquor, left by one who has been often drinking from the same glass or other vessel, *Roxb*; *Jirbles*, *Fife*.

JAIRBLINS, *s. pl*. Dregs of tea, &c. or spots of any liquid spilt in different places. *ibid*.

To **JAK**, *v. a*. To spend time idly, *S. jank*, *q. v. Priests Publ*.

JAKMEN, *s. pl*. Retainers kept by a landholder for fighting in his quarrels. *Metland Poems*.—*Fr. jayme*, a short coat of mail worn by them.

To **JALOUSE**, *v. a*. To suspect. *Antiquary. V. JEALOUSE*.

JAM, *s*. A projection, *S. Stat. Acc*.—*Fr. jambe*, a corbel.

JAMB, *Jamber*, *s*. A projection or wing; the same with *Jam*, *q. v. Crayford's Univ. Edin*.

JAMES BYALL. The statutory denomination of the silver coin of James VI. of Scotland, vulgarly called the *Sword Dollar*. *Act. Dom. Conc*.

JAMPER, *s*. A tool for boring stones, *Ettr. For*.—*Isl. sham-a*, dividere.

To **JAMPH**, *v. a*. To exhaust by toil, *Ettr. For*.—*Teut. schamp-en*, *labi*, *delabi*, deflectere.

To **JAMPH**, *v. a*. 1. To tire; to fatigue, *Ayr*. 2. To destroy by jaggling or friction. *S.* to chafe. *E.* 3. To drive to difficulties. *Jamphal*, *part. pa.* pinched, reduced to straits, *Lanark*.

To JAMPH, v. n. To travel with extreme difficulty, as one trudging through mire, Clydes. Ayrs.—Probably allied to Teut. *schamp-en*, *labi*, *delabi*; Belg. id. "to slip aside," as half of the footstep is lost in a miry road.

To JAMPH, v. a. 1. To mock, S. Ross. 2. To shuffle, S. ibid. 3. To act the part of a male jilt, ibid. 4. To trifle, S.—Su. G. *skymf-a*, to scoff, *schimpf-en*, id.; *skacmta tiden*, tempus fallere.

JAMPHER, s. A scoffer, S. Ross.—Teut. *schamper*, derisor.

JAMPHING, s. The act of jilting; applied to a male, S. Ross's *Helenore*.

To JAMPHE, JAMPLE, v. n. To shuffle in walking, as if in consequence of wearing too wide shoes, Upp. Lanarka.

To JANDER, v. n. To talk foolishly, S. V. JAUNDER.

JANET-FLOWER, s. "Caryophyllata, a *janet-flower*." *Wedderburn's Vocab.* Supposed to be the Queen's gilliflower, *Hesperis matronalis*, Linn. V. JONETTE.

JANGELAR, s. A juggler. *Dunbar*.

To JANGIL, JANGLE, v. n. To prattle. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *jangl-er*, id.

JANGLOUR, s. A prater. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *jangleur*, id.

To JANK, v. n. 1. To trifle, Loth. *Cleland*.—Isl. *kiaak-a*, arridere, might seem allied. 2. To jank off, to run off, Loth.

JANK, s. A shuffling trick; the act of giving another the slip. *Observer*.

JANKER, s. A long pole, on two wheels, used for carrying wood, the log being fixed to it by strong clasps, Loth. Syn. *Bogie*, *Aberd.*

JANKIT, part. adj. Fatigued; jaded, Loth.

To JANK THE LABOUR. To trifle at work; a common phrase in Fife.

JANK-THE-LABOUR, s. A trifler at work, ibid.

JANNERER, s. "An idle foolish talker." *Gall. Encycl.* V. JAUNDER, v.

JANNOCK, s. "Oaten-bread made into great loaves," *Græse*. This is a Lancashire word, but it occurs in *Rob Roy*.

JANTY, adj. Cheerful, Fife. A. Douglas.—Su. G. *gant-as*, to sport like children.

To JAPE, v. a. To mock. V. JAIP.

JAPE, s. A toy or trinket. *Inventories*. This is most nearly allied to Isl. *geip*, as used in the sense of nugs. V. JAIP, v.

JAPIN, s. A jerk; a smart stroke, Fife.

JARBES, JARBIS, s. pl. *Inventories*. Apparently a knot in form of a sheaf, from Fr. *jarbe*, also *gerbe*, a sheaf.

JARG, JERG, s. A harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge, Ettr. For. *Hogg*.

To PLAY THE JARG ON ONE. To play a trick on one; to make game of one, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *jarg*, impudentia, *jarganlegr*, petulans.

To JARG, v. n. To make a sharp shrill noise; to creak, Bord. Douglas. 2. To flinch. *Melville's MS.*—Su. G. *jerg-a*, eadem oberrare chorda.

To JARGLE, v. n. To produce reiterated shrill sounds, Bord.—A dimin. from *Jarg*, or from O. Fr. *jergouiller*, to mumble, to mutter.

JARGOLYNE, s. Chattering. *Compl. S.*

JARGONELLE, s. A species of pear, S. "The *Jargonelle*, (the *cuisse madame* of the French, whose *jargonelle*, *vices versa*, is our *cuisse madame*,) is a well-known fruit," &c. *Neill's Hortie.*

JARHOLE, JAURHOLE, s. The jawhole, Galloway, Ayrs.—Isl. *pará*, fissura.

JARNESS, s. A marshy place, or any place so wet as to resemble a marsh, Fife.

To JARR, v. n. To make a harsh and grating noise; E. *jar*. Douglas.

To JARR, v. n. To stir with a staff in water. Doug.—Alem. *girr-en*, turbare.

JARTO, s. A term of endearment, Shetl. *The Pirate*. It is used also as if it were an adj. ibid.—Dan. *mín hjerte*, my heart.

JASKIN, s. A person occasionally employed in any kind of work without being regularly bred to it, or constantly engaged in it, Loth.

JASP, s. Jasper. *Henryson*.—Fr. id.

JASP, s. A particle; a spot; a blemish, Ettr. For. V. JISP.

JAU, s. *Inventories*. Sense not given.

To JAUCHLE, v. n. 1. To walk as one that has feeble joints, Upp. Lanarka. This seems originally the same with *Shackle*, v. 2. To make a shift; to do a thing with difficulty; as, "He *jauchle* through't," he made a shift to get through it, ibid. V. BAUCHLE, v. n.

JAUCHLE, s. A shift; as, "He'll make an unce *jauchle*," Upp. Lanarka.

JAUDIE, s. 1. The stomach of a hog, Roxb. 2. A pudding of oat-meal and hogs' lard, with onions and pepper, enclosed in a sow's stomach, Loth. S. A. Gl. Sibb.—C. B. *gwædogen*, omasum, a fat tripe; Arm. *quadee*, a pudding, *quaden kig minset*, a haggis.

JAVEL V. JEVEL.

JAUELLOUR, JEVELLOUR, s. A jailor. *Bellenden*.

JAUGS, s. pl. Saddle-bags. V. JAGS.

To JAUK, v. n. Shoes are said to *jauk*, when, from being too large, they do not keep close to the foot in walking, *Aberd.* This seems merely a variety of *Shack*, to distort, q. v.

To JAUK, v. n. To trifle, S. Burns.—Isl. *jack-a*, continuo agitare, or Teut. *jack-en*, ludere. "Stanin' still an' *jaukin*."

JAUKIN, s. Dallying, S. Burns.

To JAUMPH, v. n. To travel. V. JAMPH.

To JAUNDER, v. n. 1. To talk idly, or in a jocular way, South of S.; the same with *Jawner*. 2. To converse in a roving or desultory way, Roxb. 3. To *Jaunter about*, to go about idly from place to place, without having any proper object, Berwicks.

JAUNDER, s. One who talks incoherently or foolishly, Ettr. For.; *Jannerer*, id. *Gall.*

JAUNDER, JANDER, JAUNER, s. 1. Idle talk, Roxb.; in most counties used in the plural. 2. Rambling conversation; as, "We've had a gude *jaunder* this forenoon," Roxb.—The v. to *jaunder*, by the common change of *sk* into *j*, might seem allied to Isl. *skondr-a*, iterare, q. to weary one by reiteration on the same subject.

To JAUNT, v. n. To taunt; to abound in jeering language, Fife.—This seems radically the same with Isl. *gante*, *scurra*.

JAUNT, s. A gibe; a taunt, Fife. [Lanarka.

JAUNT COAL. The name given to a kind of coal,

JAURHOLE, s. V. JARHOLE.

JAURNOCH, s. Filth; washings of dishes, &c. S. O.—Isl. *skarn*, sordes, Dan. id.

JAW, JAWE, s. 1. A wave, S. Douglas. 2. A flash of water, S. 3. Coarse raillery; petulant language, S. Burns. 4. Loquacity, S. 5. A considerable quantity of any liquid; as, "The cow has g'ien a gude *jaw* the day," i. e. the cow has given a large quantity of milk, S.

JESSLE, *s.* A multitude of objects, thrown together without order, viewed collectively, Ettr. For. This must have been originally the same with A. Bor. "Jessel, an hodge-podge, North." Grose.

JESTIECOR, *s.* A jacket, South of S. *Rob Roy*. From the same origin with *Justicoat*, the pronunciation of the North of S.—Fr. *justau corps*.

JELLY, *adj.* 1. Upright; worthy, S. B. *Skirreft*. 2. Excellent in its kind, Moray. *Popular Ball*.—Su. G. *gill*, able, also denoting the moral qualities.

JELLILY, *adv.* Merrily, Moray; jollily, E. *Popular Ball*.

JEMMIES, *s. pl.* A species of woollen cloth, Aberd., V. *SHAFTS*.

JENEPERE, *s.* Juniper. *K. Quair*.

JENETTIS, *s. pl.* A species of fur. V. *JONETTIS*.

JENKIN, *s.* A proper name. "*Jenkin Bell*." *Acts*.

JENKIN'S HEN. "To pine awa' bit and bit, like *Jenkin's hen*," is a phrase used, S. B. *Ross*. But the phrase seems properly to signify, "to die unmarried." To die like *Jenkin's hen*, is to die a maid, Roxb.

JENNY, *s.* The diminutive of *Janet*, a woman's name, S. Often contr. *Jen*.

JENNY-SPINNER, *s.* 1. A species of fly, also denominated *Spinning Maggie*, Loth.; *Jenny Nettles*, Lanarks.; and the *Fiddler*, in some parts of Angus. In Roxb. it is not only named *Jenny Spinner*, but *Lang-leggit Taylor*. 2. Also expl. "a toy." *Gall. Encycl.*

JEOPARTY TROT, *s.* 1. A quick motion between running and walking, Dumfr. 2. A contemptuous designation, perhaps as equivalent to *coward*, *pol-troon*, Dumfr.

JEOPERD, *s.* A battle. *Bellenden*.

To **JERG**, *v. n.* To creak, Roxb. V. *CHIEK*.

JERG, *s.* A creaking sound, Roxb. *Hogg*.

JERKIN, *s.* A term lately introduced into Dumfr., for a kind of pic-nic meeting among the low Irish.

JERNISS, *GERNIS*, *s.* The state of being soaked in rain or water; as, "I was just in a *jerniss* wi' rain," Fife.

JER-OR, *s.* A great-grandchild, S. O. *Burns*.—Ir. *lar*, after, and *ua*, a grandchild.

JEROFFLERIS, *GERAFLOURIS*, *s. pl.* Gilliflowers. *King's Quair*.—Teut. *gheroffel*, Lat. *caryophylla*, id.

JESKDRUIMIN, *s.* A species of salmon, Isl. of Harris. *Martin's West. Isl.*—From Gael. *iag*, fish; and *drumineach*, speckled.

JESP, *s.* A gap in the woof, S.

To **JETHER**, *v. n.* To talk idly, Fife. V. *JAWTHER*.

To **JETT** up and down. "To flaunt about, or from place to place," *Gl. Sibb.*—Fr. *jetter*, jactare.

To **JEVE**, *JAVE*, *v. a.* To push hither and thither, Fife. V. the *s.*

JEVE, *s.* A shove with the elbow, S.—Germ. *scheiben*, Su. G. *skufw-a*, propellere.

To **JEVEL**, *v. a.* 1. To joggle, Ang. 2. To spill a large quantity of any liquid substance at once; distinguished from *Jairble*, as the latter signifies to continue to spill in small quantities, Ettr. For.

To **JEVEL**, *v. n.* To move obliquely, Loth.

JEVEL, *JESWELL*, *JAVELL*, *s.* A contemptuous term; meaning unknown. *Chr. Kirk*.

JEVEL, *JEVVEL*, *s.* The dashing of water, Lanarks.—As Goth. *sk* is frequently changed into *j*, the affinity between this term and Isl. *skaf* is singular. This is rendered by Halderson, *Unda decumana maris*, "a great wave of the sea."

YFERE, *adv.* In company. V. *FERE*.

To **JIB**, *JIBB*, *v. a.* 1. To fleece, Lanarks.; to *Whit*, *synon.* Ettr. For. 2. "To milk closely." *Gall. Encycl.*; q. to drain to the dregs; to *Strip*, *synon.* Roxb.—Probably allied to Teut. *schobb-en*, *schubb-en*, scalpere, desquamare; Germ. *schab-en*, to scrape.

To **JIBBER**, *v. n.* The same with E. *jabber*, South of S. *Redgauntlet*.

JIBBINGS, *s. pl.* "The last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder." *Gall. Encycl. Strippings*, Roxb. V. *ATERINGS*.

To **JIBBLE**, *v. a.* To spill; to lose; to destroy, Ayra. Mearns. The same with *Jirble* and *Jairble* of other counties.

To **JICK**, *v. a.* 1. To avoid by a sudden jerk of the body, Ettr. For. 2. To elude. It is said of a hare, that she has "*jickit* the hunds," Tweedd. Berwicks. Upp. Lanarks. 3. To *Jick the school*, to play the truant, Upp. Lanarks. V. *JINK*.

JICK, *s.* 1. A sudden jerk, Ettr. For. 2. The act of eluding, *ibid.*—Su. G. and Isl. *swik*, dolus, fraud.

To **JICKER**, *v. n.* To go quickly about any thing; to walk along smartly, *Gall. Dumfr.*—Isl. *jack-a*, continue agito.

JICKERING, *part. adj.* Having a gaudy but tawdry appearance, *Gall.*

JICKY, *adj.* Startling; applied to a horse, Selkirks.

JIFFIE, *s.* A moment, Loth.; *Jiffin*, S. A. *Gl. Sibb. Gall. Picken*.

To **JIFFLE**, *v. n.* To shuffle, Perth.

JIFFLE, *s.* The act of shuffling, Perth. This is either a corr. of the E. *v.* or from Teut. *schuyffel-en*, prolabi.

To **JIG**, *v. a.* To play the fiddle, S. It is singular that the S. *v.* signifies to play on the violin, and the E. *v.* of the same form, to dance. The S. word, however, claims affinity with O. E. *gig*, a fiddle, Isl. *gigia*, Su. G. *giga*, chelys, a kind of harp. The latter signifies also a fiddle.

JIGOT, *s.* The common term for the hip-joint of lamb or mutton, S.—Fr. *gigot*. The term also occurs in E.

JILLET, *s.* 1. A giddy girl, S.; perhaps corr. from E. *jilt*. *Burns*. 2. A young woman, or girl entering into the state of puberty, Perth.; *synon.* *Wench*, *pron.* *Winsk*, South of S.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *giäl-a*, pellicere.

To **JILP**, *v. a.* To dash water on one, Loth.

JILP, *s.* The act of dashing or throwing water, Loth.—Isl. *giäl-p-a*, allidere.

To **JILT**, *v. a.* To throw or dash water on one, Fife; to *Jilp*, Loth.

JILT, *s.* A slight flash or dash of water; as, a *jilt of water*, Fife, Perth.

To **JIMMER**, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise on a violin, Roxb.

JIMMER, *s.* The sound made by a fiddle when not well played, Roxb. *A. Scott's Poems*.

JIMMY, *adj.* 1. Spruce; dressed in a showy manner, S. 2. Handy; dexterous, Aberd. 3. Neatly or ingeniously made, *ibid.* Mr. Todd gives *Jemmy*, spruce, as "a low word." V. *GYM*.

JIMP, *JIMPLY*, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly, S. *Antiquary*.

JIMP, *s.* Thin slips of leather, put between the outer and inner soles of a shoe, S.—Isl. *skacmt-a*, brevem reddere, so short as to be of no proper use.

To **JIMP**, *v. n.* To leap, S.

JYMP, *s.* A quirk. V. *GYMP*, *s.*

JIMP, *adj.* 1. Neat; slender, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. Scanty, S. *Ross*. V. *GYMP*, *adj.*

JIMPEY, v. Same with *Jimpe* *Pop. Ball*
JIMPY, adj. Slender, Nithed Ayra, the same with *Jimp*
JIMPS, s. pl. A kind of easy stays, S. *Jumps, E.*
JINCH, adj. Neal, Aberd. *Skinner.*
JINGLE, s. The smooth water at the back of a stone in a river, Aug
JINGLE, s. Gravel, Dumfr. *V CHINGLES*
JINGLE-THE BONNET, s. A game, in which two or more put a half penny each, or any piece of coin, into a cap or bunnet, and, after jingling or shaking them together throw them on the ground. He who has most heads, when it is his turn to jingle gains the stakes which were put into the bonnet, Teviotd. This is also called *Shuffle cap* which is given by John as an E word, although I find no other authority for it, than that of Arbuthnot, a Scotchman.
JINIPPEROUS, adj. Spruce, trim, stiff, Aberd. *Primpit, synon*
To JINK, v. n. 1 To elude a person who is trying to lay hold of one, S. *Jenk S. R. Burns* 2 To cheat, to trick, S. *Poems Buchan Dial* 3 To make a quick turn *Burns* 4. To move nimbly used in a general sense, West of S. 5. To escape, to avoid, S. *Perguson* 6 To spend time idly, S. *A J Nicol* 7 Used to denote the quick motion of the bow on the fiddle, Aberd. Roxb. Transferred to dancing, Buchan. *Tarras's Poems* — Bu. G. *ronk-a-subterfuga quaverers*, Germ. *schunk-en*, celeriter movere
JINK, s. 1 The act of eluding another, S. *Burns* 2. Metaph. a particular turn or point in a dispute, Ayra. *R Gilhaize*
To JINK in. To enter any place suddenly, unexpectedly, and dash testinely, S. *Antiquary.*
JINKER, s. 1. A gay sprightly girl. *Ramsay* 2. A horse quick in its motions. *Burns*
JINKIE, s. A game among children, in which others run round a table, trying to catch one whose business is by quick turns to elude them. Loth
JINKIE, s. A small chink, Ayra. evidently a corr. from the E word, *Gall*
JINKING, s. The act of eluding by quick motion, S. *Falconer Tales.*
JYPLE, s. "A person with clothes badly made." *Gall Encycl* Evidently synon. with *Hypie*, q. v — 1st *shypen* signifies calyptra laxior a woman's cap or hood of a loose shape also, a veil
To JIPPER v. n. To peck, q. to *perchard? Nigal*
To JIRBLE, JARRLE v. n. 1 To sp. a. any liquid, by making it move from one side to another in the vessel that contains it. *Effe* 2 To empty a small quantity of any liquid backwards and forwards, from one vessel to another, S. A.
JIRBLING, s. The act of spilling or of emptying liquids in this way, S. A. *St. Roman.*
To JIRK v. n. To creek, to jar, synon *Jeep. V GERG.*
JIRG, Juro, JIRGAN, s. 1 The act of creaking, S. 2 The sound occasioned by creaking shoes, S. 3. That caused by walking over a quagmire, S. *Jurp, Aberdeen.*
JIRGIE, s. Any small quantity of liquor left in the bottom of a glass, or that has been emptied from one vessel to another, S. — 1st *grugg*, signifies facies, drops.
To JIRGLE, v. n. To empty any small quantity of liquor from one vessel to another, S.
To JIRK v. n. *V CHIRK*

To JIRK, v. n. To unload, so as to defraud the custom-house, a term in smuggling, S. *The Smugglers*
JIRKIN JIRKINERY, s. A sort of bodice, or substitute for stays, without whalebone, worn by females, Roxb., evidently the same with E. *jarkin*, applied to the dress of a man *Tarras. V. LARKINERY*
To JIRT, v. n. To squirt, Galloway. *V. CHIRP.*
JIRT, s. Expl. "jerk" *Burns*
To JISK, v. n. To caper *jarkin* capering, Berwick. Dan. *hask-er*, to tumble, to ruffle from *hask jask*, a talter or tag or rather allied to A. S. *ge-hysc-an*, subsannare, to scorn to hood up others to derision.
JISP, s. A flaw, fracture, or small orifice, S. — 1st, *grasp a, husea, geype, q. a chink.*
JIZZEN BED GIZZEN, s. Child-bed *To lie in jizzen*, to be in the straw, S. B. *Forbes* — G. *Fr. gessina*, lying in child-bed, *gessie*, to be in child-bed, L. B. *gessina*, puerperium
IK le pron. I Barbour — A. S. *ic*
ILD v. imp. Would not. *Wyntoun. Ill they, will they, S. B.* — 1st. *ill-a*, controvertere
ILE s. One of the wings of the transept of a church. *Acta Cha. I. V. Atla*
ILK, ILKA, adj. pron. Each, every. *Ilkane*, every one, S. *Barbour* — A. S. *alec, etc. omnia, singulas.*
ILK, ILAV, adj. The same *Douglas* — A. S. *yle, ylow, id* *Of that ilk*, of the same, denoting that he who is thus designed has a title the same with his surname. *Bellenden*
ILKA, adj. *Nae ilka body*, no common or ordinary person, as, "He thinks himself *nae ilka body*," Aberd.
ILKADAY, s. A lawful day, as distinguished from that which is appropriated to Christian worship, S. ; from its every and day *Fair of Clyde*
ILKADAY s. CLAIR The clothes worn on ordinary days by the working classes, as distinguished from those reserved for Sabbath. S. *Heart of Mid Lothian.*
ILKADAY Each day, every day, as, "Thursday he rises he shall do it," S.
ILKA DAY adj. 1 What belongs to the lawful days of the week S. 2 Ordinary in common course, as opposed to particular occasions, S. *Sir A. Wylie*
ILKA BHAL In whole, altogether, S. B. *Mur's Helenore* Literally "in every part." From A. S. *ale*, idem, and *dael* pars
ILL, s. 1 The evil or fatal effects ascribed to the influence of witchcraft, S. 2. Disease, malady. *Barbour* 3 To be ill to, a modest phrase used generally in a negative form, in relation to a lawful connection with a female. *I did nae ill to her, or, I did her nae ill S.* 4 I find th. in one instance, used as synon with *Fient Foul Dr'd, &c* *Heof's Coll* This seems to be emphatically used as equivalent to *ill Man* q. v.
ILL, adv. *Ill may ye*, an imprecation, as *Ill may ye do that I may ill attend your doing that?* S. B.
To cast ill on one To subject one to some calamity by supposed necromancy, S.
ILL, adj. 1 Attended with difficulty S. S. *Prov.* "Auld sparrows are ill to tame" So it *ill, soc, ill, male*. Idem *saepe notat ac difficulter accipit;* and *ill* *Ayal Islandos ill etiam idem valet.* 2. Angry. He was very ill about it, he was much displeased, Ang. *Lanark* 3 Grieved, sorrowful, Ang. 4 *Ill about*, eager after anxiously desirous of obtaining, also fond of, greatly attached to, Aberd. — Su. G. *ill-farpen* as anxious apprehension *Jaen* as conveying the same idea with E. *fain*. L. *ill for,*

- having a vicious propensity to, *Aberd.* 6. *Ill to*, or *till*, hard to deal with in a bargain, or in settling an account; as, "Ye maunna be *ill*, or *o'er ill*, to me," S. 7. *Ill to*, or *till*, unkind; as, "He's very *ill* to his wife," he treats her very harshly or cruelly, S.
- To ILL, v. a.** To hurt; to injure; or perhaps to calumniate. *Balfour's Pract.*
- ILL-AFF, adj.** 1. In great poverty, S. 2. Perplexed in mind, not knowing what to do, *Clydes.*
- ILL-BEST, adj.** The best of those who are bad, S. *Baillie.*
- ILL-CURPONED, part. adj.** Having a cross temper, or bad disposition; a figure borrowed from a horse that will not bear to be touched under the tail or crupper, one that is apt to kick, *Fife.* V. *CURPON.*
- ILL-DEEDIE, adj.** Mischievous, S. *Burns.*
- ILL DREAD.** An apprehension of something bad, either in a moral or physical sense, S. *St. Kathleen.*
- ILL DREADER, s.** One who fears evil, whether physical or moral, S. "It is the *ill-doers* are *ill-dreaders*." *Guy Mannering.* This is a common S. proverb.
- ILL-EASED, adj.** Reduced to a state of inconvenience, S.
- ILL-EE, s.** An evil eye, S.
- ILLEGALS, s. pl.** Used to denote illegal acts. *Spalding.*
- ILLESS, adj.** Innocent. V. *ILL-LESS.*
- ILL-FASHIONED, adj.** 1. Ill-mannered; *Weel-fashioned*, well-mannered, *Aberd.* 2. In *Fife*, applied to one who is of a cross temper, or quarrelsome.
- ILL-FAUR'D, ILL-FAURT, adj.** 1. Ugly; hard-looking, S. *Skinner.* 2. Dirty; unseemly; unbecoming, S. 3. Improper; mean, S. 4. Discreditable; disgraceful, S. 5. Not elegant or handsome; applied to dress, S. 6. Clumsy; bungling, S. 7. Severe, not slight; applied to a hurt, S. 8. Hateful; causing abhorrence. *Rob Roy.* A corr. of E. *ill-favoured.*
- ILL-FAURDLY, ILL-FAURTLY, adv.** 1. Ungracefully; clumsily, S. 2. Meanly; in a scurvy or shabby manner, S. *Herd.*
- ILL-GAISHON'D, adj.** Mischievous. V. *GAISHON.*
- ILL-GAITED, adj.** Having bad habits, S.
- ILL-GPEN, adj.** Ill-disposed; ill-inclined; malevolent, S.; q. *given* to evil.
- ILL-HADDEN, adj.** "Ill-mannered." *Gl. Aberd. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* Q. *ill-holden*, not properly kept in; not restrained.
- ILL-HAIR'T, adj.** Ill-natured, *Upp. Clydes.* Apparently in allusion to *hair* that will not lie in the proper way.
- To ILL-HEAR, v. a.** To chide; to scold, S. B.
- ILLIQUID, adj.** Not legally ascertained. *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* L. *in*, not, and *liquet*, it appears.
- ILL-LESS, adj.** 1. Inoffensive, S. 2. Without evil design. *Spalding.*
- ILL MAN.** A periphrasis used by children, and often among the peasantry, to denote the devil, S. V. *GOODMAN*, sense 8, and *ILL THING.*
- ILL-MOUD, adj.** Impudent; insolent, S. From *ill* and *mou* (pron. *moo*), the mouth, as immediately referring to pert or abusive language, S. B.
- ILL-MUGGENT, adj.** Evil-disposed, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—Germ. *mog-en*, *moog-en*, to incline.
- ILL-NATURED, adj.** Expl. by *Johns.* "Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil." I take notice of this term merely to remark, that, as used in S. it does not necessarily or even generally include the idea of malevolence, or of a mischievous disposition, or even of want of kindness. It strictly signifies
- peevish or cross-humoured. It is even said, "He has a very kind heart; but O! it's hard to live wi' him, he's sae *ill-natured*."
- ILL-PAID, adj.** Very sorry; as, "I was *ill-paid* to hear't," the intelligence was very painful to me, *Mearns.* Equivalent to ill-pleased, from Fr. *pay-er*, to satisfy, to content.
- ILL-PRATTIE, adj.** Mischievous, S. B. V. *PRAT.*
- ILL-PROT, s.** A mischievous trick; generally applied to that of a roguish boy, S. B. V. *PRAT.*
- ILL-REDD-UP, adj.** In a state of disorder, S. *St. Roman.* V. *RED*, v. to clear, to put in order.
- ILL-SAIR'D, adj.** 1. Badly served, S. 2. Not having a sufficiency of food at a meal, S.
- ILL-SAR'D, adj.** Ill-savoured. V. *SAUR.*
- ILL-SCRAPIT, adj.** Rude, S. *Forbes.*
- ILL-SET, adj.** Evil-disposed; ill-conditioned; having evil propensities, S. B.; "Spiteful; ill-natured." *Gl. Antiq. The Farmer's Ha'.* V. *SET*, part. pa.
- ILL-SHAKEN-UP, adj.** Ill put in order, in regard to dress, *Aberd.*
- ILL-SORTED, part. adj.** Ill-arranged; ill-appointed, S. A. *Antiquary.*
- ILL-TETH'D, adj.** Ill-conditioned, *Fife.* It properly signifies malevolent, prone to do another an injury. V. *TETH.*
- ILL-THING.** *Auld a' Ill Thing*, a periphrasis used to denote the devil, *Ayr.* *Spacwife.*
- ILL-TRICKY, ILL-TRICKIT, adj.** Mischievous; habituated to mischievous pranks, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*
- ILL UPON'T.** 1. In bad health, *Ang.* 2. Applied ludicrously to one who appears much fatigued, spiritless, or woe-begone, *ibid.*
- ILLUSTER, adj.** Illustrious. *Keith's Hist.*—Fr. *illustre*, id.
- ILL-WARED, part. adj.** Ill laid out, S. *Cloud of Witnesses.* V. *WAR*, v. a.
- To ILL-WILL, v. a.** To regard with ill-will, *Aberd.*—Su. G. *illwill-jas* signifies altercari.
- ILL-WILLER, s.** One who wishes evil to another; an adversary, S.; opposed to *Good-willer* and *Well-willer*.—A. S. *yfelwill-an*, male velle, male intendere.
- ILL-WILLIE, ILL-WILLIT, adj.** 1. Ill-natured; envious, S. *Kelly.* 2. Niggardly, S. *Ferguson.* 3. Reluctant, S. B. *Pop. Ballads.*—Isl. *illvillie*, malevolentia.
- ILL YETTO COMIN.** A phrase used as an evil wish, "May ye come ill back," *Orkn.*; perhaps q. "*Ill gait to ye coming*."
- I-LORE, ELORE, part. pa.** "Lost; as an exclamation, Woe is me! from Teut. *loor*, melancholicus." *Gl. Sibb. Flore*, lost; *Gl. Ritson.* Met. Rom. Chaucer uses *florn* in the same sense. V. *URBY.*
- YIMAGE, s.** Homage. *Wallace.*
- YMAGERIS, s. pl.** Images. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *imagerie*, belonging to images.
- IMAKY-AMAKY, s.** An ant; a pismire, *Ettr. For.* V. *EMMOCK.*
- YMANG, YMANGIS, prep.** Amongst. *Parl. Ja. III.* This is obviously the common change of A. S. *ge* into *y*; *gemang*, inter. I have not, however, observed this term used any where else, either by S. or old E. writers.
- IMBASSET, s.** L. *inbasset*. Ambassador. *Wallace.*
- To IMBREVE, v. a.** To put into the form of a brief. *Balfour's Pract.* L. B. *imbrevisare*, in breves redigere, describere (*Du Cange*); from *brevis*, a brief or letter.

To **IMBRING**, v. a. To introduce. *Chart. Ja. VI. Reg. Aberd.*

IME, s. Soot, Shell—Su. G. *im, ime, em, fumus* tenant. V. **OAK**, which is from the same origin.

IMMER GOOSE. The greater duck, Ork. *Sibbald Barry*—*Immer*, id. Norw. Dan. Ac.

IMMICK, s. An ant. S., apparently corr. from *E. emmet*.

To **IMMINISH**, v. a. To diminish. *Nicol Burne*.—Lat. *imminuo, imminuo*, id.

IMMIS, adj. Variable. V. **EMMIS**.

IMP, s. 1. A scion that is ingrafted, S. *Brown on Row*. 2. One length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing line, as, "Whether will ye put five or six hairs in the *imp*?" South of S. Northumb. *Cumb.*, synon. *Snood*.

To **YMP**, v. a. To ingraft. *Henryson*.—A. S. *imp-an*, Su. G. *ymp-a*, id., E. *imp*.

To **IMPARK**, v. a. To enclose with a fence. *Acts Ja. VI.*

IMPASSING, s. The act of entering into, used in relation to a country, q. *passing in*. *Acts Mary.*

To **IMPEACH**, v. a. To hinder, to prevent. V. **IMPER** *RE*.

To **IMPEND**, v. a. To lay out, to expend. *Law's Memorials*. Lat. *impendere*, id.

IMPETUENCE, s. 1. Petulance, insolence, S. 2. An insolent person, *Aberd.*

IMPERTINENT, adj. Unbecomg, indiscreet, petulant, S. *Bullie*.

To **IMPESCHIE**, **IMPASH**, **IMPACH**, v. a. To hinder. *G. Buchanan*—Fr. *empescher*, id.

To **IMPINGE**, v. n. To stumble. *Forbes's Defence*.—Lat. *impingere*.

To **IMPYRE**, **IMPIRE**, v. n. To lord it, to bear away. *Lynday*. Lat. *impero*, id.

To **IMPLIMENT**, v. a. To fulfil, S. *Law Case*.

IMPLESS, s. Pleasure. *Reg. Aberd.*

YMPNE, s. A hymn. *Douglas*.

To **IMPONE**, v. a. To impose. *Lynday*.

IMPORTABIL, **IMPORTABLE**, adj. Intolerable. *Belind T. Liv.*—Fr. *importable*, id.

IMPORTANCE, s. Means of support, source of gain. *Blue Blanket*—From Fr. *importer* to win, to gain.

IMPOVERIT, part. pa. Impoverished. *Acts Ja. VI.*—O. Fr. *empoverir*, apparer from *em*, in, and Fr. *paure*, poor.

IMPRESTABLE, adj. What cannot be performed. *Wodrow*—Lat. *im*, neg. and *præstare*, to perform.

To **IMPRIEVE**, v. a. To disprove, also to impeach, a forensic term. *Acts Sedt.*—Lat. *improbo*, id.

IMPROBATIONUN, s. Disproof, confutation, a forensic term, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

IMPROPORTIONAL, adj. Not in proportion. *Crawford's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

To **IMPROVE**, v. a. To disprove. V. **IMPRIEVE**, *Acts Ja. VI.*

To **IMPUT**, **IMPUTE**, **IMPUTT**, v. a. To place in a particular situation, to put in, the same with *Imputt*. *Aberd. Reg. Acts Ja. VI.*

To **IMPUTT**, v. a. To impose. *Keith's Hist.* Formed anomalously from *in* and *putt*, in resemblance of Lat. *impono*.

IMBLE, s. "The scent of roasted meat." *Gall Enceyl.* Gael. *imblach* signifies preparation.

IMRIGH, s. A species of soup used in the Highlands of S. *Waterley*. Gael. *imriugh*, soup. *Shaw*.

IN, prep. Into. *Wall*.—Moss. G. A. S. *in*, id.

IN. A termination denoting the feminine gender, as in *Germ.*, and *Su. G.*

IN, **INNS**, s. 1. A dwelling, A. S. *Barbour*. *Su. G.* *Isl. inn*, id. 2. *Inns*, in vulgar language S. a house of entertainment, an inn. 3. The tents of an army on the field. *Barbour*.

IN *prep.* *In with* one, in a state of friendship with one. *I'm no in with ye*, I am not on good terms with you. I do not feel cordial towards you. I am displeased, S., a common phrase among the vulgar, and with children—*From A. S. Su. G. inn*, within.

IN. V. **GIX**.

IN-ABOUT, adv. In a state of near approximation to any object, S. *W. Scott's Tales*. The term opposed to this is *Out-about*.

INAMITIE, s. Enmity. *Knar*.

IN ANE, adv. 1. Together. *Douglas*. 2. Without cessation, always, id. *Amos* quickly *Howlat*.—A. S. *in an* *and*, continue. *Test. gentes*, id.

IN AN' IN. To breed in and in. To breed from the same stock of sheep without ever crossing, S. *Agg. Surv. Agg.*

INANITED, part. pa. Emptied, almost. *Kallock*.—Lat. *inanitus*, id.

INANNIMAT, part. pa. Incited, as incited. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Ital. and L. B. *inanimare*, animare addere, an mare.

To **INAWN**, v. a. To owe, as, "He *inawns* me ten pund," he owes me ten pounds, *Imark*, either from the old part. pr. of the v. *aw* q. *awand*, or from *awn*, part. pa. with the prep. prefixed.

INBEARING, part. Embracing every opportunity of ingratiating one's self, S.

INBY, adv. 1. Nearer to any object, S. *East*. 2. In the inner part of a house, S.

INBY, adj. Lowly lg., as "inby lawl." *East*. For

INSIGHT, part. adj. *Felish Shett*, apparently from the idea of strictly enclosing one's property so as to deny access to others, q. *built in*.

To **INBOBROW**, v. a. To redeem to resume a pledge by restoring the money that has been lent on it. *Aberd. Reg.* From *in* and *borgh* or *horow* a pledge. The modern phrase is to *lower* a *pledge*.

To **INBRING**, v. a. 1. To import. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. To pay in applied to revenues or money owing. *Chart. Aberd.* 3. To restore to the right owner effects which have been carried off or dispersed, or to deposit them in the place assigned for that purpose. *Inventories*. 4. To collect forces. *Spalding*.

INBRINGARE, **INBRING**, s. One who brings in or introduces. *Spalding*.

INBRUCHT, part. pa. Imported. V. **INBRING**.

To **INCALL**, v. a. To invoke. *R. Bruce*.

INCARNET, adj. Of the colour of a carnation. *Inventories*—Fr. *incarnat*, carnation, from *car*, o, and *carne*, is.

INCAST, s. Quantity given over and above the legal measure or sum, S. A.

INCH, **INCH**, s. An island S. *Bellenden*.—O. D. *ynis*, Ir. *inise*, Gael. *inise*, id.

INCLESIT, part. pa. *Khat u*, enclosed. *Aberd. Reg.*

INCOME, s. A new entrant, one who has recently come to a place, metaph. applied to the new year. *Aberd. Tarras*.

INCOME, s. Advent, arrival, as, the income of spring. S. B.—Tent. *inkomste*, introitus, ingensio.

IN COME, part. adj. 1. Introduced, come in. *Spalding*. 2. What is thrown in by the sea. Hence the phrase, *Income Warr*. *Maswell's Sel. Trans.*

INCOME, *s.* Any bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from an external cause, *S. R. Gilhaise.*

INCOMER, *s.* 1. One who enters into a place, either for a time, or for permanent residence, *S. R. Gilhaise.* 2. One who adjoins himself to a company or society, *S.*

INCOMIN, *part. pr.* Ensuing, *S.*

INCOMING, *s.* 1. Arrival. *Spalding.* 2. Entrance, *S. ibid.* 3. Used in a moral sense, as denoting conversion to the Christian faith, and accession to the church, *S. Forbes on the Rev.*

INCOMPASSIBLE, *adj.* Apparently for incompatible. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherl.*

INCONTINENT, *adv.* Forthwith, *Fr.*

INCONTRARE, *prep.* Contrary to. *Acts Ja. III.—Incontar, id. Aberd. Reg.* It is probable that formerly *en contraire* had been used in the same sense in *Fr.*

INCONVENIENT, *s.* Inconvenience. *Keith's Hist.*

INCORPORAND, *part. pr.* Incorporating, embodying. *Act. Dom. Conc.—Fr. incorpor-er, Lat. incorpor-are, idem.*

INCOUNTRY, *s.* The interior of a country. *Spotswood.*

To IN-CUM, *v. n.* To enter; with the prep. *in*, *i. e.* into, subjoined. *Pittcottie.—A. S. incum-an, intro-ire, ingredi; Teut. in-kom-en, Sw. inkomma-a, id.*

INCURSS, *s.* Invasion; hostile attack; incursion. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To INCUS, *v. a.* To drive in; to inject forcibly. *Bel-land. T. Liv.—Injicere, Lat.; Lat. incut-ere, in-cuss-um.*

IND. For *in*, prep. *Bannatyne P.*

To IND, *v. a.* To bring in. *Inding the corn*, is the phraseology *Dumfr.* for getting in the corn. *V. INX, v.*

INDELIGENCE, *s.* Want of diligence; remissness; *Lat. indiligentia. Acts Ja. IV.*

INDENT, *s.* An obligation by writing; an indenture. *Bannatyne's Journal.*

INDENTOURLY, *adv.* Made with indentations. *Acts Ja. V.—L. B. indentura, Fr. endenture; Lat. inden-tare, Fr. endenter. This was also denominated Syngrapha.*

To INDICT, *v. a.* To summon; authoritatively to appoint a meeting. *Spalding.*

INDILAITLIE, *adv.* Forthwith; immediately. *Acts Ja. VI.* This is not from the *E. v. to delay*, or *Fr. delay-er, id.* but from the *Lat.* root of both, *differro, dilat-us*, delayed, with the negative prefixed.

INDILLING. *Dunbar. V. ELDHYNG.*

INDING, *adj.* Unworthy. *Bellenden.—Fr. indigne, idem.*

*** INDISCREET**, *adj.* Uncivil; rude, *S.*

INDISCREETLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely, *S.*

INDISCRETION, *s.* Incivility; rudeness, *S.*

To INDITE, *v. a.* To indict. *Burns.*

INDYTE, *s.* Apparently used to denote mental ability, *q. the power to indite.—Poems 16th Cent.*

INDOWTIT, *adj.* Undoubted; *Reg. Aberd.*

INDOWTLIE, *adv.* Undoubtedly. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INDRAUGHT, *s.* Toll or duty collected at a port. *Acts Cha. II.—Teut. in-draeghen, inferre; q. "the money that is drawn in."*

INDRAUGHT, *s.* 1. Suction, *S. Blackw. Mag. 2.* A strong current. *Stat. Acc.—Su. G. indrag-a, to draw in.*

INDULT, *s.* A papal indulgence. *Bellenden.—Fr. id.*

INDURAND, **INDURING**, *prep.* During; properly the *part. pr.* of the verb, *S. Act. Dom. Conc. Induring. Aberd. Reg. pass.*

INDURETNES, *s.* Obstinacy; induration. *Crossraguell.*

To INDWELL, *v. n.* To reside in. *Durham, X. Com-mand.*

To INDWELL, *v. a.* To possess as a habitation. *Herd's Coll.*

INDWELLAR, *s.* An inhabitant, *S. Bellend.*

To INEASE, *v. a.* To allay; to set at rest. *Pittcottie.*

INEFFECTIONAT, *adj.* Candid; from *in*, neg. and *affectionate*, *q. without partial attachment. Crossraguell.*

INFAL, *s.* A hostile attack. *Wodrow.—Sw. infall, invasion, incursion.*

INFAMITE, *s.* Infamy. *Aberd. Reg.—Fr. infameté, idem.*

To INFANG, *v. a.* To cheat; to gull; to take in, *Upp. Clydes.—From A. S. in, and fang-an, capere; part. pa. fangen, captus. V. FANG.*

INFANGTHEFE, *s.* 1. A thief apprehended by a baron within his own territory. *Skene.* 2. The privilege conferred on a landholder of trying a thief taken within his own territory.—*A. S. infang-en-thef, a thief taken within. V. FANG.*

INFAR, **INFARE**, *s.* 1. An entertainment given by the possessor, on newly entering a house. *Barbour.* 2. The entertainment made for the reception of a bride in the bridegroom's house, *S. Spalding.* 3. The name appropriated to the day succeeding a wedding, as including the idea of the entertainment given to the guests, *Ang.—A. S. infare, ingress.*

INFIELD, *adj.* 1. Applied to land receiving manure, and still kept under crop, *S. Statist. Acc. 2.* To corn growing on this land, *S. Act Ja. VI.*

INFIELD, *s.* Land continually cropped, *S. Statist. Account.*

INFORTUNE, *s.* Misfortune. *Lyndsay.*

INGAAN, **INGAIN**, *s.* Entrance; as, "the ingain of a kirk," the assembling of the people in a church for the acts of divine worship, *S.—A. S. ingang, introitus, ingressus.*

INGAAND-MOUTH, *s.* The mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in a horizontal direction, *Clydes.*

To INGADDER, *v. a.* To collect; to gather in. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INGAIN, *part. adj.* Entering; as, "the ingain tenant," he who enters on possession of a farm, or house, when another leaves it, *S.—A. S. in-gan, Teut. inga-en, intrare, introire; part. pr. ingaende.*

INGAN, *s.* Onion, *S. Ramsay. V. INGOWNE.*

INGANG, *s.* Lack; deficiency, *S. B. V. To GAN in.*

INGANGS, *s. pl.* The intestines, *Gall.* This must be from *A. S. in-gang, introitus*, although used obliquely. The *Teut. synonyme in-ganck* signifies not only introitus, but receptaculum.

INGARNAT, *adj.* The same with **INCARNAT**. *Inven-tories.*

INGER, *s.* Expl. as signifying a gleaner, *Loth.—O. Teut. inghe, angustus, ingher, exactio.*

INGETTING, *s.* Collection. *Acts Mary.*

INGEVAR, **INGIVER**, *s.* One who gives in, or delivers any thing, whether for himself or in the name of another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

INGHER'S POCK. A quantity of all kinds of grain dried in a pot, and ground into meal, *Loth.*

INGYNE, **ENGYNE**, **ENGIE**, *s.* 1. Ingenuity; genius, *S. Douglas.* 2. Disposition. *Pittcottie.* 3. Mind in general, *ibid.* 4. Scientific knowledge. *Douglas.—O. Fr. engin. engien, esprit, volonté, genie, Roquet.*

place, or lies within the ring which surrounds the tee, S. *Davidson's Seasons*. 2. It is thus expl. by Mac-taggart: "Iwing, that segment of the surface of a channel-stone which is nearest the tee." *Gall. Baccyl*.

INSAFER, *conj.* In so far. *Inasfar as*, in as far as. *Reg. Aberd.*

INSCALES, *s. pl.* Racks at the lower end of a cruive. *Law Case*.

INSCRIPTIONE, *s.* An accusation; a challenge at law. *Act. Audit.*—L. B. *inscriptio*. accusatio.

To INSCRIBE one's self, *v. a.* To accuse in a legal form; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.*—L. B. *inscribere*, accusare.

INSERAT, *s.* The kitchen in farm-houses, corresponding to the *ben*, or inner apartment, Lanarks. Sometimes, what is called the *mid-room* is denominated the *insert*, Ayra. Evidently the same with A. S. *inscote-hus*, casa, casula, a hut, a cottage.

INSERIT, *part. pa.* Inserted. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *inserere*, to put in.

INSETT, *adj.* Substituted for a time in place of another, S. B. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*—Tent. *in-sett-en*, substitutere, Killian.

INSICHT, *s.* 1. Furniture of a house. *Burr. Lawes*. 2. The implements of husbandry on a farm. *Bellenden*. 3. Means of subsistence, *ibid.*—A. S. *insacta hus*, casa, casula.

INSIGHT, *adj.* In relation to household furniture. *Spalding*. 2. As to agricultural implements, *id.*

INSIGHTIT, *part. adj.* Having insight into. *Durham, X. Command*.

INSIGHT-KENNAGE, *s.* Knowledge; information, Roxb.—Tent. *kennis*, notitia; Lat. *kaenska*, comis sapientia.

To INSIGNIFICATE, *v. a.* To make void; to reduce to nothing. *Fountainh.*

To INSYLE, *v. a.* To enfold. *Douglas*. V. **SYLE**.

To INSIST, *v. n.* To continue in a discourse, S. *Minst. Border*.

INSPEAICH, INSPEACH, INSPEIGHT, INSPEETH, *s.* Furniture of a house, Loth. *Leg. St. Androis*. V. **SPRAICHER**.

INSPREIGHT. Sometimes used as an *adj.* equivalent to domestic, or what is within a house. *Depredations on Clan Camp*.

INSPRENT, *pret. v.* Sprung in. V. **SPRENT**.

INSTORIT, *part. pa.* Restored. *Winyet*.—Lat. *instaurare*.

To INSTRUCT a thing. To prove it clearly, S. *Guthrie's Trial*.—Fr. *instruire* is used in a sense nearly the same.

INSTRUMENT, *s.* A written document given in proof of any deed of a court, or transaction of an individual in that court, S. *To ask an instrument or instruments*, to demand a legal document with respect to a deed. *G. Buchanan*. 2. *To take instrument or instruments*, to throw down money to the clerk of a court, as claiming the benefit of a deed, or as confirming a protest against it; used improperly, S. *Spalding*.—L. B. *instrumentum*, a document.

INSUCKEN, *s.* V. **SUCKEN**.

INSUCKEN MULTURE. The duty payable at a mill by those tenants whose lands are astricted to it; a forensic phrase. V. **SUCKEN**.

To INSWAKK, *v. a.* To throw in. *Doug*. V. **SWAK**.

INTACK, INTAK, INTAKING, *s.* A designation given to ground which has been more lately taken in from moor. As it generally retains this designation after-

wards, it is common to distinguish this part of a farm as the *intack*, Clydes.

INTAED, *part. adj.* Having the toes turned inward, S.

IN-TAK, INTAKE, *s.* 1. The bringing in of the crop, S. 2. A contraction in knitting, S. 3. That portion of running water which is taken off from the principal stream, S. *Law Case*. 4. A fraud; a swindling trick, S. 5. A swindler, *Aberd.*

To INTAKE, *v. a.* To take a fortified place. *Baillie*.—Sw. *intag-a*, to take a town.

INTAKING, *s.* The act of taking a fortified place. *Monro's Exped.*

INTEYNDIS, *s. pl.* The tithes which are due from the interior part of a parish, or the lands immediately adjacent to a town or burgh. *Acts Ja. VI*.

INTELLABLE, *adj.* Innumerable. *Winyet*.

To INTEND, *v. n.* To direct one's course. *Lyndsay*.—L. B. *intendere*, *id.*

To INTEND, *v. a.* To prosecute legally; a forensic term. *Acts Sed.*—L. B. *intendere*, *judicio contendere*.

To INTENT, *v. a.* Same as the preceding *v.* *Wodrow*.—L. B. *intendere*, *id.*

INTENT, *s.* A controversy; a cause in litigation. *Balfour's Pract.*—L. B. *intentio*, controversia, discordia.

To INTERCLOSE, *v. a.* To intercept. *Acts Ja. VI*.—E. *interclude* is used in the same sense; both from Lat. *intercludere*, *interclusum*.

INTERCOMMOUND, *s.* Intercourse in the way of discourse. *Pittcottie*.

To INTERCOMMOUN, INTERCOMMONE, INTERCOMMUNE, *v. n.* 1. To have any conversation or intercourse. *Balf.* 2. To hold intercourse by deliberative conversation. *Pittcottie*. 3. To have any intercourse with one denounced a rebel. *Wodrow*.

INTERCOMMUNER, INTERCOMMONER, *s.* 1. One who holds such intercourse. *Acts Ja. VI*. 2. One who treats between parties at variance. *Baillie*.

INTERCOMMUNING, *s.* 1. The act of holding intercourse with others by conversation, supplying them with food, &c., especially used in regard to those who have been legally proscribed. *Wodrow's Hist.* 2. This term is sometimes conjoined with *caption*, as if it were synon. The meaning seems to be, that others are prohibited from sheltering those who are under a legal caption, *ibid.*

LETTERS OF INTERCOMMUNING. Letters issued from the Privy Council, or some superior court, prohibiting all intercourse with those denounced rebels, S. *Spalding*.

INTERKAT, *adj.* Intricate. *Henryson*.

INTERLOCUTOR, *s.* A judgment of the Lord Ordinary, or of the Court of Session, which exhausts the points immediately under discussion in a cause, and becomes final if not reclaimed against within the time limited; a forensic term, S. "Interlocutor, a judgment so called quia *judex interim loquitur*."—L. B. *interlocutoria*, vox forensis, *Gall. interlocutoire*.

To INTERMELL, *v. n.* To intermingle. V. **MELL**.

To INTERPELL, *v. a.* 1. To importune, Lat. *R. Bruce*. 2. To prohibit; to interdict. *Blue Blanket*.—The Lat. *v.* also signifies to interrupt, to let or hinder.

To INTERPONE, *v. a.* To interpose. *Acts Mary*.

To INTERTENEY, *v. a.* 1. To entertain. *Acts Ja. VI*. 2. To support; to maintain. *Acts Cha. I*.—This form is obviously borrowed from the pronunciation of Fr. *entretenir*, *id.*

INTERTENEYARE, *s.* One who receives another into his house, *ibid.*

INTERTEENMENT, *s.* Support, *ibid.*

To INTERTRIK, *v. a.* To census. *Doug* — *Fr. entre*, and *tr quer*, to cull out.

To INTERVERT, *v. a.* To intercept, or appropriate to a different use from that originally designed. *Act Gen. Assembly* — *Lat. intervert-ere*, to turn aside, to intercept.

INTERVERTING, *s.* The alienation of any thing from the use for which it was originally designed or appropriated. *Crookshank's Hist.*

INTEST Perhaps, troubled. *Houlate*, — *O, Fr. en* *tester* to trouble.

INTHRANG *pret.* Pressed into, *Dundee*. *V. Thring*

INTHROW, *adv.* Towards the fire in an apartment, *Clydes*

INTHROW, *prep.* 1. By means of, through the medium of, by the intervention of, *as*, "It was *inthrow* him that I got that birth." *Aberd.* 2. Denoting locomotion inwards, *as*, "I *gaed inthrow* that field," *s.* 1. I went from the outer side towards the centre. *To gaer outthrow*, to return from the inner part towards the outer, *s.* 3. Metaph. *to gaer inthrow and outthrow* any thing, to examine or try it in every direction, *Angus*

INTILL, *prep.* 1. In, *S. Barbours*. 2. Into, as denoting distance, *S.*

INTIRE, *adv.* In a state of intimacy.

INTOWN, *s.* The land on a farm which is otherwise called *Infeld*, *S. H. Aberd. Reg.*

IN-TOWN *adv.* Adjacent to the farm-house, applied to pasture, *S. H.*

INTRANT, *s.* One who enters on the discharge of any office, or into possession of any emolument. *Acts Ja VI.* 2. A tenant, *Reg. Aberd. Fr. entrant*, entering.

INTRUSION, *s.* 1. The act of intermeddling with goods which belonged to one now dead, *S. Erskine*. 2. Intermeddling with the goods of a living party, *S.* 3. The money or property received. *Spald.*

To INTRUDIT, *v. n.* 1. To intermeddle with goods that belonged to one deceased, *S. Erskine*. *L. H. intrudere*, *id.* 2. It is often used, in the language of our law as signifying to intermeddle with the property of the living, *S. Aberd. Reg. pass.*

INTRUSITER INTRUSITRA, *s.* 1. One who intermeddles, as defined above, *S. L. Hulse*. 2. One who intermeddles with the property of one alive, as of a bankrupt or minor, *S.*

INTRUSURE, *s.* An intruder. *Acts Ja VI.*

To INTRUSE, *intrusus v. a.* To intrude, *Henryson*, *Fr. intrus*, *intrudere* not used.

INVAIRD, *l. Inward*, inwardly. *Houlate*

To INVAIRD, *inward, v. a.* To put inward, *Gl. Sdd.*

INVASAR, *invasor, s.* An invader. *Parl. Ja II.* — *Lat. invasor, id.*

INVASIBIL, *adv.* Invading. *Douglas*

INVENIBLE, *s.* Expl. *Bandage*. *Ayr.*

INVENIT *port. pa.* Inward under obligation, *Ayr.* These terms must be viewed as mere corruptions of *E. inveigle* *inveigled*.

INVENTAR, *s.* Inventory. *Act 1744 J. Fr. inven* *taire*.

INVER, *adv.* For ever. *Acts Ja VI.*

* To INVERT *v. a.* To overthrow. *Forrestal*, 1. *headate* however, if it be not used in the primary sense of the *S.*

INVITAND, *port. pa.* Carrying. *Douglas* — *L. S.* *invitare* or *path. invitare*

INVIVILL, *adv.* Ravenous, *S. invivill*. *Kelch's Hist.*

INVITOUR, *s.* Inventory, *S.* "An *invitour*," *Aberd. Reg.*

INUMENT, *s.* Ointment. *Douglas*. — *Lat. unguere*.

To INWICK, *v. a.* * To *inwick* a stone, in the game of curling, is to come up a port or wick, and strike the laving of a stone seen through that wick. *Gall. Encycl.*

INWICK, *s.* A station, in curling, in which a stone is placed very near the *tee*, after passing through a narrow port, *S.*

INWICKING, *s.* The act of putting a stone in what is called an *inwick*, *S. V. Wick*.

To INWIOLAT *v. a.* To violate, *Reg. Ab.*

INWITH INWITN *adv.* 1. Within, *S. Helled*. 2.

Having a direction inwards, or towards the low country, *S. Ross's Helenore*. 3. It seems used in the sense of *secretly* as denoting a meeting from which all were excluded except select persons. *Kelch's Hist.* *S. w. snut*, within *V. inwith*

INWITH *adv.* 1. Inclining downwards, *S. Ross*. 2. It seems also used to express a low cultivated situation, as opposed to an uninterrupted range of mountains, *S. H. Ross's Helenore*.

To INYET, *v. a.* To refuse. *Doug*, *V. Yarr.*

JO, *J. s.* 1. A sweetheart, *S. Ramsay*. 2. Expressing affection and some degree of familiarity, *S. Lynsay*. *Fr. joye, joye*, mon joye, my darling.

JOAN THOMSON'S MAN. A husband who yields to the influence of his wife, *S.* "Better be *Joan Thomson's Man* than *Kingand Dinn* or *John Knox's*." *Kelly* *John* ought undoubtedly to be *Joan Kingand Dinn* is a play on the name *Ninian Dun* given to *J. Kingand Dun*. As far as we can judge from the traditional language concerning *Joan Thomson*, it would appear that she did not rule with a rod of iron, but led her husband with a silken cord. For in the proverb, she is represented as one who did not ring the bell, by means of din, or give knocks or blows.

To JOATER, *v. n.* To wade in more, *Upp. Clydes*.

JOATREL, *s.* One who wades in more, *th. - A. S.* *joat-an* fundere, or its kindred term *joat-an*, *id.*, also, *suere*, manare. But *V. Jottania*.

* JOE, *s.* A puckle, *S.*

JOBBIE, *adv.* Puckly, *S.*

JOULET, *s.* *Mailand Poems*, "Joulet is a typographical error for *doubt* which is in the MS."

JOB TROOT, *s.* The name of the *Job-trool*, and apparently from *J. M. Bruce*

JOCK, *Jok, s.* The familiar abbreviation of the name John, *S.* *Jok Rank*, *s.* *e. John Kenwick*. Hence, *Jock the Laird's brother* a phrase used of one who is treated with very great familiarity, or even rudeness; in allusion to the little respect paid to a younger son in comparison of the heir, *S.* 2. "A name for the bull." *Gall. Encycl.*

JOCKEY COAT, *s.* A great-coat, *S.*

JOCKIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Jock*, expressive of familiarity or kindness, *S. Philoche's Cron.*

JOCKIE, *s.* A name formerly given in *S.* to a strolling minstrel. *Spottiswoode*

JOCKY LANDY, *s.* A lighted stick, wisp, or anything blazing foolishly given as a plaything to children, *S. H. Jock-a-land E.*

JOCKLANDY, *s.* A foolish, destructive person, *Ayr. The Enlist*

JOCK-STARTLE-A-STOBIR, *s.* The exhalations arising from the ground in a warm summer day, *Boxb.* *Summerhouse*, synon. *S. H.*

SOCK-TE-LEHAR, s. A vulgar cant term for a small almanack, q. *Jock* (or *John*) *the liar*, from the loose prognostications in regard to the weather which it generally contains, S.

JOCKTELEG, s. A folding-knife, S. *Burns*. From *Jacques de Liege*, the name of a celebrated cutler.

JOGGED, part. pa. 'Confined in the *Juggs*, an instrument of punishment resembling the pillory. *Barry's Orkney*.

To JOGGLE, v. n. To move in an unsteady or vacillating way, S. *Anster Fidr*.

JOGGLE, s. The act of joggling; the reeling of a carriage, S. *Sir A. Wylie*.

To JOGILL, v. n. To jog; to shake, S. *Douglas*.—*Teut. schockel-en, vacillare*.

JOG-TROT, s. 1. Slow motion on horseback, S.; corr. *dog-trot*. 2. A particular mode of operation to which one pertinaciously adheres, S.

JOHNIE, JOHNY, s. Diminutive of *John*.

JOHNIE-LINDSAY, s. A game among young people, Roxb.

JOHNY-STAN'-STILL, s. A scare-crow.

JOHN-O'-GROATS-BUCKIE, s. *Cypressa Europaea*. V. *BUCKIE*.

JOHN'S (ST.) NUTT. Two nuts growing together in one husk, the possession of which is supposed to secure against witchcraft, Dumfr. Perth. *Leg. St. Androis*.

JOHNSTON'S (ST.) RIBBAND. V. *RIBBAND*.

JOHN THOMSON'S MAN. V. *JOAN*.

JOY, s. A darling. V. *Jo*.

JOYALL, adj. Causing delight. *Burel*.

JOYEUSITY, s. Jollity. *Knos*.—*Fr. joyeuseté*.

JOINT, s. A word out of joint, one that is improper in any respect, S.

To JOIS, JOYA, IOS, v. n. To enjoy. *Douglas*.

JOKE-FELLOW, s. One treated as an equal, or as an intimate acquaintance, S. *Sir A. Wylie*.

JOKE-FELLOW-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of equality and intimacy, S. *Galt*.

JOKIE, adj. Jocular; fond of a joke; as, "He's a fine *jokie* man," S.

JOKIE, s. A diminutive from *Jock*, *Joke*, abbrev. of *John*. "*Jokie* Wilson."

JOKUL, adv. Expressive of assent, Shetl. *Pirate*. "*Jokul*,—Yes, sir; a Norse expression still in common use." N.

JOLLOCK, adj. "Jolly, fat, healthy, and hearty." *Gall. Encycl.* 'Obviously a mere corr. of the E. word.

JOLSTER, s. A mixture; a hodge-podge; a quantity of ill-prepared victuals, Ettr. For.

ION, s. A cow a year old, Aberd. Changed perh. from A. S. *geong*, novellus, cujusve generis.

JONET. The ancient form of the name *Janet*, in S. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

JONETTE, s. Apparently, marsh marigold. K. *Quair*.—*Fr. jaulnette*, id.

JONETTIS, JENETTIS, s. pl. *Inventories*.—*Jenett* seems the proper orthography, from *Fr. genette*, which not only signifies a Spanish horse, but a "kind of weasel, black-spotted, and bred in Spaine," Cotgr.

JOOKERY-COOKERY, s. Artful management, q. the power of serving up, or *cooking*, in an artful way, Ayra. Called in Fife, *Jookery-Pawkie*.

JOOKERIE, s. Juggling, S. *The Provost*.

JOOKIE, s. A slight inclination to one side, Ayra. *Sir A. Wylie*. V. *JOUK*, v. and s.

JOOT. V. *JUNE*.

JORDELOO. A cry which servants in the higher stories in Edinburgh were wont to give, after ten at night, when they threw their dirty water, &c., from the windows; also used to denote the contents of the vessel. Smollet writes *Gardy loo*.—*Fr. garde de l'eau*.

JORE, s. 1. A mixture; applied to things in a semi-liquid state, Ettr. For. 2. A mire; a slough, *ibid.*—*Teut. schorre*, alluvies; A. S. *gor*, firmus, lutum, lac-tamen.

JORGLE, s. "The noise of broken bones." *Gall. Encycl.*

JORINKER, s. "A bird of the titmouse species." *Gall. Encycl.*

To JORK, v. n. To make a grating noise. V. *CHIRK*, *CHORK*. *Jork* is the pron. of W. Loth. and *Jurge* of Aberd.

JORNAY, s. A military coat. *Inventories*.—*Ital. giornea*, "a soldier's coat, or military garment, worn in honour's sake," Altieri; from Lat. *diurn-us*.

JORNAT, JOURNAT, JOURNAYIT, part. pa. Summoned to appear in court on a particular day. *Chart. Aberd. M. S.*—*L. B. adjournare*, diem dicere alicui, citare, in jus vocare. *Jornat* is merely the abbreviation of the participle.

JORNEYE, JORNAY, JOWNET, s. 1. Day's work. *Wynt.* 2. Battle; fight. *Doug.* 3. Single combat. *Wynt.* 4. Warlike expedition. *Wallace*.—*Fr. journée*, a day's work, also a battle, from *jour*, a day.

JORRAM, JORAM, JORUM, s. 1. Properly a boat-song, slow and melancholy. *Heart of Mid-Lothian*. 2. Sometimes used with greater latitude, though with less propriety, to denote a song in chorus, although not a boat-song. *Saxon and Gael*. 3. Improperly used to denote a drinking-vessel, or the liquor contained in it, S. Hence, *Push about the Jorum* is the name of an old Scottish Reel, or tune adapted to it.

JOSEPH, s. A name formerly given to a sort of sur-tout, generally made of duffie, and worn especially by females in riding. *Mrs. Grant's Poems*.

To JOSS, v. n. To juggle, Aberd.

JOSS, s. The act of juggling; a juggle, *ibid.*

To JOT, v. n. To take short notes, S. E. *jot*, a point, a tittle.

To JOT down, v. n. The same with *To Jot*, S. *The Provost*.

JOT, s. A job, S. B. *Gl. Shirr*.

JOTTERIE, s. 1. Odd, or dirty work, Ettr. For. 2. Used in composition much in the same sense with E. *hack*; as, a *Jotterie-horse*, a horse of all work; a *Jotterie-man*, one who is employed in the same manner; *Jotterie-work*, work of every description, such especially as does not belong to any regular servant, *ibid.*

JOTTING, s. A memorandum, S.

To JOTTLE, v. n. To be apparently diligent, and yet doing nothing; to be busy about trifles; as, "He's *jottlin* on," Linlithg.

JOTTLER, s. A servant who has no determinate or distinct employment, but who does incidental jobs, and takes charge of inferior matters about a house, Loth.

JOUCATTE, JOUCAT, s. 1. A measure of liquids. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Now used as synon. with *gill*, Loth.—E. *jugg*, Dan. *jugge*, urna.

JOUF, s. A sort of bed-gown, Dumfr.; evidently a variation of *Jupe*, q. v.

JOUGS, s. pl. A sort of pillory. V. *JUGGS*.

JOUGS, s. pl. Bad liquors, S. B.

To JOUK, JOWK, JOOK, v. n. 1. To incline the body forwards with a quick motion, S. *Douglas*. 2. To

- head in consequence of a stroke, *ib* 3. To make obsequence. *Knex* 4. To act deceitfully, *B* 5. To yield to any present evil, by making the best of it, *S* *Ramsey* — *Germ.* *suck-en*, to shrink or shrug, in order to ward off a blow.
- To **JOUR** *JEUX*, *v. a.* To evade, to elude, to shift off, especially by artful means, *B* *Ranhen's Poems*.
- JOUEK**, *JOIK*, *s.* 1 An evasive motion *B* *Douglas* 2 A bow a genuflexion *Godly Ball* 3 A slight courtesy, *B* *B* *Ross* 4 A shelter of any kind, *Perth* 5 A trick *Leg St Andrews*.
- JOUEER**, *s.* A dissembler, one who acts deceitfully *Davidson's Short Dic*.
- JOUKING**, *Jowking*, *s.* 1 Shifting, *Doug* 2 Artful conduct, *B*.
- JOUKRIE**, *s.* Deceit. *Crossagwell*.
- JOUKRY-PAWKRY**, *s.* Trick, juggling, *B* *Poems* *Buchan Dial*.
- To **JOUL**, *Jowl*, *v. a.* To toll, South of *S*. *A* *Scott*. *V* *Jow*.
- To **JOUNDIE**, *Junda*, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, *S* *Junior* *B* *Ross* — *Sw* *ajund-a*, to hasten, to push forward.
- JOUNDIE**, *Jundie*, *s.* A push with the elbow, *B* *Ramsey*.
- JOUREDAN**, *Jourdian*, *s.* A chamber-pot, *B* *O*, *R* — *A* *S* *our* *stems*, *den*, *cubie*.
- JOURNAIT** *part po.* *V* **JORNAIT** *Act And*.
- JOURNELLER** *adv* *Daily*, *Lyndsay*. — *Fr* *journellement*.
- To **JOW** *v. a.* 1. To move from side to side *to jow on*, to jog on *B* 2 To toll, *B* *Burns* 3 To *Jow in*, to bearing in that quick mode which is meant to intimate that the ringing is near a close, when the minister is at hand — or that the meeting thus called is to be opened without delay, *B* *Redgauntlet* 4 To *rid* applied to the violent motion of a river when in flood, or to the waves of the sea, *S* *Antiquary* It has been justly observed that this term conveys a complex idea to the mind, not merely that of sound but of sound accompanied with a swinging or waving motion.
- To **JOW**, *v. a.* To move, *B* *B* *Shirrefs* 2 To toll a large bell by the motion of its tongue, *G* *Shib* 3 To ring *Knex*.
- JOW**, *s.* 1, The dashing of a wave on the shore, or of water on a tub, *Lanark* 2 The wave thus dashed, *ibid* 3 A single stroke in tolling, *B* *Ferry*.
- JOW** *s.* A juggler *Dumbar* — *Fr* *jou-er*, to play.
- To **JOW**, *v. a.* To spud from a vessel by making its liquid contents move from side to side, *Upp* *Lanark*. Perhaps a provincial pron. of the *B*, *v* to *Jaw*. This might seem probable from the use of *Jow* for *Jaw*, a wave.
- JOW**, *s.* A jog or push, *Aberd*.
- JOWING** *s.* The tolling of a large bell, *B*.
- JOW JOWKDANE-HEDED**, *adv.* *Dumbar* *V* *Jogdane*.
- JOWIE** *s. pl.* *Jaws*, *Douglas* — *Fr* *joue*, the cheek.
- To **JOWK** *v. a.* To play tricks, *Hamlet*.
- JOWPON** *s.* A short rascot — *Fr* *jupon*.
- To **IRK** *v. a.* To ure, *Wallace*.
- IRK**, *adv* Indolent, *Henryson* — *A* *S* *carr*, *piger* *V* *Kron*.
- IRIK**, *s.* A dwarf, *Kennedy*.
- IRNE**, *Yrn*, *Airn*, *s.* 1 Iron, *ern*, *B* *Douglas* 2 In *pl* *51* *ers* *B* 3 *Nre* *aff* the *airns*, recently come from finishing one's studies, *B* — *Lat* *ern*, *Su* *G* *ern*, *id*.
- IRNE-ERN SPOT**, *s.* A spot in linen arising from oxide of iron Iron and ore *I*.
- IRNE-ERIE**, *adj.* Impregnated with iron ore, chalybeate, *Aberd*.
- IRR**, *IRROWT*. Calls directed by a shepherd to his dog, in order to make him pursue cows or black cattle, *Upp* *Lanark* — *Germ.* *irr-en*, *irr-a*, *irriare*, and *nauf*, *boa*.
- IRRESPONSAL**, *adj.* Insolvent *Kutherford*. — *From* *in*, and *responsive*.
- IRRITANT** *adj.* Rendering dull, *Acts Sedit*. — *L* *B* *erritare*, *irritare* *lascere*.
- To **IRROGAT** *v. a.* To impose; *part po. id*. *Fountain* — *Lat* *irrogare*, to impose, or set upon, to appoint.
- IRUS**, *IRows*, *adj.* Angry, *Wyntoun*. — *Lat* *irasci*, *anger*.
- IRUSLY**, *adv.* Angriely, *Barbour*.
- IS**, *term.* The mark of the genitive sing. as *manis*, of *man*, in *A* *S* *is*.
- IS** I am, *Annandale*. It seems to be the idiom of that district to use the third person sing. of the *v*, with the pronouns *I* and *Thou*, as, 'I's gane hame,' I am going home. 'I's law how's law?' I am satisfied as to eating, how art thou? The same idiom occurs in the west of *B*, at any rate in *Reuf*.
- To **ISCH**, *ISCHS*, *v. a.* To issue, *Barbour*. — *O* *Fr* *ysch* or *id*.
- To **ISCHIE**, *v. a.* To cause to issue, *Acts Ja. V*. — *Id* *ys-a*, *expellere*.
- ISCHIE**, *s.* 1 Issue, *Douglas* 2 The act of passing out, *Balf* *Pract* 3 Close, dissolution, *Acts Ja. I* 4 Expiration, termination, applied to the lapse of time, *Balf* *Pract*.
- ISCHIEIT**, *part po.* *From* *ISCH*, *v. a.* to issue, *Acts Mary*.
- ISE** I I shall, *Ross* 2 I am, West of *B* *q* *I* *is*.
- ISCHROKILL**, *s.* An icicle, *B*, *weeshuple*, *B* *A* *Douglas* — *A* *S* *ke-guel*, *Belg* *yak-epel*, *id*.
- ISHER**, *s.* Usher, *Acts Cha. I*.
- ISHERIE**, *s.* The office of an usher, *ibid*.
- ISILLIS**, *pl* Embers *V* *Kirk*.
- ISK**, *ISKIS*, *infery*. The word used in calling a dog, *B* *Ramsey* — *Fr* *icy*, *hither*, or *Teut* *ais*, *aischen*, *B* *dog*.
- ISKIE-BAR**, *s.* Uquebaugh. *Poems 16th Cent*. — *Glac* *wags* *beatha* *water* *of* *life*.
- ISM** A call used to excite a dog to attack any object, whether man or beast, *Upp* *Lanark*, probably formed from the sound.
- ISTICK**, *s.* A slight temporary frost, *Shall*. — Apparently from *Su* *G* *is*, *ice*, and *sticka*, a splinter.
- IT**, Used in vulgar language for *that*, *S* "I shuck my poek clean toom, at dal I, at twal hours time" *Saint Patrick*. This is evidently curr. from the old pronoun *At*, *q* *v*.
- IT**, *s.* A term applied in the games of young people, to the person whose lot it is to afford the sport. Thus, in *Blindman's Buff* he who is blinded is *it* in *Loth*, *Hid*. It is also used in *Hy Spy*, *To do*. A peculiar application of the pronoun to the neuter.
- ITHAND**, *Yrnka*, *Yrnave* *adv* 1 Busy, diligent, *B* *eident*, *Douglas* 2 *Steady* *uniform* *Barbour* 3 *Constant*, *continual* *Benbow* — *Su* *G* *Id* *Glin*, *laborious*, *industrious*, *idem*, *idem* *industry* *from* *id* *work*.
- ITHANDLY** *Yrnave*, *Yrnave* *adv* 1 *Busy*, *diligently*, *B* *idem* *idem* *Doug* 2 *Without* *interruption* *Barbour*.

ITHER, *adj.* 1. Other. 2. Each other; one another, S. 3. *Fras* (sometimes *Fae*) *ither*, used adverbially, asunder; in pieces, S. B. 4. *To*, or *Till*, *ither*, to each other; also, together, S.—*Corr.* from O. S. *uether*, A. S. *other*, *id.*

YTHRANGIN, *pret. v.* Thrust upwards. **V. THRING**, *v. a.*

ITINERARLY, *adv.* In an itinerant way, as opposed to being stationary. *Fountainh.*

JUCAT, *s.* A measure. **V. JOUCATE**.

JUDEN, *s.* Gideon, the name of a man. This is the pron. of the South of S.

JUDGMENT-LIKE, *adj.* Applied to what is supposed to threaten some token of divine displeasure, S. *Gall.*

To JUFFLE, *v. n.* To walk hastily, *Ettr. For.* Apparently from the same origin with *E. to Skuffle*, "to move with an irregular gait."

JUFFLER, *s.* Shuffler. *Dunbar.*

JUFFLES, *s. pl.* Old shoes worn with the heels down, *Edin. Fife.*; *Backles*, *synon.*; *q.* what one *skuffles* with.

JUGGINS, *Jugoons*, *s. pl.* Rags. *Aw in juggins*, all in rags, *Fife, Ayr.* It is pronounced hard, as if *d* were the initial letter. *Ayr.* *Legatees.*

To JUGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, *Gall.* **V. JOGILL.**

JUGGS, *Joues*, *Jogers*, *s. pl.* A kind of pillory; the criminal being fastened to a wall or post by an iron collar which surrounded his neck, S. *Stat. Acc.*—*Lat. jugum*, *Belg. jut*, a yoke.

IUR, *s.* Ivy. *Douglas.*

IVIGAR, *s.* The Sea Urchin. *Sibbald.*

JUIKE, *s.* A trick. **V. JOUK**, *s.*

* **IVY TOD**. Ivy-bush. **V. TOD.**

JUM, *s.* A house built very clumsily, and having an awkward appearance, *Ayr.* This is undoubtedly the same with *Jumse*, which has merely received a plural form.

JUM, *adj.* Reserved; not affable, S.

JUMKIN, *part. pr.* A provincialism for *jumping*, *Galloway.* *David. Seas.*

JUMM, *s.* That deep hollow sound, which comes from the rocks on the sea-shore, during a storm, when the ocean is highly agitated; caused partly by the waves, and partly by the hurling pebbles, striking the rocks, *Gall.*

To JUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To muddle; to foul, S. 2. To distract; to confound; to unhinge, S. 3. To disorder in mind, S. B. Evidently the same with *E. jumble*. I have no doubt that we are to look for the original term in *Belg. schommel-en*, to stir, to shake. The primary term is probably *Isl. skum*, *spuma*, *mucor*, whence *E. scum*, this being raised by *stirring*.

JUMMLIE, *s.* "Sediment of ale." *Gall. Encycl.*

JUMMLIE, *adj.* Drumly; turbid. *Mearns.*

* **To JUMP**, *v. n.* To part with force; applied to a coat, gown, &c. which is made too tight; of which the parts, that ought to close with each other, burst asunder, S. B.

JUMPABLES, *s. pl.* Jumps, or boddice, worn by women, *Berwicks.* **V. JIMPS.**—Perhaps from *Fr. jups habille*, *q.* what is meet or fit for the body.

JUMPER, *s.* An iron punch for boring rocks before blasting, *Fife.*

JUMPIE, *s.* A sort of *spencer*, with a short tail, or skirt, worn by females, *Loth.* *Patie cam over the Dale*; *Old Song.*

JUMPIN' JOCK, *s.* 1. The merry-thought of a fowl, made into a play-thing for children, by means of a ~~—~~ *passed* through two holes, *a Hymn.* *hetwixt* which *—* *und* till it

gains a spring. A piece of shoemaker's wax is then stuck on the centre of the bow, to which the point of the stick is pressed until it adheres; and when placed on a table or chair near a fire, the elasticity, by degrees, overcoming the adhesive quality of the wax, causes it suddenly to spring up, *Roxb.* 2. A figure of a man made of pasteboard, whose legs and arms are moved by a string. *E. Peterwaggy.*

JUMPIN'-ON-LID, *s.* The same with *Harness-lid*, *q. v. Aberd.*

JUMPIN'-TOW, *s.* A skipping-rope, *Mearns.*

JUMZE, *s.* Applied to what is larger than is necessary; as, "a *jumze* of a house," a large, empty house, or one too large for the use; "a *jumze* of a cart," &c. *Upp. Lanarks.* **V. JUM**, *s.*

JUNCTLY, *Jumrly*, *adv.* Compactly. *Wallace.*

JUNCTURER, *s.* An old term for a great-coat, *Roxb.* It seems allied to *Fr. joincture*.

JUNDIE, *s.* 1. A push. 2. Expl. "a sudden impulse to one side," *Dumfr.* **V. JOUNDIE.**

JUNDIE, *s.* A large empty object; as, a *jundie* of a house, a *jundie* of a cart; *Lanarks.*

To JUNDIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow, S. **V. JOUNDIE.**

To JUNDIE, *v. n.* To move or rock from side to side; said of a vessel in which some liquid is contained, *Ettr. For.* The term does not imply that any of it is split.

To JUNE, *v. a.* To join. *Bellenden.*

JUNKY. A *corr.* of the name *John*, or rather of the diminutive *Johnny*. *Ross.*

JUNNICE, *s.* "A jostle; a blow," *Ayr.* *Gl. Picken.*

To JUNNIE, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow; to jostle. *Tarras.* **V. JUNDIE.**

JUNREL, *s.* A large, irregular mass of stone, or other hard matter. *Gall. Enc.*

JUNT, *s.* 1. A large piece of any thing, S. perhaps *q.* a joint. *Ramsay.* 2. Applied to a squat, clumsy person, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems.* 3. "A large quantity of liquid of any kind." *Gall. Encycl.* This seems an improper use of the term strictly denoting solids.

JUPE, *s.* 1. A kind of short mantle for a woman, S. 2. A wide or great coat, S. *Gl. Sibb.* 3. Some sort of pelisse formerly worn by women. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 4. A kind of pelisse or upper covering for children, *Roxb.* 5. A bed-gown, *Clydes.* 6. A kind of loose or limber stays, worn by ladies. 7. *Jupes*, *pl.* A piece of flannel used instead of stays, *Ang.* 8. A flannel shirt or jacket, *Shetl.*—*Fr. jupe*, a long coat.

JUPPERTY, *JEPERTY*, *s.* 1. A warlike enterprise. *Barbour.* 2. A battle, or conflict. *Wynt.*—*Fr. jup parti*, any thing uncertain.

JUPSIE, *adj.* Big-headed, dull, and of a slothful appearance, *Orkn.*

JURE. *Art and Jura.* **V. ART.**

JURGE, *v. n.* **V. CHIRK**, *v.*

To JURMUMMLE, *v. a.* 1. To crush; to disfigure, *Ettr. For.* *Hogg.* 2. To bamboozle, *Roxb. ibid.*

JURMUMMLE, *s.* The act of crushing or disfiguring, *Ettr. For.*

JURNAL'D, *part. pa.* Blood, when allowed to get into a coagulated mass, from not being stirred while cooling, is said to be *jurnal'd*, *Roxb.*

JURR, *s.* The noise a small water-fall makes when it falls among loose stones or gravel. *Gall. Encycl.*—*Su. G. skorr-a*, *sonum stridulum edere.*

To JUST, *v. a.* To adjust. *Barry's Orkn.*

To **KAIM**, **KAMB**, **KEMB**, *v. a.* To comb, *S.* To *Kame* against the hair, to oppose, *S.* *Ross.*

KAIM, *s.* A comb, *S.* *Minst. Bord.*—*Su. G. Dan.* Belg. *kam*, *A. S. camb*, *id.*

KAIM, *s.* 1. A low ridge, *Lanarka.* 2. This term, in *Ayrs.* is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's comb, whence the name is supposed to have been given. 3. A camp or fortress, *South of S. Minstr. Bord.* 4. *Kaim*, as occurring in the designation of a place, has been explained "crooked hill."—*Gael. cam*, explained, a crooked hill, or rather, *Mod. Sax. kam*, the summit of a mound.

KAYME, **KAMB**, *s.* A honeycomb. *Barb.*

KAIN, **KAIN-FOWLS**. *V. CANE.*

KAIR, *s.* A mire; a puddle, *Fife.*—*Isl. ker*, palus; *Sw. kjaerr*, paludes.

KAIRD, *s.* A gipsy. *V. CAIRD.*

KAIRDIQUE, *s.* *Corr.* from *Quart d'ecu*, a *Fr.* coin, in value 18d. sterling. *Acts C. I.*

KAIRD TURNERS. "Small base money made by tinkers." *Gl. Spalding.* *V. CAIRD* and *TURNER.*

KAIRNEY, *s.* A small heap of stones. *Herd's Coll.* Evidently a dimin. from *Cairn*, *q. v.*

KAIRS, *s. pl.* Rocks through which there is an opening, *S.*—*A. S. carr*, a rock.

KAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin. *Aberd. Reg.*

KAISART, *s.* A cheese-vat; also called *chissard*, *S. B.*—*Teut. kaese-horde*, *id.*

To **KAITHR**, *v. n.* To appear; to show one's self. *Poems 16th Cent.* It is merely a vitiated orthography of *Kithe*, *q. v.* as *blaithe* is put for *blithe*.

KAITHSPELL, **CAITHSPELL**, *s.* *Acts Ja. VI.* This most probably should have been *Kaichspell* and *Caichspell*, a tennis-court, or place for playing at ball.—*Teut. kacts-spel*, sphaeristerium, locus exercitio pilae destinatus. *V. CACHE-POLE*, *CATCH-PULE.*

KAY-WATTIE, *s.* A jackdaw. *V. KAY.*

KAY-WITTED, *adj.* 1. Brainish; hot-headed; hare-brained, *S.* 2. Giddy as a jackdaw. *V. KAY.*

KAIZAR, *s.* A frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room, in order to their being dried or preserved in safety, *Fife.*

KAKERISS, *s. pl.* *Aberd. Reg.*—Can this denote chess-boards, from *Fr. echiquier*, a checker, or *L. B. scacar-fusa*, *id.* the *s.* being thrown away?

KALLIVER, *s.* That species of fire-arms called a *caliver*. *Bannatync's Transact.*

KAMYNG CLAYTH, **KAMING CLAYTH**. *Inventories.* This is part of "the clething for the kingis Majesty," while a boy. The use of the combing cloth will be easily conjectured. *V. KAIM*, **KAMB**, *v.*

KAMSHACHLE, *adj.* Applied to what is difficult to repeat, *South of S. Brownie of Bodsbeck.* *V. CAM-SHAUCHLED.*

KAMSTER, *s.* A wool-comber. *V. KEMB.*

KANNIE, *adj.* Prudent, &c. *V. CANNY.*

KAPER, *s.* A piece of cake, covered with butter, and a slice of cheese above it. *V. CAPER.*

KAB, *adj.* Left-handed. *V. KEB.*

KARRELYNG. *V. CARALYNGIS*, and *CAROLEWYN.*

KARRIEWHITCHIT, *s.* A fondling term for a child, *Ang.*

KARTIE, **KERTIE**, *s.* A species of louse, in form resembling a crab, which frequently infests the pubes of some of the lowest classes, *S.* *E. Crablouse*; *Peduncul. Inguinalis*, or *Pubis* of *Linn.*

KATABELLA, *s.* The Hen harrier, *Orkn. Barry.*

To **KATE**, *v. n.* To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats, *S.* *V. CATE*, *CAIT.*

KATE, **KATIE**, *s.* Abbrev. of *Catherine.*

KATHERANES, **KETHARINES**. *V. CATERANES.*

KATIE-HUNKERS, *adv.* A term used to express a particular mode of sliding on the ice, especially where there is a declivity. The person sits on his or her hams, and in this attitude is either moved onward by the first impulse received, or is drawn by a companion holding each hand, *Loth.* It may be conjectured, from the use of the abbreviation of the name *Catherine*, that this mode was at first confined to girls. For the last part of the word, *V. HUNKER*, *v.* and *HUNKERS*, *s.*

KATY-HANDED, *adj.* Left-handed, *Ayrs. The Steam-Boat.*—Evidently a word of Celtic origin. *Gael. ciot-ach*; *Ir. kitach*; *C. B. chwith*, *chwithig*, *id.*

KATOGLE, *s.* The Eagle-owl, *Orkn. Barry.*—*Sw. katugl*, *id.*

KATOURIS, *s. pl.* *Caters. Houlate.*

KAUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* Great bustle; confusion; perturbation. *Gall. Encycl.* This must be viewed as the same with *Keach*, *Dumfr.*; and most probably with *Caigh*, denoting anxiety, *Renfr.*—*Isl. kiagg* expresses a similar idea.

To **KAVE**, *v. a.* "To clean; to kave the corn, to separate the straw from the corn." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. CAVE* and *KEVE.*

KAVEL, **KEVEL**, **CAVEL**, *s.* A mean fellow. *Dunbar.*

KAVELLING and **DELING**. Dividing by *cavel* or *lot.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* *V. CAVELL*, *v.*

KAVEL-MELL, *s.* A sledge-hammer; a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones, &c. *Loth.* *V. CAVEL.*

KAWR, *s. pl.* Calves, *Banffs. Taylor's S. Poems*, *V. CAURE.*

KAZZIE-CHAIR. *V. CAZZIE-CHAIR.*

KEACH, **KEAGH**, *s.* Uneasiness of mind, arising from too great anxiety about domestic affairs, or hurry and pressure of business of any sort; bustle; anxious exertion, *Dumfr.* This is only a variety of *Kauch*, *q. v.*

KEADY, *adj.* Wanton. *V. CAIGE*, *v.*

KEAGE, **KEYAGE**, *s.* Duty paid at a quay. *Aberd. Reg.*—*O. Fr. quaiage*, *quayage.*

KEAPSTONE, *s.* A copestone. *Lamont's Diary.*

To **KEAVE**, *v. a.* To toss the horns in a threatening way, a term properly applied to horned cattle; to threaten, *Ettr. For.*

KEAVIE, *s.* A species of crab. *Sibbald.*

KEAVIE-CLEEK, *s.* A crooked piece of iron used for catching crabs, *Fife.*

KEAVLE, *s.* "The part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* *V. CAVEL.*

KEAW, *s.* A jackdaw, *Gall.* *V. KAY.*

To **KEB**, *v. n.* 1. To cast a lamb immaturely, *Bord.* 2. A ewe is said to *keb* when she has abandoned her lamb, or lost it by death, or in whatever way, *Ettr. For.*

KEB, *s.* 1. A ewe that has brought forth immaturely, or been prevented accidentally from rearing. *Complaynt S.* 2. A sow-pig that has been littered dead, *Roxb.*

KEB, *s.* An insect peculiar to sheep; the tick or sheep-louse, *Aberd.* This, also, is the only name for it in *Orkn.*; *synon. Ked*, *Kid*, and *Fag.*

KEB, *s.* "A blow," *Ayrs. Gl. Picken*; *id. Gall. Encycl.*—*C. B. cob*, a knock, a thump; *cob-iaw*, to thump; *Armor. coup*, a stroke.

KEFF, s. One is said to be in a gay *keff*, when one's spirits are elevated with good news, Ayrs.—Isl. *akafe* and *akafid*, fervor, praecipitania.

KEY, s. The seed of the ash. V. ASH-KEYS.

KEYS, KEYS of the Court. A phrase metaph. applied to certain office-bearers in course of law. *Skene*.

KING'S KEYS. To mak King's Keys, to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c. by virtue of a legal warrant in his Majesty's name, S. *Black Dwarf*.

To **KEIK, v. n.** To pry. V. **KEEK**.

KEIK, KEIK, s. A sort of wooden trumpet, long and sonorous, formerly blown in the country at five o'clock, P.M. Aberd. In some places they still blow a horn at this hour.

KEYL, s. A bag, or sack. *Aberd. Reg.*—Isl. *kyll*, culus, saccus.

KEYLE, s. Buddle, S. *Keel*, q. v.

KEILL, s. A lighter. V. **KEEL**.

To **KELLTOH, v. a.** 1. To heave up; said of a burden which one has already upon the back, but which is falling too low, *Ettr. For.* 2. To jog with the elbow, *ib.*—Perhaps Dan. *kilt-er op*, to truss, to tie or tuck up.

KELTCH, s. One who lifts, heaves, or pushes upwards, *Ettr. For.*

KEIP, s. Heed; care. V. **KEPS**. *Collyear*.

KEIPPIS, s. pl. *Aberd. Reg.* Copes?

To **KEIR, v. a.** To drive, S. B. *Banna's Poems*.—Isl. *keir-a*, Su. G. *koer-a*, to drive.

KEIR, s. In some parts of S. an ancient fortification. *St. Acc.*—C. B. *caer*, a fort.

To **KEYRTH, v. a.** To scratch. *Dunbar*.—Su. G. *kratt-a*, *id.*

KEYSART, s. A hack, or frame of wood, in which cheeses are hung up for being dried, *Fife*.—Teut. *kaese*, *keese*, a cheese, and *horde*, a frame of wood.

KEIST, pret. Cast; threw. V. **KEST**.

To **KEYTCH, v. a.** To toss, S. *Ramsay*. V. **CACHE**.

KEYTCH, KYTCH, s. A toss, S. *Kelly*.

KEITH, s. A bar laid across a river or stream, for preventing salmon from getting farther up, *Perth*. *Stat. Account*.—Germ. *kette*, Su. G. *ked*, a chain.

KEIT YOU. Get away, *Aberd.* V. **KIT YE**.

To **KEKKIL, KEKIL, v. n.** 1. To cackle, S. *Compl. S.* 2. To laugh aloud, S. *Douglas*.—Teut. *kackel-en*, Su. G. *kakl-a*, *id.*

KEKLING, s. The act of cackling, S.

KELCHYN, KELTEN, s. A mulct paid by one guilty of manslaughter, generally to the kindred of the person killed. *Reg. Maj.*—Gael. *gial*, and *cinnea*, expl. "paid to one's kinsmen," or A. S. *geld*, compensatio, and *cynn*, cognatio. [*id.*]

To **KELE, v. a.** To kill. *Douglas*.—A. S. *cwell-an*,

KELING, s. Large cod. V. **KEELING**.

KELING TREIS. "Knappel and *keling treis*." *Aberd. Reg.* This may be wood from *Kiel*, a town of Holstein, or wood fit for making keels in ship-building.

KELL, s. 1. A dress for a woman's head. *Doug.* 2. The hinder part of a woman's cap; the caul, S. 3. The *furfur*, or scurf on a child's head, Ayrs. *R. Galhaise*.—Isl. *kal* and *qwoi* signify inquinamentum; Belg. *kovel*, a coif.

KELLACH, KELLACHY, s. A small cart of wicker, fixed to a square frame and tumbling shafts, *Ang. Stat. Acc.*—Isl. Su. G. *kaelke*, a dray or sledge.

KELPIE, WATER-KELPIE, s. 1. The spirit of the waters, who, as is vulgarly believed, gives previous intimation of the destruction of those who perish within his jurisdiction, by preternatural lights and noises, and even assists in drowning them, S. *Minst.*

Border.—Alem. *chalp*, Germ. *kalb*, a calf? 2. A raw-boned youth. *Shirrefs*.

KELSO BOOTS. Heavy shackles put upon the legs of prisoners; by some supposed to be a sort of stocks, *Teviotd.*

KELSO CONVOY. An escort scarcely deserving the name, South of S. "A step and a half ower the door stane." *Antiquary*. This is rather farther than a Scotch convey, which, according to some, is only to the door. It is, however, expl. by others as signifying that one goes as far as the friend whom he accompanies has to go, although to his own door.

KELSO RUNGS. Generally classed with *Jeddart Staves*, South of S.

KELT, s. Cloth with the nap, generally of native black wool, S.; used both as a s. and adj. *Gl. Shirrefs. Legend St. Androis*.—Isl. *kult*, tapestry, or any raised work.

KELT, s. A salmon that has been spawning; a foul fish, S. *Statist. Acc.*—Belg. *kuytvisch*, *id.* *kuyt*; Teut. *kiete*, spawn.

KELTER, s. Money, *Dumfr.*—Germ. *gelt*, *id.*

To **KELTER, v. n.** 1. To move in an undulating manner, S. 2. Often applied to the stomach, as expressive of the great nausea felt before puking, S. 3. To tilt up; as, a balance is said to *kelter*, when the one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards; or when a cart, in the act of unyoking, escapes from the hold, so that the shafts get too far up, *Lanarks*. 4. To tumble or fall headlong, South of S. 5. To struggle violently, as a fish to release itself from the hook, *Perths*.—Germ. *ketter*, vivarium.

To **KELTER, v. a.** To overturn; to overset, *Fife, Roxb.*—C. B. *chwyldro*, to revolve, to whirl, *chwyldro*, a circular turn.

KELTER, s. A fall in which one is thrown heels over head; a somerset, Ayrs.

KELTIE, s. A large glass or bumper imposed, under the notion of punishment, on those who, as it is expressed, do not drink fair, S.; *Keltie's mends*, *id. Stat. Acc.*

KELTIE AFF. *Cleared keltie off*, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previously to drinking a bumper, S. *Rob Roy*.

KELTIES, s. pl. Children, *Ang.*—Su. G. *kult*, a boy.

KEMBIT, s. The pith of hemp, Ayrs.—Gael. *cainab*, hemp; Lat. *cannabis*.

To **KEME, v. a.** To comb. V. **KAIM**.

KEMESTER, s. A wool-comber, S. *Burrow Lawes*. Balfour writes *Camesteres*.

KEMMIN, s. A term commonly used in Upp. Lanarks. in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as, "He rins like a *kemmin*," he runs very fast; "He wirks like a *kemmin*," he works with great activity; "He fechts [*i. e.* fights] like a *kemmin*," &c.—This term, belonging to Strathclyde, is very probably of Welsh origin. C. B. *cammin*, a peregrine falcon; or *ceimwyn*, one that strives in the games.

To **KEMP, v. n.** To strive, in whatever way, S. *Doug.* 2. To strive which will be foremost in reaping.—A. S. *campian*, Su. G. *kaemp-a*, certare. V. **KEMPER**, and **KEMPIN**.

KEMP, s. 1. A champion. *Douglas*. 2. Sometimes it includes the idea of strength and uncommon size. *Bannatyne Poems*. 3. The champion of a party in controversy. *Winyet*.—A. S. *compa*, miles; Su. G. *kaempe*, athleta; Dan. *kimpe*, a giant; Isl. *miles robustus*.

KEMP, s. The act of striving for superiority, S. *J. Nicol.*

KEMP, s. The name given to a stalk of Ribgrass, *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn.; Teviotd. Loth. 2. A game thus denominated; also in pl. *Kemps*, lb. Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who, with his *kemp*, can decapitate the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. He who has one remaining, while all that belong to the other are gone, wins the game; as in the game of *Beggar-my-neighbour* with cards. They also give the name of *soldiers* to these stalks.

To KEMPEL, v. a. To cut into separate parts, S. B.—*Su. G. kappa*, L. B. *kapul-are*, to amputate.

KEMPER, s. 1. One who strives; now generally applied to reapers striving on the harvest-field, S. 2. One who is supposed to excel in any respect, S. *Ross*.—Isl. *kaemper*, is the pl. of *kaempe*.

KEMPIN, s. 1. The act of striving on the harvest-field, S. *A. Douglas*. 2. Used to denote warfare, or a struggle for superiority in whatever way, S. *Antiquary*.

KEMPLE, s. Forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay, S. *Courant*.

KEMP-SEED, s. 1. A variation of the name given to Rib-grass, *Etr. For.* 2. The seeds of oats, when meal is made, or the screenings of the sieve, are called in pl. *kemp-seeds*, Teviotd.

KEMP-STANE, s. A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who *kemps* or strives at the *Putting-stone*. He who throws farthest beyond it is the victor, Fife. *V. PUTTING-STONE*.

KEMSTOCK, s. A nautical term, used as if synon. with *Capstane*.

To KEN, v. a. 1. To know, S. O. E. 2. To make known, *Wyn town*. 3. To direct, in relation to a course, *Doug.* 4. To direct, as to the means, S. B. *Barbour*. 5. To be able, *Wyn town*. 6. To *ken* a widow to *her terce*, to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband; a forensic phrase, S. *Fountainhall*.—*Su. G. kaena-a*, cognoscere, sensu forensi; Isl. *kenn-a*, docere, instituere.

To KEN, v. a. To be acquainted, *Wallace*.

To KEN o' one's sell. To be aware, *Aberd.*

KENDILLING, s. Perhaps cloth of Kendal in England, *Aberd. Reg.*

To KENDLE, v. a. To bring forth; applied to hares, *Mail. Poema*.—Apparently from Germ. *kind*, a child.

To KENDLE, v. a. To kindle, S.

KENE, KETKE, adj. 1. Daring, *Gowan and Gol.* 2. Cruel, *Sir Tristram*.—A. S. *cenr*, *Su. G. kaen*, audax.

KENERED, part. Stirred, *Sir Gawan*.—From C. B. *cyalyrr-a*, to move, to stir.

KENGUDE, s. A lesson or caveat; warning got by experience; as, "That'll be a *kengude* to ye;" q. that will teach you to know good from evil, Teviotd.

KENTIE, s. Pl. *kenyies*, "fighting fellows," *Aberd. Skinner*.

KENLING, s. Brood, *Wingot*.—It is evidently the same with Germ. *kindlein*, a baby or young child. *V. KENDLE, v.* to bring forth.

KENNAWHAT, s. A nondescript, S.; from *kenn*, to know, and the negative, and what.

KENNEN, KENN, s. pl. The same with *kenne*, customs in kind, *Acts Ja. VI. V. CARE, KAIR, s.*

KENNET, s. Some kind of hunting dog. "*Kennet's* bounds; perch, a *dimin.* from Lat. *canis*," *Gl. Sth.*

KENNIN, s. 1. Acquaintance, S. B. 2. A taste or smack of any thing, S. 3. A small portion, S. *J. Nicol.* 4. A slight degree, S. *Burns*. 5. *Ac kennin*, any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses, S. *Picken*. 6. *Kenning be kenning*, according to a proportional gradation, regulated by the terms of a former bargain. *Balfour's Pract.*—*Su. G. kaena-a*, to discover by the senses.

KENS, pl. Duties paid in kind.

KENSPECKLE, adj. Having so singular an appearance, as to be easily recognised, S. *J. Nicol.*—From *ken*, and A. S. *specce*, a mark.

KENT, s. 1. A long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches or brooks, S. *Ross*. 2. "A tall person," *Gall. Enc.*

To KENT, v. a. To set or put a boat, by using a long pole, or *keat*, S. A. *Abbot*.

KENZIE, KENSIE, s. Perhaps, angry man. *Christ's Kirk*. The proper pronunciation appears to be *Kenye*, q. v.

KEOCH (gutt.), s. A wooded glen, Fife; pronounced as a monosyllable, q. *kyogh*.

To KEP, KEPP, KEIP, v. a. 1. To intercept, S. *Douglas*. 2. To receive in the act of falling, S. *Bellend*. 3. To meet in a hostile way, *Barbour*. 4. To meet in an amicable way, S. B. *Gowan and Gol.* 5. To meet accidentally, S. 6. To *KEP* off, to ward off. 7. To *KEP* back, to prevent from getting forward, S. 8. To *KEP* in, to prevent from issuing out, by guarding the passage, or rather by suddenly opposing some barrier to what is issuing or endeavouring to do so, S. 9. To *KEP* out, to prevent from entering, by suddenly opposing some obstacle, S. 10. To *KEP* up the hair, to bind up the hair, *Mearns. Lanarks*.—A. S. *cep-an*, Teut. *kepp-en*, capture.

KEPAR, s. One who catches at a thing, *Dunbar*.

KEPE, s. Care; heed. To *tak kepe*, to take care, *Wallace*.—A. S. *cep-an*, curare, advertere.

KEPPING-KAIM, s. The large comb used by women for tucking up the hair on the back part of the head, *Mearns, Lanarks*. It is sometimes called a *buckling-hame*.

KER, KAR, adj. 1. Left, applied to the hand, S. *Stone*.—Gael. *caerr*, id. 2. Awkward, *Galloway*. 3. Wrong, in a moral sense, S.; like Lat. and E. *sinister*.

KER, s. The soft kernel of suet, *Ang. V. CLYRE*.

KERR, KIRB STONES. The large stones on the borders of a causeway: q. *curb-stones*, because serving as a fence to the rest, S. *Statist. Acc.*

KERBIT, adj. Peevish, *Mearns*. It has been supposed that this may be a corr. of *Crabbed*. Another might view it q. *Carebit*, q. bitten by care.

KEREFULL, s. As much as fills a sledge or car. *Act. Dem. Com.*

To KERF, v. a. To carve, *Doug. Virg.*

KER-HANDIT, part. adj. Left-handed, S. *V. CAR.*

KERNE, s. 1. A foot soldier, armed with a dart or a spear, *Antiquary*. 2. A vagabond or sturdy beggar, S.

KERSE, KERSE, s. *V. CARE.*

KERSEN, s. pl. Cresses, S.—A. S. *caerse*, Belg. *kras*, id.

KERT, s. A seaman's chart, *Colkeltie Sow*.—Teut. *kerre*, id.

To KERTH, v. a. Apparently, to make demonstrations, so assume a bold appearance, *Sir Pat. Hume's Narrative*. It may be an error for *keith*, i. e. *kythe*, show themselves.

KERTIE, *s.* A species of louse. V. **KARTIE**.

KERVOUR, *s.* Carver. *Acts Ja. V.*

KEST, **KEIST**, *pret. v.* 1. Threw. *Compl. S.* 2. Threw off in the chase. *Doug.* 3. Contrived; formed a plan. *Wall.* 4. Turned to a particular course or employment. "He *keist* himself to merchandice." *Reg. Aberd.* 5. Gave a coat of lime or plaster, *S.* To *Kest*, to cast, Cumberland. V. **CAST**, *v. a.*

KEST, *part. pa.* Cased. *Houlate.*

KET, **Kerr**, *s.* The flesh of animals that have died of disease or from accident, *Loth. Bord.*—*Su. G. koett*, *Isl. kaet*, caro?

To **KET**, *v. a.* To corrupt. *Henryson.*

KET, **Kerr**, *s.* 1. The weed called quick-grass, *S. A.* 2. A spongy peat, composed of tough fibres of moss, and other plants, *Clydes. Dumfr.* 3. Exhausted land; what is reduced to a *caput mortuum*, *Clydes.*

KET, **Kerr**, *s.* A "tawted ket," a matted fleece, *S. Burns.*—*C. B. caeth*, bound; *Ir. caitin*, shag.

KET, *adj.* Irascible, *Gall. Dumfr.*—Shall we view this as allied to *Isl. kit-a*, *kyt-as*, litigare, altercari.

KETCHE-PILLARIS, *s. pl.* Players at ball. *Dumb.*—*Teut. kaeise-spel*, ludus pilae.

KETHAT, *s.* A robe or cassock, *ibid.*

KETHRES, *s. pl.*—*Gael. cath-fir*, signifies warriors, *ceatharb*, a troop; whence *ceatharnach*, a soldier. V. **CATHERANES**.

KETON, *s.* *Cox's Ireland.* This must certainly be viewed as an abbreviation of *Fr. hoqueton*, *O. Fr. auqueton*, a soldier's cassock. V. **ACTON**.

KETRAIL, **KYTRAL**, *s.* A term expressive of the greatest contempt and abhorrence, *Gl. Sibb.*—*Teut. ketter*, haereticus. V. **KYTRAL**.

KETTY, *adj.* 1. Matted, *S. A.* 2. Applied to spongy peats of the description given under *Ket*, *Kett*, *Upp. Clydes.*

KETTRIN, *s. pl.* V. **CATHERANES**.

To **KEUCHLE** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To cough, *Upp. Clydes.*

KEUCHLE, *s.* A cough; the act of coughing, *ibid.*—Formed as if a diminutive from *Teut. kuck-en*, *Belg. kuck-en*, tussire.

To **KEVE**, *v. a.* To toss. V. **CAVE**.

KEVEE. On the *kevee*, possessing that flow of spirits that borders on derangement, having a bee in one's bonnet, *Stirlings.*—*Fr. être sur le qui vive*, to be on the alert.

KEVEL, *s.* A lot. V. **CAVEL**.

To **KEVEL**, *v. a.* To wield in an awkward manner, *Ettr. For.*

KEVEL. V. **KAVEL**.

To **KEVEL**, *v. n.* To wrangle; to scold, *S. A. J. Nicol.*—*Alem. kyffel-n*, *Su. G. kifw-a*, *kaeb-la*, *id.*

KEVER, *s.* A gentle breeze, so as to cause a slight motion of the water; a term used on the coast of *Ayrshire*. Perhaps a derivative from *Keve*, *Cave*, to toss; *q.* what moves or tosses the boat.

To **KEUILL** *with.* To have intercourse with, *Selkirks. Hogg's Winter Tales.*—*Teut. kavel-en*, sortiri.

KEVINS, *s. pl.* The refuse separated from grain, *S.*

KEUL, *s.* A lot, *Roxb.* V. **CAVEL**.

KEULIN, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Callan*, *Aberd. Skinner.*—It may denote young people in general; *Su. G. kull*, proles.

KEW, *s.* Expl. "an overset," *Ayrs.*; probably denoting too much fatigue.—*Su. G. kufw-a*, suppressere.

KEWIS, *s. pl.* Line of conduct. *Dunbar.*—*Fr. queue*, conclusion of a business.

KEWL, *s.* One who rides a horse, that is not under proper command, with a halter, when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws, and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to *put a kewl* on, *Roxb.*—*O. B. cawyl*, a turn; or corr. from *E. coll*.

KY, *s. pl.* Cows, *S. Douglas.*—*O. Fris. kij*.

To **KIAUVE**, *v. a.* To work; to knead, *Moray. Popular Ball.*—*Isl. kef-ia*, suppressere.

KIBBLE, **KYBILL**, *adj.* Strong and active, *S. B. Wymt.*

KIBBLING, *s.* A cudgel, *Gall.* "Kibbling, a rude stick or rung." *Gall. Encycl.* It is probably a dimin. from *Cavel*, *Kavil*, &c. a pole, a long staff.—*Isl. kefti*, baculus.

KICHE, *s.* Apparently *q. kitchie*, the name given to a kitchen, *S. B. Aberd. Reg.*

KICK, *s.* A novelty, *S.*—*Isl. kaek-r*, gestus indecorus.

KICKY, *adj.* 1. Showy; gaudy, *S. Shirrefs.* 2. Aiming at what is above one's station, *S.* 3. Clever; as, "Ye're like the wife's calf—a *kicky* mortal," in which there is a play on the word as also signifying apt to kick.

KICK-UP, *s.* A tumult; an uproar, *Roxb. Aberd.*; from the vulgar phrase, to kick up a dust.

To **KID**, *v. n.* To toy, *Fife.*—*Su. G. kaetjas*, lascivire.

KID, **Kaid**, *s.* The tick or sheep-louse. *Polwart.*

KYDD, *part. pa.* Manifested; from *kythe*. *Sir Gawan.*

KIDDET, *part. adj.* In a state of pregnancy; with child, *Ayrs.*—It has strong marks of affinity to the Welsh; for *C. B. cyd-to*, signifies coire, copulare.

KIDDY, *adj.* Wanton, *Ang.* V. **CAIGIE**.

KIDE, *s.* Perhaps *q. Kith*, *q. v.* *Sir Gawan.*

KIDGIE, *adj.* Lovingly attached, *Ayrs.*; the same with *Caigie*, *Caidgy*, *q. v.*

KIED, *part. pa.* Detected; discovered, *Shetl.* It seems a corr. of *kythed*, *q.* made known.

To **KIFFLE**, *v. n.* To cough from a tickling sensation in the throat, although not proceeding from cold, *Roxb.*

KIFFLE, *s.* A troublesome or tickling cough, *Roxb.*

KIFFLIN'-COUGH, *s.* A slight cough, caused as above, *Roxb.* This seems merely a variation of *Kighle*, used to denote a short tickling cough.—*Teut. kich*, spirandi difficultas, *kich-en*, difficulter spirare, leviter atque inaniter tussire. [tussire.

KIGH, *s.* A slight tickling cough, *S.*—*Germ. keich-en*,

KIGHENHEARTED, **KICKEN-HEARTED**, *adj.* Faint-hearted, *S.*; *E. chicken-hearted.*—*Isl. Sw. kikh-a*, spiritum amittere.

To **KIGHER**, **KICKER**, *v. n.* To titter, *S.*—*Germ. kicker-n*, *id.*

KIGHER, *s.* The same with *Kighle*, *Ang.*

KIGHER, **KICKER**, *s.* A restrained laugh; a titter, *S.*

To **KIGHLE** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To have a short tickling cough, *S.*; the same with *Kigh*, *v.*

KIGHLE, *s.* A short tickling cough, *S.*

KY-HERD, *s.* A cow-herd, *Lanarks.*

KYIS, *pl.* Cows. *P. 16th Cent.* This form of the word is anomalous. V. **KAY**.

KIL. A term entering into the formation of many names of places in *S.* *Stat. Acc.*—From *Gael. cill*, a cell, as denoting that this was once the abode of a religious.

To **KILCH** (*hard*), *v. n.* 1. To throw up behind, applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup, *Roxb.* 2. To *kilch* up. A person, seating himself on one end of a board or form, when, by his weight, he suddenly raises up the other, is said to make it *kilch* up, *ibid.* Most probably from the *v.* to *Kill*.

KILCH, *s.* "A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares." *Gall. Encycl.*

KILOHERS, *s. pl.* The name given to the wide-mouthed trousers or pantaloons worn by male children, Stir-linga. Upp. Clydes.

KYLE, *s.* A sound; a strait, *S. Martin*.—*Gael. cnolas*, *id.*; *Isl. kyll*, gorges.

KILE, **KYLA**, *s.* A chance. *Ross*. *Corr.* from *Cavil*, *q. v.*

KYLE ABOUT. An equal chance; or, one good deed for another, *S. B.*

KYLE OF HAY. A hay-cock; the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground, *S. A. Coll. Ang. Fife*.—This has been deduced from *Fr. cueill-ir*, to gather.

To KYLE, **to KYLE HAY**. To put it into cocks, *ib.*

KILL, *s.* 1. A kiln. 2. *The kill's on fire*, a phrase used to denote any great tumult or combustion, *S. 3.* *To fire the kill*, to raise a combustion. *Wedrow*. 4. *To set the kill on fire*, and *To set the kill a-low*, are used in the same sense, *S.*

To KILL, *v. a.* To kiln-dry, *S. Fountainsh.*

KILL OF A STACK, *s.* The opening to that vacuity which is left in a stack of corn or hay, for the admission of air, in order to prevent its being heated, *Roxb.*—Probably from its resemblance to the opening in a kiln for drying grain.

KILL-COW, *s.* A matter of consequence; a serious affair; as, "Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great kill-cow," *Teviotd.* In reference, most probably, to a blow that is sufficient to knock down or kill a cow.

KILL-FUDDIE, *s.* The aperture by which the fuel is put into the kiln, *Mearns*. This is different from the *Killogie*, as the *kill-fuddie* is in the interior part of the *killogie*, immediately forming the mouth of the kiln.—*Fuddie* may be allied to *Teut. vord-en*, *vord-en*, *alere*, *nutrire*, *q.* the place by which the kiln is fed or supplied.

KILLICK, *s.* 1. "The flue of an anchor." *Gall. Encycl.* This must denote the flock. 2. "The mouth of a pick-axe," *ibid.*—Allied perhaps to *Isl. Mích-r*, *curvamen*, *advocitas*; *q. Crick*, *S.*

KILLICUP, *s.* A Somerset, *Roxb.*; from *killie*, explained below, and *cup* a fall.

KILLIE, *s.* 1. An instrument of amusement for children. A plank or beam is placed on a wall, so that one end projects a good way farther than the other. A child then places himself upon the long end, while two or three press down the short end, so as to cause him to mount, *Roxb.* 2. An act of amusement in this way, *ibid.*

To KILLIE, *v. a.* To raise one aloft in the manner above described, *Roxb.*

KILLIEMAHOU, *s.* An uproar; a confusion, *Edr. For.*

KILLYLEPPY, *s.* The common sandpiper, *Loth.*

KILLING, *s.* *Qnd.* *V. Keeling*.

KILLYVIE, *s.* A state of great alertness or excitement, *West of S.*—*Fr. qui se réveille*?

KILLY-WIMPLE, *s.* A pewee; a scintillating ornament, as *Mr. Mac* *has* *very* *many* *Killy-wimples* *on* *his* *sword* *the* *hinge* *with* *two* *many* *quivers* *and* *affected* *decorations*, *Loth.*

KILLMAN, *s.* The man who has the charge of the kiln, *S. Gall. Encycl.*

KILL-MEAT, *s.* A perquisite or small proportion of the skin or shavings of a mill, which falls to the share of the under-miller, *Roxb.*

KILLMOULIE, *s.* The name given in *Roxb.* to a hobgoblin represented as having no mouth.—*C. B. gwyll*, a goblin. The latter part of the designation seems to be *mouless*, *i. e.* without a mouth.

KILLOGIE, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln. *V. Loosie*.

To KILLOGUE, *v. a.* To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently laying a plot; *synon.* with *Cognost*, *Clydes*. This seems merely a *corr.* of the obsolete *E. v. to Colleague*, still used in the sense given above.

KILLRAVAGE, *s.* Expl. "a mob of disorderly persons." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. GILRAVAGE*.

KILL-SPENDIN, *s.* An old term for the fire of a kiln, *Ang.*; from the great expenditure of fuel.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE. A cant phrase used for a person of either sex who is already engaged or betrothed, *Roxb.*

KILN-HOGIE, *s.* *Shetl.* the same with *S. Killogie*.

KYLOE, *s.* 1. The designation given to the small black cattle brought from the Island of Skye, *S.* 2. Applied to Highland cattle without distinction, *S. Waverley*.

KYLOE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the description of cattle called *kyloes*; as, "a *kyloe* cow," a Highland cow of a small size; "a *kyloe* stot," a bullock of this description; "a *kyloe* beef," &c. *S.*

To KILSH, *v. a.* To push, *Dumfr.*

KILSH, *s.* A push, *Dumfr.*—Perhaps of Welsh origin: *C. B. cilgwrth*, push.

KILT, **KILT**, *s.* A loose dress worn by Highlanders, extending from the belly to the knee, in the form of a petticoat, *S. Boswell*.—*Sa. G. kilt*, *kilt*, *Isl. kiltia*, *sinus vestis anterior*.

To KILT, **KILT** *rr.* *v. a.* 1. To tuck up, *S. Douglas*.—*Dan. kilt-er* *op. Sa. G. upkilt-a*, *id.* 2. To lift up any thing quickly, *Ang. Cieland*. 3. *To kilt awa' wi'*, also *to kilt out o'*, to carry off quickly, *S. A.*; apparently an oblique use of the *v.* as signifying to truss, as it is said *to pack off* with a thing. *Tales of My Landlord*.

KILT, *s.* 1. The slope of a stone, especially in the erection of a staircase; a term in masonry, *Loth.* 2. Applied in a figurative sense, to an unnatural or ungraceful elevation of the voice in music, *Loth.*—*Dan. kilt*, a taking in.

To KILT, *v. a.* To overturn; to upset, *Roxb.*

KILT, *s.* An overturn; the act of overturning, *Roxburgh*.

To KILT o'er, *v. a.* To turn over, rather by sleight than by strength; as, "See gin ye can *kilt* that stane o'er," *S. A.* It is *synon.* with *Canst*, *Canst o'er*.

KILT, *s.* The proper mode of management, *Gall. Encycl.*

KILTIE, *part. adj.* Dressed in a kilt, as distinguished from one who wears breeches, *S. Blackw. Mag.*

KILTIE, *s.* Entertainment. *Ramsey*. The same with *E. kiltie*, preparation.

KILTIE, *s.* 1. One who is dressed in a kilt, *Clydes*. 2. *Dimin. of kilt*.

KILTIE, *s.* "A spawned salmon." *Gall. Encycl.* This must signify, one that has been spawning. *V. Kilt*, *id.*

KILTING, *s.* The lap of a woman's petticoat that is tucked up, *S. Killy*.

KILT-RACK, *s.* That which lifts up the rack of a mill, *Ang. V. Kilt*, *v.*

KIM, *adj.* 1. Keen; spirited, *Aberd. Mearns*. 2. *Spruce*, *Aberd.*—*Isl. kím-a*, *deidara*.

KIMMEN, *Kymond*, *s.* 1. A milk-pail, *S. O.* 2. A large shallow tub used in brew-houses, *Upp. Clydes.* 3. A small tub, *Ang.*—*Gael.* *cuman*, "a skimmer, a sort of dish, a pail," *Shaw*; *O. B.* *cuman*, "a large wooden vessel, a tub; a kive, or brewing-tub," *Owen*.

KIMMER, *s.* 1. A gossip. 2. Used as denoting a married woman, *Gall.* *V. CUMMER.*

To KIMMER, *v. n.* 1. To gossip, or to meet for gossiping, *S. A.* 2. To bring forth a child, *Lanarks.*; a ludicrous term.

KIMMERIN, *s.* An entertainment at the birth of a child, *Gall.*

KIN, *s.* Kind, *S.* as *alkin*, all kind of. *Pal. Honor.*—*A. S.* *cinne*, *Isl.* *kin*, *id.*

KINBOT, *s.* The mulct to be paid to survivors for the sudden slaughter of a relative. *Fordun.*—*A. S.* *cín*, kindred, and *bót*, compensation.

KINCHIN, *s.* A child, in cant language. This is one of the very few terms of this description that can be traced.—It is undoubtedly of Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, a diminutive from *kind*, a child.

KINCHIN-MORT, *s.* A young girl educated in thieving; a cant term. *Guy Mannering.*—From *kinchin*, a child, and *mort*, a woman, *i. e.* a female child.

KIND, *s.* *Not their kind*, not belonging to them, or not proper or natural for them. *Spalding.*

KYND, *s.* Nature. *Wyntown.*

KIND, *KYNDLY*, *adj.* 1. Natural; kindred, *ibid.* 2. Native. *Douglas.*

KIND GALLOWES. A designation given to the fatal tree at Crieff. *Antiquary.*

KINDLIE, *s.* A man is said to have a *kindlie* to a farm or possession which his ancestors have held, and which he has himself long tenanted, *S. O.*

KYNDLIE ROWME, or **POSSESSION**. The land held in lease by a *Kindly Tenant*. *Spalding.* *V. KYNDLIE TENNENTS.*

KYNDLIE TENNENTS. A designation given to those tenants whose ancestors have long resided on the same lands, *S.* *Keith's Hist.*

KYNDNES, *s.* Apparently the right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession; the same with *Kindlie*. *Acts Ja. VI.*

KINDNESS, *s.* The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, *A.D.* 1580.—This name may have been the vulgar corruption of the technical term for a tumid inflammation in the throat, *squincy* (now *quinsy*), or perhaps rather of *Fr.* *squinance*, *id.*

KING-CUP, *s.* The common species of Meadow ranunculus, *Loth.* *H. Mid-Loth.*

KING OF CANTLAND. A game of children, in which one of a company being chosen *King o' Cantland*, and two goals appointed at a considerable distance from each other, all the rest endeavour to run from the one goal to the other; and those whom the King can seize in their course, so as to lay his hand upon their heads (which operation is called *winning* them), become his subjects, and assist him in catching the remainder, *Dumfr.* This play, in *Roxb.* is called *King's Covenant*; in *Galloway*, *King and Queen of Cantelon.*

KINGERVIE, *s.* A species of wrasse. *Sibbald.*

KINGLE-KANGLE, *s.* Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk, *Fife.*; a reduplicative term formed from *Cangle*, *q. v.*

KING'S CLAVER, *s.* Melilot, an herb; *Melilotus officinalis*, *Linn.*; syn. *Whittlegrass*, *Roxb.* Called *claver* or *clover*, as being a species of Trefoil.

KING-COLL-AWA', *s.* The lady-bird; as in the rhyme:—

"King, King-coll-awa',
Tak up yer wings an' flee awa."—*Mearns.*

KING'S COVENANTER. A game of children, *Roxb. Loth.* This game has had its origin, it would seem, during the troubles under Charles I. *V. KING OF CANTLAND.*

KING'S CUSHION. A seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right wrist of his companion with his left hand, and *vice versa*; thus forming a seat. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

KING'S ELLWAND. The constellation properly called Orion's Girdle or Belt, *Roxb.*

KING'S-HOOD, *s.* 1. The second of the four stomachs in ruminating animals, *S.* *Burns.* 2. It is used to denote the great gut, *Gall.* *Davidson's Seasons.*

KING'S KEYS. *V. KEYS.*

KING'S-WEATHER, *s.* The exhalations arising from the earth in a warm day, *Loth.* *Syn. Cauts.* *q. v.*

To KINK, *v. n.* 1. To labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing, *S.*—*Teut.* *kinken*, difficultur spirare. 2. To laugh immoderately, *S. Gl. Sibb.* 3. To puke, *Galloway.* *Davidson.*

KINK, *s.* 1. A violent fit of coughing, attended with suspension of breathing, *S.* *Morison.* 2. A regular fit of the chin-cough, *S.* 3. A convulsive fit of laughter, *S.* 4. A faint; a swoon, *Ettr. For.*—*A. S.* *cincung*, cachinnatio.

To GAB IN AS KINK. To go at once, like one who goes off in a convulsive laugh. *Hogg.*

KINK, *s.* 1. A bend in the bole of a tree, *Ayrs.* 2. In a general sense, a bending of any kind, *ibid.* This must be originally the same with *Kinsch*, *Kinch*, as denoting the twist or doubling given to a rope; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

KINKEN, *s.* A small barrel; a cag, *S. B.* *Spalding.*—The unquestionable origin is *Teut.* *kindeken*, *kinneken*, vasculum, octava pars cadi.

KINKENS, *s.* An evasive answer to an over-inquisitive child. *Mearns.* *Never a ken ken I.* *V. QUINQUINS AND KINKYNE.*

KINKHOST, *s.* The whooping-cough, *S.* *Montgomerie.*—Belg. *kink-hoest*, *Su. G.* *kikhosta*, *id.*

KINKYNE, *s.* Kind, *s.* *V. KIN.* The reduplication seems used for emphasis. Thus, *aw kin kind* seems properly to signify, "every kind possible," or "imaginable;" *nae kin kyne*, no kind whatsoever; *q. every*—or *no*—sort of kind.

KINKIT, *part. p.* 1. When two ropes, or the different folds of one rope, which have been firmly twisted, are let loose, so that, in consequence of the spring given in untwisting, knots are formed on different parts of the rope or fold, it is said to be *kinkit*, *Fife.*

KINNEN, *s.* A rabbit, *S.* *V. CUNING.*

KINRENT, *KYNRENT*, *s.* Kindred. *Wallace.*—*A. S.* *cynrene*, *cynryn*, *id.*

KYNRIK, *s.* 1. Kingdom, *ibid.* 2. Possession of a kingdom. *Acts Ja. I.*—*A. S.* *cynric*, regnum.

KINSCH, *s.* Apparently, kindred. *Montgomerie.*

KINSCH, *KINCH*, *s.* 1. The twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, *S.* *E. Kink.* 2. A cross rope capped about one stretched longitudinally, and tightening it, *S. A. Gl. Moray.* 3. An advantage unexpectedly obtained, *ibid.*—*Isl.* *kincka*, artum nodus; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

KITCHEN, *s*. A tea-urn, *S.* *Str J. Sinc.*
KITCHEN FEE, *s*. The drippings of meat roasted before the fire *S.*
KITCHY, *s*. The vulgar name for the kitchen, *Ang.* *St Kithleen*
KYTE, *s*. 1. The belly, *S.* *Lyndsay*. 2. The stomach, *S.* *Kelly* — *Isl. kaid-r*, *Moes* *U quid*, *venter*, *Isl. quidar fylh*, *S.* *a few kyte*
KYTE-CLING, *adj*. Having the belly shrunk from hunger *S.* *Tarras*
KYTE-FOW, *Kyrtu*, *s*. A bellyful, *S.* *Gall*
KITH, *s*. 1. Acquaintances, *S.* *Kith or kin*, acquaintances or relations *Floras*. 2. Show, appearance *Floras and Goll* — *A* *S* *kyth* *notum*
To KYTHE, *Kyrtu*, *v* *a*. 1 To show, *S.* *A Quatr*. 2 To practise *Str Tristram*. 3 To cause, to produce, *Isl.* *A* *S* *kyth-an*, *ostendere*
To KYTH, *Kyrtu*, *v* *n*. 1 To be manifest *S.* *Maid P. House Pictas*. 2 To come to sight, to appear to view, *Roxb*. 3 To appear in proper character *S.* This is the established acceptance of the term in *S.* as respecting a person or thing not fully known as yet, or not seen in its true light. In this sense are we to understand the Prov. "Cheat the game wad aye kythe." "He is kith in his own colours, he'll a, fear w, be it disguis", he'll be an oap for the man he is" *Gt Shurr*. 4. "To keep company with" *Gt Spalding*
KYTHE, *s*. Appearance, *Aberd* *Tarras*
KYTHSOME, *adj*. Blythsome and kythsome is a conjunct phrase used in Perth as signifying, "happy in consequence of having abundance of property in cows"
KYTIE, *adj*. Big-bellied, or corpulent, especially in consequence of full living, *Loth. Lanarks. Clydes.* *V* *Kyrtu*
KIT YE. A phrase used *Ayr.* as signifying, "Get you out of the way." *Surr. Ayr.* Also prob. *Kithe*. In *Aberd.* *Kett-ye*, — Traced to Fr. *quitter*, to quit.
KYTRAL, *s*. A contemptuous designation. *Montgomery*. *V* *KETHAIL*
KITS, *s* *pl*. The name given to the public jakes of the Grammar school, *Aberd*
KITT, *s*. A brothel *Ayr.* *Picken*.
To KITT, *v* *a*. To relieve a person of all his ready money at play. *Kitt*, *part pa*, plucked in this manner, *Roxb*.
To KITTER, *v* *n*. To fester, used concerning a sore, to inflame, to gather as a boil does, *Loth. Dor.* — *Isl. kyte*, *ulcus*.
KITTIE, *s*. A name given to any kind of cow, *Gall*. This seems merely a corr of *Cowdy*. *V* *Cowda*, and *Cowracu*
KITTIE, *Kittock*, *s*. 1. A loose woman *S.* *H.* *cuttie* *S.* *A. Dunbar*. 2 A term of disrespect for a female, though not necessarily implying lightness of carriage, *S.* *Chr Kirk* — *Sa. G.* *Kacti* *wand* *n*. *V* *Ca gik*
KITTIE CAT, *s*. A bit of wood, or any thing used in its place, which is hit and driven about at *Shintie* and other games, *Roxb*. *V* *Hornis-h* *lys*
KITTILL TO SCHU REHIND. Not to be depended on, not worthy of trust. *Loth. Logan of Kestairig* *Acts Ja 11*.
KITTIT, *part pa*. Stripped of all that one possessed bereaved of one's property, whether by misfortune or otherwise, *S.* *A.* *V* *Kirt*, *v*
KYTTIT, *part pa*. Daubed with a viscous substance *Bannat. Poems* — *Dan.* *Kitt-er*, *Sw.* *Kitta*, to cement.

KITTIWAKE, *s*. The Tarrack, *S.* *Salsaid*.
KITTY WREN, *s*. The wren, *S.*
To KITTLE, *v* *a*. 1 To titillate *M-nate Bord*. 2 To bring forth kittens *S.* — *Sa. G.* *kittla*, *id* from *kall*, a cat, or *Isl.* *kad*, *foetus rectoris*
To KITTLE, *v* *n*. To be generated in the imagination or affections, *Ayr.* *St Roman*
To KITTLE, *Kirtu*, *v* *n*. 1 To tickle, *S.* — *A* *S.* *citell an*, *Belg.* *kittell en*, *Isl.* *kut-a*, *id*. Perhaps the root is *Isl.* *kut-a*, *mollior facere*. 2 To excite a pleasant sensation in the mind *Douglas*. 3 To enliven, to excite *S.* *Hamsay*. 4 To puzzle, to perplex, *S.* *6* Used ironically as denoting a fatal stab, *S.* *Blackw. Mag*
To KITTLE, *v* *n*. A term used in regard to the wind, when it rises. "It's beginnin' to kittle." It is beginning to rise. *Wife*
To KITTLE *up*, *v* *n*. Applied to the wind, when it rises so as to blow irregularly with considerable violence, *Wife*
KITTLE, *adj*. 1 Easily tickled, *S.* — *Tout.* *Kritish*, *id*. 2 Attended with difficulty in a literal sense; as, a *kitt* is said, a road that is so apt to lose or in which one is in danger of falling, *S.* 3 Difficult; nice, *Isl.* *in a moral sense*, like *K. ticklish*. 4 Not easily managed as, a *kittie* *harr*, *S.* *Melroth's MS.* — *Tout.* *Kritish* *preed*, *id*. 5 Not easily articulated; as, *kittie* *words*, *S.* *Hogg*. 6 Variable, applied to the weather, *S.* 7 Nice, intimate, in a moral sense as, a *kittie* *point* or *question* *Wodrow*. 8. As denoting a nice sense of honour *S.* 9 Squamish, applied to the conscience, *S.* *Spalding*. 10. Vexatious implying the idea of danger *S.* *Beattie*. 11 Likely apt *Burns*. 12 Sharp as applied to an angle *Aberd*. It is not used however in the strict mathematical sense of acute, for an angle may be obtuse, and yet (as is expressed) *over kittle*
KITTLE-BREEKS, *s* *pl*. A term applied as a nickname to a person of an irritable temper *Aberd*
KITTLE STRIPS, *s* *pl*. A rope with a noose at each end, into which the feet of a person are put who is placed across a post or beam. His feet is to balance himself so exactly and it is rather a *kittie* attempt, as to be able to lift something (and before him with his teeth without being overbalanced) *Rab*
KITTLE THE COIT *Kittuk Coit*. A game among young people, in which a handkerchief is caught by one, the rest are employed to seek it, *S.* *q.* puzzle the coit
KITTLIE, *adj*. 1 Itchy, *S.* *B.* 2. Susceptible; sensitive, ticklish, *S.*
KITTLING, *s*. 1. A kitten, *S.* 2. This word has formerly been used as a contemptuous designation for a child *Aberd* *Key*
KITTLING, *s*. 1 A tickling *S.* *Hogg*. 3 Something that tickles the fancy *Gall*
KIVAN, *s*. "A covey, such as of partridges." *Gall. Enycyl*. *V* *Kiva*
KIVIE, *s*. "Mashing fat" *Kelly*
To KIVER, *v* *n*. To cover *Lanark* *Wife*.
KIVER, *s*. A covering of any kind, *ibid*
KIVILAVIE, *s*. A numerous collection, a crowd; properly of low persons *Lanark*.
KIVIN, *s*. A crowd of people, gathered together for amusement, a bevy, *Tev. id*
To KIZEN, *Kiztu*, *v* *n*. To shrink, especially in consequence of being exposed to the sun or drought. *Ayr.* *Half* *Tvna*.

KLACK, s. Fishing ground near the shore, Shetl.; as opposed to *Haff*, q. v.

KLEB, adj. Unprincipled. V. **CLEM.**

KLINT, s. A rough stone; an outlying stone, Tweed.—Su. G. *klint*, scopulus.

KLIPPERT, s. A shorn sheep, S.; from E. *clip*. *Journ. Lond.*

To KNAB, v. a. To beat, Selkirks.; the same with *Nab*. *Hegg's Dram. Tales.*

KNAB, s. A severe stroke, Ettr. For. This seems to be the same with *Knap*.

KNAB, s. 4. One who possesses a small independence; a little laird, S. *Forbes*. 2. A leader or general. *Pt. Buchan Dial.*—Germ. *knab*, puer nobilis; Isl. *knap-ar*, vulgus nobilium.

KNABBY, KNABBISH, adj. Possessing independence in a middling line, S.

KNABBLICK, adj. Expl. "sharp-pointed," Gl.; applied to small stones or pebbles that have several angles, and which either start from under the foot, when one treads on them, or bruise it, S. B. V. **KNIBLOCK.**

KNABBIE, s. The lower class of gentry; properly such as cock-lairds, who cultivate their own property, Ayr.

To KNACK, KNAK, v. a. To taunt. *Wyntown*.—Su. G. *knack-a*, to tap, to pat, q. to strike smartly; or Isl. *nagg-a*, litigare.

KNACK, KNAK, s. pron. *nack*. 1. A gibe; a sharp repartee, S. *Doug*. 2. A trick, S. *Ramsay*.

To KNACK, v. n. To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clinking of a mill, S. A.

KNACK, s. The sound described above, as made by the throat, S. A.

KNACKETY, adj. Self-conceited, S.

KNACKY, adj. 1. Quick at repartee, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Acute, but at the same time facetious, S. *Ruddiman*. 3. Applied to what is entertaining; as, a *knacky story*, S. *Ramsay*. 4. It is used in Berwicks. in the sense of cunning; crafty.

KNACKSY, adj. The same with *Knacky*, Perth.

KNACKUZ, s. "A person who talks quick, snappish, and ever chattering." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **KNACKY.**

KNAG, s. The name given to a certain bird in Sutherland.—The woodpecker is most probably meant, from Su. G. *gnag-a*, to gnaw.

KNAG, s. Apparently synon. with E. *Keg* or *Kag*, a small barrel, Aberd. *Tarras*.

KNAG, s. A knob on which any thing is hung, S. *Popular Ball.*—Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob, a peg; Su. G. *knoge*, condylus.

KNAGGIE, adj. 1. Having protuberances. *Burns*. 2. Tart and ill-humoured; *knaggit*, Fife. *Cleland*.

KNAGGIE, s. 1. A small cask, Aberd. *Gl. Shirr*. 2. A small wooden vessel with a handle, Ettr. For.

KNAGGIM, s. A disagreeable taste, S. *Journ. Lond.*

KNAGLIE, adj. Used in the same sense with *Knaggie*, having many protuberances, S.

KNAIVATICK, adj. Mean; from *knave*. *Evergreen*.

KNAP, s. 1. A knob; a protuberance, S. "It is a good tree that hath neither *knap* nor *gaw*," S. Prov. "There is nothing altogether perfect." *Kelly*. 2. A hillock, Aberd. *Tarras*. 3. *Knap of the causey*, the middle stones in a street, Aberd. *To keep the knap of the causey*, used in the same metaph. sense with *keeping the crown of the causey*, *ibid.*—Teut. *knappe*, nodus. Synon. *Crap*.

* **To KNAP, v. n.** To break in two, S. A.

KNAP, s. Some sort of wooden vessel, S.—Su. G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus.

To KNAP, KNOP, v. n. 1. To speak after the English manner, S. *Watson*. *To knap suddrone*, v. a. to speak like those who live South from S. *Hamiltown*. 2. To clip words by a false pronunciation. E. *knap*, to break short. *Colvil*.

KNAP, s. A slight stroke, S. *Ramsay*.

KNAPÉ, s. 1. A servant. *Douglas*. 2. As equivalent to *valet*, *ibid.*—A. S. *cnapa*, Teut. *knape*, puer, servus.

KNAPPARE, s. A boor. *Douglas*.

KNAPPARTS, s. pl. Heath-pease, S. B.—Teut. *knappen*, mandere, and *worte*, radix.

KNAPPEL, s. Oak for staves brought from Memel, Dantsick, &c. S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Isl. *knapp-r*, rigidus, q. hard wood.

KNAPPERS, s. pl. The mast of oak, &c. "Glandes, *knappers*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

KNAPPING HAMMER. A hammer with a long shaft, for breaking stones into small pieces, chiefly used to prepare materials for making or mending roads, Loth., from E. *knap*, to strike smartly.

KNAPPING-HOLE, s. A term, in the game of *Shintie*, used to denote the hole out of which two players try to drive the ball in opposite directions, Dumfr. From *Knap*, v. as signifying to hit smartly.

KNAPPISH, adj. Tart; snappish. *Z. Boyd.*—Teut. *knapp-en*, to bite.

KNAPSCHA, KNAPISHAY, KNAPSKALL, s. A head piece. *Stat. Rob. I.*—Su. G. *knape*, a servant, and *skal*, a shell, a covering.

KNARLIE, adj. Knotty. Lanarks. V. **KNORRY.**

KNARRIE, s. A bruise; a hurt, Aberd. Isl. *gnar-a*, affricare, to rub, Verel.; q. a hurt produced by friction.

To KNASH, v. a. 1. To gnaw. *Watson*. 2. To strike, Clydes.—Isl. *knatak-a*, arredo.

KNAVE-BAIRN, s. A male child, South of S. *Guy Mannering*.

KNAVESHIP, KNASHIP, s. A small due, in meal, established by usage, which is paid to the under-miller, S. V. **KNAW, KNAIF, s.** *Aberd. Reg.*

To KNAW, KNAWE, v. a. To know, *Wyntown*.—A. S. *cnaw-an*, id.

KNAW, KNAWE, KNAIE, s. 1. A male child. *Wyntown*. 2. A male under age. *Barbour*. 3. A male servant. *Wyntown*. 4. A man in an inferior rank. *Bannat. Poems*. V. **KNAPÉ.**

To KNAW APONE, v. a. To use judicial cognizance of; to judge. *Parl. Ja. II.*

KNAWLEGE, s. 1. Knowledge, S. B. Upp. Lanarks. 2. Trial; examination; scrutiny. *To bide knawlege*, to bear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management. *Parl. Ja. I.*

To KNAWLEGE, v. n. To acknowledge. *Aberd. Reg.*

KNAWSHIP, KNAVESHIP, of a mill. The dues given by those who have grain ground, for paying the servants in a mill, vulgarly *kneeship*, S. *Erskine*.—Teut. *knawp-schawp*, servitus.

KNECHT, KNYCHT, s. 1. A common soldier. *Doug*. 2. A commander, *ibid.*—Franc. *knecht*, A. S. *cnecht*, a boy, a servant.

KNEDEUCH, (ch gutt.) s. A peculiar taste or smell; chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread, Fife; synon. *Knaggim*, S.

To KNEE, v. n. To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall, Aberd.

KNORRIE, NORRIE, s. A wheal raised by a blow, *Aberd.*; the same with *Norlick*.

KNOT, s. A pretty large piece of any thing round or square, *S. B.*

KNOT-GRASS, s. Tall oat-grass, *S.*

KNOTLESS, adj. Not having a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam, *S.* This term is used metaph. of one who disappears from a company without being observed, or without giving any previous intimation: "He slippit awa just like a knotless thread," *S. Prov.*

KNOTTY TAME. A cant designation for the knots skimmed off oatmeal porridge, before it is completely made; used as a dish in *Renfr.* In making the porridge, these should be broken, when it is not meant to use them by themselves. *Knotty Tammies*, *id. E. Loth.*

KNOULTAES. Toes having swellings on the joints. *Evergreen*.—*Teut. knovel*, nodus; *Su. G. knoel*, a bump.

KNOUT, s. The ball or bit of wood that is struck in the game of *Shinty*, *Fife*; *synon. Doe*, and *Nacket*.—*Isl. knud-r*, globus; *Su. G. knut*, nodus.

To KNOW, v. a. To press down with the fists or knees. *Watson*.—*Sw. knog-a*, pugnus genibusque eniti.

KNOW, KNOWE, s. A little hill, *S. Douglas*.—*Teut. knolle*, a hillock.

KNOWIE, adj. Full of knolls, *Clydes*.

KNUBLOCK, s. A knob. *V. KNIBLOCK*.

KNUCKLES, s. pl. A punishment at the game of *caipies*, *Aberd.* *V. DUMP*.

KNUDGE, s. A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect *knudge*," *Dumfr.*—*Teut. knodse*, *knudse*, clava nodosa; *knocst*, nodus arboris; *Isl. knettin*, rotundus, compactus.

KNUDGIE, adj. Short, thick, hard-grown, and strong, *ibid.*

To KNUFF, KNUVE, v. n. To converse familiarly, *S.*—*Su. G. knacfw*, the fist; *q.* to be "hand and glove."

KNUL'D, part. adj. Hen-pecked, *Fife*; *synon. Smul'd* *V. SMOOL*.

KNULL, KNULE, s. A bit of wood tied in the end of a rope, which enters into an eye in the other end of it, for fastening a cow or any other animal, *Fife, Aberd.* This is evidently the same with *Knovel*, *q. v.*—*Teut. knolle*, globus; *knovel*, nodus; *Su. G. knula*, tuber.

KNURL, s. A dwarf, *S. O. Burns*. A metaph. use of *E. knawle*, a knot.

KNURLIN, s. The same as *knurl*, *S. Burns*.

To KNUSE, NUSE, v. a. 1. To press down with the knees, *S. B.* 2. To beat with the knuckles or fists, *ibid.* 3. To knead, *ibid.*—*Isl. knoe-a*, *knoe-a*, contundere; *Belg. knoes-en*, to crush.

KNUSKY, adj. Thick; gross, applied to persons, *Lanarks*.

KNUSKY, s. "A strong, firm boy." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*—*Isl. knusk-a*, *knusk-a*, contundere, *q.* well put together.

KNUSLY, adv. Snugly; comfortably, *Pertha.*; *pron. Knussly. The Ghaist.*

To KNUT, v. n. To halt slightly; especially used to denote the unpleasant jerk which a horse sometimes gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone, *Stirlings*.

KNUT, s. A motion of this kind, *ibid.* This seems the same with the *v. Knoit*, *Knite*, sense 2, differing only in provincial pronunciation.—*Isl. kniol-a* (*pret. knaut*), signifies to stumble.

To KNUTLE, v. a. 1. To strike with the knuckle, *Renfr.*—*Isl. knota*, *knuta*, nodus artuum. 2. To strike with feeble blows frequently repeated, *Roxb.*

To KNUZLE, v. a. To squeeze; to press, properly with the knees, *Teviotd.* *V. NOOZLE*.

KOAB, QUOAB, s. A reward; a gift; a bribe, *Shetl.*; as, "I'se doe what du wants me, bit fath I maun hae a gud *Koab*."—*O. B. gwoobr* signifies a reward and a bribe.

KOBYD, pret. Perhaps, fretted. *Wynntown*.—*Belg. kopp-ig*, stubborn.

KOBIL, s. A small boat. *V. COBLE*.

KOFF-CARYLL, s. A contemptuous designation, *q.* "old pedlar." *Aberd. Reg.* *Koff* had been always accounted a contumelious term. *V. COFFE*, and *CARL*.

KOY, adj. Secluded from view. *Douglas*.—*Teut. koye*, a cave; *Isl. kwi*, *id.*

To KOYT, v. a. To beat; to flog, *S. B.*—*Isl. kyt-a*, contundere, *kylla*, ferire.

To KOOK, v. n. To appear and disappear by fits; the same with *Cook*, *v. Ayrs. Galt*.

To KOOPIE, v. a. To chide; to reprove, *Mearns*.—*Su. G. kapp-as*, certare.

KORKIR, s. A red dye, *S. B.* This is probably the same with what is called *corcolet* in *Shetland*. *Gael. corcair*, "red, purple, a red dye."

KOW, s. A goblin. *V. Cow, 2.*

KOW, s. Custom. *Lyndsay*. *V. KKWIS*.

To KOWK, v. n. To retch from nausea. *V. COWK*.

KOWSCHOT, CUSHAT, s. The ringdove; *cushie-dow*, *S. Douglas*.—*A. S. cuscote*, *id.*

KRANG, s. The body of a whale divested of the blubber.

KRINGLE, CRINGLE-BREAD, s. Bread brought from Norway.—*Sw. kringla*, a kind of bread.

To KRUYN, v. n. To murmur. *Douglas*. *V. CROYN*.

KUEDE, adj. Harebrained. *V. CUDE*, *CUID*, and *CUSTIL*.

KUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, s. A foolish fellow. *V. CUSTRIL*.

To KUTER, v. a. and n. 1. To cocker; to nurse delicately, *S.* 2. To coax; to wheedle. 3. To converse clandestinely and intimately, *S.*—*Germ. kutler-n*, *Su. G. quitr-a*, garrere.

L.

L, in our language, as in *Germ.* often denotes diminution; as, *bagrel*, a child; *gangarel*, *gangrel*, a child beginning to walk, &c. After broad *a*, as occurring in *E.* words, *L* is changed into silent *u*, or *w*; as *maunt*, *saut*, for *m'lt*, *salt*, &c.

To LA, v. a. To lay. *Douglas*.

LAB, s. A lump, *S.* *E. lobe*, a division.

To LAB, v. a. To beat, *Loth.*—*C. B. llabaw*, *id.*

LAB, s. A stroke; a blow, *Loth.*—*C. B. llab*, *id.*

To LAB, v. a. To pitch; to toss out of the hand, *Lanarkshire*.—*Gael. lamh-aigham* (*pron. las*), to throw, from *lamh*, the hand.—*C. B. llav*, "that extends, or goes out." *Owen*.

LAB, s. The act of throwing as described above, *ibid.* *Penny-stones*, *quoits*, &c. are said to be thrown with a *lab*.

To LAY, v. a. To alloy. *Acts Ja. IV.*

To LAY BY, v. a. This v. is used in two forms. "He has *laid* himself by wi' o'er muckle wark," he has so overdone himself by improper exertion, that he is laid up. "He's *laid by*," he is confined by ailment, S., also to save money.

To LAY DOWN. To sow out in grass, S.

To LAY GOWD. To embroider. *Minst. Bord.*

To LAY IN, v. a. To throw back into the state of a common; to put into a waste state. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To LAY ON, v. impers. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as, "It's *laying on o' snow*," S. O.

To LAY ON, v. a. To strike, S. *R. Bruce.*—Su. G. *laegga pa en*, aliquem verberare.

To LAY TILL one. To allot; to ordain. "*Laid till her*, fated that she should." *Gl. Antiquary.*

To LAYCH, v. n. To linger; to delay. *Douglas.*—Fr. *lack-er*, to unbend.

LAICH, LAYCH, (*gutt.*) adj. Low in situation. V. LAIGH, adj.

LAICH, s. A hollow. V. LAIGH, s.

LAICH of a coat. *Inventories.* *Laich* seems to be the same with *Laik*, q. v. as here signifying cloth in general. *Half of the laich of a coat*, "half as much cloth as is necessary for making a coat."

LAICHLY, adj. Perhaps for *laithly*. *Lyndsay.*

LAID, s. The Pollack. V. LYTH.

LAID, s. People; the same with *Leid*, *Lede*.

LAID, s. A load; as a *laid o' meal* or peats.

LAID DRAIN. A drain in which the stones are so *laid* as to form a regular opening for the water to pass, S.

LAIDGALLON. A vessel for containing liquids. *Balfour's Practicks.*

LAIDIS, s. pl. *Poems 16th Cent.* Either people or languages, as *Leid* also signifies. V. LAID, s. 2 and 3.

LAIDLY, adj. V. LAITHLIE.

LAID-MAN, s. V. LADE-MAN.

LAIDNER, s. 1. A larder, S. 2. A winter's stock of provisions, East of Fife; a secondary use of the term. V. LADNAIRE.

LAIDNING, s. Lading; freight, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

LAID-SADILL, s. A saddle used for laying burdens on. *Bannatyne Poems.*

LAYER, s. The shear-water. V. LYRE.

LAIF, LAEF, s. A loaf, S. *Pop. Ball.*—Moes. G. *Maifs*, A. S. *Maef*, *laf*, id.

LAIFF, LAYFF, s. The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAY-FITTIT, adj. Having the sole of the foot quite plain or flat, without any spring in it, and also much turned out, Fife, Loth. *Sclectin-fitted*, Caithn. This is viewed as corresponding with E. *Splay-footed*, as given by Bailey, "One who treads his toes much outward." The superstitious view it as an evil omen, if the *first fit*, i. e. the first person who calls, or who is met in the beginning of the New Year, or when one sets out on a journey, or engages in any business, should happen to be *lay-fittit*.

LAIF SUNDAY, LEIF SUNDAY, LAW SUNDAY. The name of a certain holiday. *Acts Ja. V.* *Laif Sunday* is undoubtedly q. "Loaf-Sunday." *Law Sunday* must be between the end of March and Whitsunday.

To LAIG, v. n. To talk loudly and foolishly, *Aberd.* It may be allied to *ling-a*, mentire

To LAIG, v. n. To wade, *Gl. Sibb.*

LAIGAN, s. A large quantity of any liquid, Lanarks. —Gael. *lochán*, O. B. *laguen*, a little pool or lake. V. LOCH.

LAIGH, LAYCH, adj. 1. Low, S. *Wynt.* 2. Not tall, S.—Su. G. *laag*, Teut. *laegh*, non altus.

LAIGH, LAICH, s. 1. A hollow, S. 2. A plat of low-lying ground, S. *Surv. Aberd.*

To LAIGHEN, v. a. To lower, in whatever way, S. O. —Teut. *laegh-en*, demittere, deprimere.

LAIGHNESS, s. Lowness, S.

LAYING-TIME, s. The season when shepherds besmear their sheep with butter and tar, to guard them against the cold of winter, Roxb.

LAYIS, s. Alloy. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *lier*, id.

LAYIT, adj. Base; applied to money. *Knox.*

LAIK, LAKE, s. Fine linen cloth. *Sir Egeir.*—Belg. *lak*, cloth in general.

LAIK, s. Gift; pledge. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *lac*, munus.

LAIK, LAIKE, s. 1. A stake at play, S. *Montgomerie.* —Isl. *leik*, Su. G. *lak*, id. 2. Used metaph. to denote the strife of battle. *Sir Gawan.*

LAIK, s. Perhaps a shallow part of the sea, where the tides are irregular. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. LAKIN.

LAIK, s. Lack, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *laecke*, id.; Su. G. *lack*, id.

LAYKE, s. Paint. *Philotus.*—Fr. *lacque*, sanguine colour.

LAIKIN, LAIKY, adj. Intermittent; applied to rain, S.—Su. G. *lack-a*, deficere.

LAYKYN, s. Play; justing. *Wyntown.*

LAIKS, s. pl. Perhaps *laits*, gestures. *Dunbar.*

LAYME, adj. Earthen. V. LAME.

LAYN, s. *Inventories.* I view it as signifying lawn; the same with *Layne*, q. v.

LAYNDAR, LAUENDER, s. A laundress. *Barbour.*—Fr. *lavendiere*, id.

To LAYNE, v. n. To lie. *Gawan and Gol.*

To LAYNE, LEIN, v. a. To conceal. *Min. Bord.*—Su. G. *Maun-a*, Isl. *leyn-a*, id.

LAYNE, n. Lawn; fine linen. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LAYNERE, s. A thong. *Wyntown.* Fr. *laniere*, id.

LAING, s. A small ridge of land, Orkn.

To LAING, v. n. To move with long steps, Fife; the same with *Ling*, q. v.

To LAIP, LAPE, v. a. To lap, S. *Dunbar.*

LAIP, s. A splash, Loth. V. LAPPIE.

LAY-POKE, s. The ovarium of fowls, S.; synon. *Egg-bed.*

LAIR, LAYRE, LARE, s. 1. A place for lying down, S. *Montgomerie.* 2. The act of lying down. *Douglas.*

3. A burying-place, S. *Wyntown.*—Su. G. *laeger*, Germ. *lager*, Dan. *laiger*, a bed, also a sepulchre.

To LAIR, v. a. To inter. *Ferguson.*

LAIR, s. A stratum, S. *Ruddiman.*

LAIR, LARE, s. A mire; a bog, S. *ibid.*—Isl. *leir*, lutum coenum.

To LAIR, v. n. To stick in the mire, S. *Law Case.*

To LAIR, v. a. To mire, S. *Pitcottie.*

LAIR, s. A laver, corruptly for *lawer*, with which it is evidently the same. *Inventories.*

LAIR, s. Learning; education. V. LARE.

LAIRACH, (*gutt.*) s. The site of a building, Banffs. V. LERROCH.

LAIRBAR, LARBAR, s. One in a torpid state; *larbi-tar*, Ang. *Philotus.*

LAIRD, LARDE, n. 1. A person of superior rank; a lord. *Wyntown.* 2. A leader; a captain. *Douglas.*

3. A landholder, under the degree of knight, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 4. The proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one, S.—A. S. *Maforð*, *lavedr*, Isl.

laevard-wr, Su. G. *laevard*, dominus.

- LAIRDIE**, *s.* A small proprietor; a diminutive from *Laird*, *S. Jacob. Relics.*
- LAIRDSHIP**, *s.* A landed estate, *S. Rams.*
- LAIRIE**, **LAIRY**, *adj.* Boggy; marshy. *Lairy springs*, springs where one is apt to sink, *Perth. Donald and Flora.*
- LAIR-IGIGH**, *s.* The name of a bird, *Hist. Sutherl.* The description of this bird resembles that of the Woodpecker.
- LAIR-SILUER**, *s.* Apparently, money for education, or perhaps the dues paid for a grave. *Aberd. Reg.*
- LAIR-STANE**, *s.* A tomb-stone, *Aberd.* From *Lair*, sense 3, a burying-place.
- LAIRT**, **LEIR**, *adv.* V. **LEVER.**
- LAIT**, **LATTE**, **LATE**, **LETE**, *s.* 1. Manner; gesture. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. Mien; appearance of the countenance. *Barbour.* 3. *Lait* is still used to denote a practice, habit, or custom, *Border.* *Ill laits* is a common phrase in *Angus* for "bad customs." 4. A trick. It is used in this sense in the South of *S.* generally with an *adj.* prefixed; as, *ill laits*, mischievous tricks.—*Isl. lat, lacte*, gestus, *lact*, me gero.
- To **LAIT**, *v. a.* To personate. *Fordun.*—*Teut. lact-en*, apparere, prae se ferre.
- To **LAYT**, *v. a.* To give heed to. *Sir Tristrem.*—*A. S. lact-an*, estimare.
- To **LAIT**, *v. a.* To allure, to entice; an old word, *Teviotdale.*—*Isl. lad-a*, allicere.
- To **LAIT**, *v. a.* A term used to denote the mode of reducing the temper of iron or steel, when it is too hard. This is done by heating it, *S.*—*Isl. lat*, flexibilitas. V. **LATE**, **LEST**, *v.*
- LAITH**, *adj.* 1. Loathsome. *Douglas.*—*Isl. laid-ur*, *A. S. lath*, hateful. 2. What one is reluctant to utter, *id.* 3. Unwilling, *S.*—*Wyn town.*—*Isl. leith-r*, reluctant.
- To **LAITH at**, *v. a.* To loath; to have a disgust at, *Fife*; *synon. Ug, scunner, S.*—*A. S. lath-ian*, detestari.
- LAITH**, **LATHE**, *s.* A loathing; a disgust; a word of pretty general use, *S.*—*A. S. laethhe*, odium, hatred, envy, loathing.
- LAITHEAND**, *adj.* Detestable; loathsome. *Bellend.* *A. S. lathwend*, odiosus, infestus, invisus.
- LAITHERIN**, *part. pr.* Lazy; loitering, *Perth.*; apparently the same with *Ladrone*, *q. v.*
- LAITHFOW**, *adj.* 1. Bashful, *S. Burns.* 2. Shy of accepting an invitation to eat, or any favour, *S.* 3. Disgustful; loathsome, *Moray.*
- LAITHLES**, *adj.* Arrogant. *Gawan and Gol.*
- LAITHLIE**, **LAIDL**, *adj.* 1. Loathsome. *Douglas.* 2. Base; vile, *ibid.* 3. Inelegant, *S. B.* 4. Applied to a lascivious person, *Ang.*
- LAITHLOUNKIE**, *adj.* A term applied to one who is dejected or chopfallen, *Ayrs.*; *synon. Down-f-the-mouth, S.*
- LAITLESS**, *adj.* Uncivil; unmannerly; unbecoming, *Ettr. For. Hogg.* From *S. Lait*, manner, and the negative *less*.
- LAITTANDLY**, *adv.* Latently. *Ban. P.*
- To **LAIVE**, *v. a.* To throw water by means of a vessel, or with the hand, *S.* Nearly allied to one sense of *E. lave*.
- To **LAK**, **LACK**, **LACKIN**, *v. a.* 1. To reproach. *Naith. Poems.* 2. To depreciate, *S. B. Wyn town.*—*Su. G. lack-a*, *Teut. lack-en*, vituperare.
- LAK**, *s.* 1. Reproach. *Pal. Honor.* 2. A taunt; a scold. *Wallace.*
- LAK**, *adj.* Bad; deficient. *Comp. lahtv*, worse; *superl. lahtst.* *Douglas.*—*Isl. laht*, deficient.
- LAK**, *s.* Hollow place. *Howlate.*—*Isl. lag, laepd*, locus depressus.
- * **LAKE**, *s.* A small, stagnant pool, *Rorb.*; *Loch* is always used in the same district, to denote a large body of water. This corresponds with the general sense of *A. S. lac, laca*, as signifying *stagnum*, "a standing pool," *Somner.*
- To **LAKE at**, *v. a.* 1. To give heed to; used always with a negative; as, *He never lakit at it*, He gave no heed to it, *Orkn.* 2. "To give credit to; to trust," *ib.*
- LAKIE**, *s.* Irregularity in the tides. *Sibbald.*—*Su. G. lack-a*, deficere.
- LALIE**, *s.* A child's toy, *Shetl.*—*Isl. lalle*, puellus, a boy, when making his first attempts to walk out, *G. Andr.*
- LALL**, *s.* An inactive, handless person, *Ayrs.*; viewed as carrying the idea of incapacity for work farther than *Tawpie.*—*Isl. lall-a*, lente gradi.
- LALLAN**, *adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland, *S. A. Wilson.*
- To **LAMB**, *v. a.* To yean, *S. Kelly.*—*Sw. lamb-a* Germ. *lamm-en*, *id.*
- LAMBIE**, **LAMMIE**, *s.* 1. A young lamb, *S.* 2. A fondling term for a lamb, without respect to its age, *S.* 3. A darling, *S. Macneill.*
- LAMB'S-LETTUCE**, *s.* Corn-salad, *S.*
- LAMB'S-TONGUE**, *s.* Corn-mint, *S.*
- LAME**, *s.* Lameness. *Wyn town.*—*Isl. lam*, fractio.
- LAME**, **LAYM**, **LEEM**, *adj.* Earthen, *S. Bellenden.*—*A. S. laemen*, fictilis, *lam*, lutum.
- To **LAME**, *v. a.* To prepare wool by drawing, *Shetl.*—*Isl. lam-a*, debilitare. [MAN.]
- LAMENRY**, *s.* Concubinage. *Priests Peblis.* V. **LE-LAMENT**, *s.* 1. A sort of elegiac composition, in memory of the dead, *S.* 2. The music to which such a composition is set, *S.*
- LAMER**, *s.* A thong, *Teviotdale.*
- LAMITER**, *adj.* *Lame*, *Ayrs. Galt.*
- LAMITER**, *s.* A cripple, *S. Black Dwarf.*
- LAMMAS FLUDE** or **SPATE**. The heavy fall of rain which generally takes place some time in the month of August, causing a swell in the waters, *S. Galt. Encycl.*
- LAMMAS-TOWER**, *s.* A kind of tower erected by the herds of a district, against the time of *Lammas*, and defended by them against assailants, *Loth. Trans. Ant. Soc.*
- LAMMER**, **LAMER**, *s.* Amber, *S. Lyndsay.*—*Teut. lamertyn-steen*, amber.
- LAMMER**, **LAMOR**, *adj.* Of or belonging to amber, *S. Heart Mid-Loth.*
- LAMMERMOOR LION**. A sheep, *Loth.*
- LAMMER-WINE**, *s.* Amber wine, *Clydes.* This imaginary liquor was esteemed a sort of elixir of immortality.
- LAMMIE**. V. **LAMBIE.**
- LAMMIE SOUROCKS**. The herb sorrel, *Teviotd.*—*Isl. lamda-sura*, sorrel.
- LAMOO**, *s.* To gang down like *lamoo*, to be easily swallowed, *S.* "The Wassel Bowl," says *Warton*, "is Shakspeare's Gossip's Bowl. The composition was ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples."—*Fr. le moult*, new or sweet wine; or from the wassail-bowl, in *E.* called *lamt's wool*.
- To **LAMP**, **LEMP**, *v. a.* To beat, *S. B.*—*Teut. lomp-en*, *id.* impingere.
- To **LAMP**, *v. a.* The ground is said to *lamp*, when covered with the cobwebs which appear after dew or slight frost, *S. B.*

To LAMP, *v. n.* To take long steps, Loth. *Monastery*.
LAMP, *s.* A long and heavy step, Lanarks.; *synon.*
Blad, Dumfr.

LAMPER, *s.* One who takes long and heavy steps,
Lanarks.

LAMPER EEL. A lamprey, Galloway.

LAMPET, LEMPET, *s.* A limpet. *St. Ronan.*

LAMSONS, *n. pl.* Expenses of the Scots establishment
at Campvere. *Baillie.*—A. S. *land soen*, transmigration.

LANCE, *s.* A surgeon's lancet, S.

LAND, LANDIN, LAN'EN, *s.* That portion of a field which
a band of reapers take along with them at one time,
Loth. Dumfr.; *synon.* *Win, Clydes. Har'st Rig.*

LAND, *s.* A clear level place in a wood. *Wyntown.*
O. E. *laewd*, mod. *lawn*.

LAND, *s.* A hook in the form of the letter S, S. B.

LAND, *s.* The country. *On land, to land*, in the
country. *Acts Ja. II.*—A. S. *Su. G. land*, rus.

LAND, *s.* A house consisting of different stories,
generally as including different tenements, S. *Arnot.*

LAND of the Leal. The state of the blessed. *Old Song.*
V. *LEIL*.

To LAND, *v. n.* To end; from the idea of terminating
a voyage, S. *Callender.*

LANDBIRST, LAND-BRYST, *s.* Breakers. *Barbour.*—
Isl. brest, Su. G. brist, fragor.

LANDE-ILL, *s.* Some species of disease. *Scot. Cron-*
ikits. Perhaps a disease of the loins.—*Teut. lende,*
lumbus.

LANDERS. *Lady Landers*, the insect called the Lady-
bird; as appropriated to the Virgin Mary, in Popish
times called *Our Lady*, S.

LAND-GATES, *adv.* Towards the interior of a country;
q. taking the *gait* or road inland, S. B. *Ross's*
Helmore.

LAND-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the ploughman's left
hand; *q.* the horse that treads the unploughed land,
S. B.

LANDIER, *s.* An andiron, Fr. *Rates.*

LANDIMER, *s.* 1. A land-measurer. *Skene.* 2. A
march or boundary of landed property, *Aberd.* *To*
Ride the Landimeres, to examine the marches, *ibid.*
Lanarks.—A. S. *landimere*, properly a boundary of
land.

LANDIN', *s.* The termination of a ridge; a term used
by reapers in relation to the ridge on which they are
working, S. V. *LAND, LANDIN'.*

LANDIS-LORDE, LANDSLORDE, *s.* A landlord. *Acts*
Ja. VI.

LANDLASH, *s.* A great fall of rain, accompanied with
high wind, Lanarks.; *q.* the *lashing* of the land.

LAND-LOUPER, *s.* One who frequently flits from
one place or country to another, S. *Polwart.*—*Teut.*
land-looper, *erro vagus.*

LAND-LOUPING, *adj.* Rambling; migratory, shifting
from one place to another, S. *Antiquary.*

LANDMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the country, as con-
tradistinguished from those who live in burghs; or
perhaps rather a farmer. *Aberd. Reg.* V. *SCATT, v.*

LAND-MAN, *s.* A proprietor of land. *Bannatyne*
Poems.—*Isl. lender menn*, nobiles terrarum domini.

LAND-METSTER, *s.* Land measurer, Argylls. *Law*
Case.

LANDRIEN, *adv.* In a straight course; directly, as
opposed to any delay or taking a circuitous course,
and as implying the idea of expedition; *He came*
rinnin landrien, He came running directly, *Selkirks.*
Roxb. & c. like *land-drift*, *pron. land-drien*, straight
forward.

LAND-SETTING, *s.* Land-letting, S.

LANDSLIP, *s.* A quantity of soil which *slips* from a
declivity, and falls into the hollow below. *Surv.*
Kincard.

LANDSMARK-DAY. The day on which the marches
are ridden, Lanarks. *Stat. Acc.* V. *LANDIMER.*

LAND-STAIL, *s.* That part of a damhead which con-
nects it with the land adjoining. *Fountainh.*—*Land*
and A. S. *stacl*, *Su. G. staelle*, locus, *q. land-place.*

LAND-STANE, *s.* A stone found in the soil of a field.
Surv. Berwicks.

LANDTIDE, *s.* The undulating motion in the air, as
perceived in a drougthy day; the effect of evapo-
ration, *Clydes. Summer-couts*, *synon. Ballad,*
Edin. Mag.

LAND-TRIPPER, *s.* The Sand-piper, Galloway. *Stat.*
Acc.

LANDWAYS, *adv.* By land; overland, as opposed to
conveyance by sea. *Spalding.*

LANDWART, LANDART, *adj.* 1. Belonging to the
country; as opposed to boroughs. *Compl. S.* 2.
Rustic; boorish, S. Ramsay.—A. S. *land*, rus, and
weard, versus.

LAND-WASTER, *s.* A prodigal; a spendthrift, *Clydes.*

LANE, *part. pa.* *Lane skins*, perhaps *laid skins*, with
the tar and grease on them. *Acts Cha. I.*

LANE, *s.* 1. A brook, of which the motion is so slow as
to be scarcely perceptible, Galloway, Lanarks. *Expl.*
"the hollow course of a large rivulet in meadow
ground," *Dumfr.* 2. Applied to those parts of a river
or rivulet, which are so smooth as to answer this
description, Galloway.—*Isl. lon*, intermissio, also
stagnum; *lon-a*, stagnare.

To LANE, *v. a.* To lie. *Houlate.* V. *LAYNE.*

LANE, *s.* A gift; loan. *Henryson.*—*Su. G. laan*,
donum.

LANE, *adj.* Lone; alone. *Dunbar.* By a peculiar
idiom in the S. this is frequently conjoined with the
pronoun; as, *his lane, her lane, my lane*; sometimes
as one word, *himlane.* *Picken. Their lanes.* *Ross.*

LANELY, *adj.* Lonely, S. *Galt.*

LANELINESS, *s.* Loneliness, S. O.

LANERLY, *adj.* The same with *Lanely*, *Ayrs.*; ap-
parently from an improper use of *Alanerly.* *R.*
Gilhaize.

LANESOME, *adj.* Lonely, S. *Wilson.*

LANG. Used in different forms as a *s.* *Mony a lang*,
for a long time, *Ang. Ross. At the lang*, at length,
South of S.

To LANG, *v. n.* To belong; to become. *Douglas.*—
Germ. lang-en, pertinere.

To LANG, *v. n.* To long, S. *Ross.*—*Germ. lang-en*,
A. S. *laeng-ian*, desiderare.

LANG, LANGE, *adj.* 1. Long, S. *Wyntown.* *To*
think lang, to become weary, S. 2. Continual; in-
cessant; as, "the *lang* din o' a schule," *i. e.* school,
Aberd.

LANG, *adv.* For a long time, S. *Burns.*

LANGARE, LANGAYE, LANGERE, *adv.* Long since.
Douglas.—A. S. *lang*, and *acre*, prius; E. *erelong.*

LANGBOARD, *s.* The long table used in a farm-house,
at which master and servants were wont to sit at
meat, Loth. *Farmer's Ha'.*

LANG-BOWLS, *s. pl.* A game, much used in Angus,
in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the
hand. He who flings his *bowl* farthest, or can reach
a given point with fewest throws, is the victor.

LANG-CRAIG, *s.* An onion that grows all to the
stalk, S.; *q. long neck.*

- LANG-ORAI**, *s.* A purse, *Aberd. Shirr.*
- LANG DAYS.** *Afore lang days*, ere long, *Ang. Ross's Helenore.*
- To LANGEL**, *v. a.* 1. Properly to tie together the two legs of a horse, or other animal, on one side; as, "to *langel* a horse," *Aberd.* 2. To entangle. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—*Su. G. lang-a*, to retard.
- LANGELL**, *s.* V. **LANGET.**
- LANGER**, **LANGOUR**, *s.* 1. Weariness, *S. Douglas.* 2. Earnest desire of. *Rollocke.*
- LANGET**, **LANGELL**, *s.* A rope by which the fore and hinder feet of a horse or cow are fastened together, *S. Kelly.* Q. *Langelt*, entangled. This is *Langlit*, or *Langelt*, in *Roxb.* To *lowse a langet*, metaph. to make haste; to quicken one's pace, *S.*
- LANGFAILLIE**, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*—*Teut. and Fr. falie*, signifies a large veil, or long robe worn by females.
- LANG HALTER TIME.** A phrase formerly in use, in *Loth.* at least, to denote that season of the year, when, the fields being cleared, travellers and others claimed a common right of occasional pasturage. *Nicol's Advent.*
- LANG HEADIT**, *adj.* Having a great stretch of understanding; having much foresight, *S. Rob Roy.*
- LANGIS**, *prep.* Along. *Douglas.*—*Belg. langs*, id.
- LANGKAIL**, *s.* Coleworts not shorn, *S. Ritson.*
- LANGLETIT**, *part. pa.* Having the fore and hind legs tied together, to prevent running, *Roxb.*
- LANGLINS**, *prep.* Along, *S. B. Ross.*
- LANG-LUGGED**, *adj.* Quick of hearing, *S. Gay Manner.*
- LANG-NEBBIT**, *adj.* 1. Having a long nose, *S. Ramsay.* 2. Acute in understanding, *Fife, Perth.*; syn. with *Lang-headit*, q. piercing far with his beak. 3. Prying; disposed to criticise, *S.* 4. Applied to a staff, respecting its prong or point, *Etr. For.* 5. Used to denote preternatural beings in general, *Ayrs. R. Gilhaize.* 6. Applied to learned terms, or such as have the appearance of pedantry. What a Roman would have denominated *sesquipedalia verba*, we call *lang-nebbit* words, *S. Tennant's Card. Beaton.*
- LANGOUS**, *prep.* Along. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **LANGIS**, id.
- LANG PARE EFT.** Long after. *Wyn.*—*A. S. lang-fær*, of long duration.
- LANGRIN.** AT **LANGRIN**; F THE **LANGRIN**, *adv.* At length, *S. Popular Ballads.*
- LANG-SADDIL BED.** *Inventories.* A vicious orthography of *Langsettil*, q. v.
- LANGSAILD BED.** Perhaps an errat. for *Langsaddil*. It is also written *Langsald*, *ibid.* *Aberd. Reg.* V. **LANG-SETTLE.**
- LANG SANDS.** To leave one to the *Lang Sands*, to throw one out of a share in property, to which he has a just claim. *Fountainh.* A singular metaphor, borrowed from the forlorn situation of a stranger, who, deserted by others, is bewildered, in seeking his way, among the trackless sands on the seashore.
- LANG-SEAT**, *s.* The same with *Lang-settle.* *Agv. Surr. Aberd.*
- LANG-SETTLE**, **LANG-SADDIL**, *s.* A long wooden seat resembling a settee, which formerly used to constitute part of the furniture of a farmer's house; it was placed at the fireside, and was generally appropriated to the gude-man, South of *S. Belfast's Prov.* Q. a settee-bed, a bed made up as a seat in the day-time. —*A. S. lang, long, and settl, a seat.*
- LANGSYNE**, *adv.* Long since. *Ferguson.*—*A. S. longer sithðan, diu exinde.*
- LANGSPIEL**, *s.* A species of harp, *Shetl. The Pirate.*—*Isl. spíl, lusna lyrae; spíl-a, ludere lyra.* The word, I find, is Norwegian; *Langspel, laangspel*, defined by Hallager, "a kind of harp, on which country people play."
- LANGSUM**, *adj.* 1. Slow; tedious, *S. Douglas.*—*A. S. langsum*, id. 2. Tedious in relation to time, *S. Ross's Helenore.* 3. Denoting procrastination; as, "Ye'er aye *langsum* in comin' to the schule," *S.* 4. Used to denote tediousness in regard to local extension; as, a *langsome gait*, a long road, *S. Ross.*
- LANGSUMLIE**, *adv.* Tediously, *S.*
- LANGSUMNESS**, *s.* Tediousness; delay, *S.*
- LANG-TAILED**, **LONG-TAILED**, *part. adj.* Prolix; tedious, *S. Spalding.*
- LANG-TONGU'D**, *adj.* Babbling; too free in conversation, *S. Ramsay.*
- LANG-WAYES**, *prep.* Along. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- LANNIMOR**, *s.* A person employed by conterminous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, *Ayrs.* This is evidently a corruption of the legal term *Landimer*, q. v.
- To LANS**, **LANCE**, *v. a.* To throw out. *Wallace.*—*Fr. lanc-er*, id.
- To LANS**, *v. n.* 1. To spring forward. *Douglas.* 2. Denoting the delicate and lively strokes of a musician on his violin. *Chr. Kirk.*
- LANS**, **LAUNCE**, *s.* A spring. *Barbour.*
- LANSPREZED.** A corporal; used as a term of contempt. *Polwart.*—*Fr. lancepessade*, id.
- LANT**, *s.* Commotion; confusion, *Aberd.*
- LANT**, *s.* The old name for the game at cards, now called *Loo*, *S.*
- LANTEN-KAIL.** V. **LANTRIN.**
- LANTIT**, *part. adj.* Reduced to a dilemma, *Etr. For.*
- LAP**, *s.* Metaph. applied to the extremity of one wing of an army. *Pittscottie.*
- To LAP**, *v. a.* 1. To environ in a hostile way. *Wallace.* 2. To embrace. *Doug.* 3. To fold, in relation to battle, *ibid.*
- LAP**, *pret.* Leaped. V. **LOUP.**
- LAPIS.** *Blew lapis. Inventories.* Perhaps *Lapis lazuli.*
- LAPLOVE**, *s.* 1. Corn convolvulus (*C. arvensis*) Teviotdale. 2. Climbing buckweed, *ibid.* In *Sma-landia*, in Sweden, the *Convolvulus Polygonum* is called *loef-binde*, from *loef*, a leaf, and *binda*, to bind.
- To LAPPER**, *v. a.* To besmear, or to cover so as to clot. *Rob Roy.*
- LAPPERED**, *part. pa.* Congulated, *S. Ritson.*—*Isl. Alaup, conglum, Aleipe, conglulo.*
- LAPPIE**, *s.* A splash; a pool. *Ang. Laip, Loth.*
- LAPRON**, *s.* 1. A young rabbit. *Acts Mary.*—*Fr. lapron, id.* 2. A leveret, *E. Loth.*—*Lat. lepus.*
- LARACH**, *s.* The site of a building, in *S. stance.* *Stat. Acc. P. Kilmuir Wester.* *Lar* signifies the ground upon which a house is built, and is also applied to the floor of a house; hence the *Lares* or familiar deities of the Romans.
- LARRAL**, *adj.* Lasy; sluggish, *Ayrs.*
- LARRAR**, **LARRER**, *adj.* 1. Sluggish. *Dunbar.* 2. Ghastly. *Evergreen.*—*Isl. lar-a, debilitare.*
- LARD**, *s.* A stupid inactive fellow. *Dunbar.*—*Belg. lard, luyard, id.*
- LARDUN**, *s.* A piece of bacon. *Houlate.*
- LARE**, *s.* Place of rest. V. **LAIR.**
- To LARE**, **LARR**, **LARR**, *v. a.* 1. To teach, *S. Wyn-son.* 2. To learn, *S. Kelly.* *Leard*, instructed, *S.*

LARN, LEAR, LERR, s. Learning, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *leara*, Belg. *leer*, id.
LARE, s. A stratum; corr. from E. *layer*. *Receipts in Cookery*.
LAREIT, LAUREIT, s. A chapel dedicated to our Lady of Loretto. *Lyndsay*. [id.]
LARE-MAISTER, s. A teacher, S.—Belg. *leer-mester*,
LARG, LARGE, adj. 1. Liberal. *Barbour*.—Fr. id. *lat. larg-us*. 2. Abundant, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.
LARGES, LERES, s. 1. Liberty. *Barbour*. 2. Liberality in giving. *Wyntown*.
LARGLY, adv. Liberally. *Barbour*.
LARICK, s. The larch; a tree, S. A. *Renfr.*—Lat. *larix*, which name it also bears. *A. Scott's Poems*.
LARICK, LA'ROCK, s. A lark. V. *LAVEROK*.
LARICK'S LINT, s. Great golden maiden-hair, S.
LARIE, s. Laurel. *Colvill*.—O. Fr. *lauré*, laureus.
LASARE, LASERE, s. Leisure. *Douglas*.
LASARYT, part. pa. At leisure. *Sadler's Papers*. V. *LASARE*.
LASCHE, adj. 1. Relaxed, from weakness or fatigue, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. Lasy. *Rudd*. 3. Devoted to idleness. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *lasche*, Lat. *lass-us*, Germ. *lass*, tired, faint; Isl. *losk-r*, ignavus.
To LASH out, v. n. To break out, in a moral sense. *Z. Boyd*.
*** To LASH, v. n.** To fall or be poured down with force; applied to rain or any body of water; as, *to lash on, to lash down*, S. *Marmaiden of Clyde*.
LASH, s. 1. A heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.; synon. with *Rasch*. 2. *Lash of water*, a great quantity of water thrown forcibly, S.
To LASH water, or any liquid. To throw forcibly in great quantities, Lanarks.
It's LASHIN' ON. It rains heavily, S. It evidently owes its origin to the idea of the rain *lashing* the ground, or producing a sound resembling that made by a lash.
LASHNESS, s. 1. Relaxation in consequence of great exertion. *Baillie*. 2. Looseness of conduct. *R. Bruce*.
LASK, s. A diarrhoea in cattle, S. B. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*
LASKAR, s. A large armful of hay or straw, Tweedd. —Isl. *Alas*, a load; Su. G. *lass*, id.
LASS, s. 1. A sweetheart, S. *R. Galloway*. To gang to see the lasses, to go a-wooing, S. 2. A maid servant, S. *Guy Mannering*.
LASS-BAIRN, s. A female child, S.
LASSIE, s. 1. A young girl; strictly one below the age of puberty, S. *Galt*. 2. A fondling term, S. It has been observed that the S. has often three degrees of diminution, as besides *Lassie*, *Lassock* is used for a little girl, and *Lassikie*, *Lassikin*, for a very little girl. On the same plan, we have *lad*, *laddie*, *laddock*, and *laddikin* or *laddikie*; *wife*, *wife*, *wifock*, and *wifockie*.
LASSOCK, s. A dimin. from E. *lass*, West of S. *Rob Roy*.
LASS-QUEAN, s. A female servant, rather a familiar or contemptuous designation, West of S. *Rob Roy*.
LASS-WEAN, s. A female child, Fife.
LAST, s. Durability; lastingness, S.
LAST, s. A measure, Orkn. *Skene*.—Su. G. *laest*, mensura 12 tonnarum.
LASTER, (comp.) adv. More lately, Aberd.
LASTEST, (superl.) adv. Last, Aberd.
LASTIE, LASTY, adj. Durable, E. *lasting*, S. "If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*," S. Prov.; "spoken ironically to lazy people." *Kelly*.

LAST LEGS. A man is said to be on his last legs, either when his animal strength is almost entirely exhausted by exertion, age, or disease, or when he is supposed to be on the borders of bankruptcy, S.
To LAT, v. a. 1. To suffer; to permit, S. B. *Barbour*. —Belg. *lat-en*, A. S. *laet-an*, id. 2. *To lat Be*, to let alone, S. *Douglas*. 3. *Lat Be*, *Let Be*, much less. *Baillie*.—Isl. *lett-a*, Sw. *laet-a*, desinere. 4. *To Lat Gae*, to let off; to let fly, S. *Ross*. 5. *To Lat Gae*, to break wind, S. 6. *To Lat Gae*, to lose the power of retention, S. 7. *To Lat Gae*, to raise the tune, S. 8. *To Lat O'er*, to swallow; as, "She wadna *lat o'er* a single drap," S. B. 9. *To Lat Wf*, v. a. and n. to yield to; not to debate or contest with, Aberd. 10. *To Lat Wf*, v. a. to indulge, as a child, ib. V. *LET*, v.
To LAT, LAT, v. a. To leave. *Wallace*.—Sw. *laat-a*, A. S. *laet-an*, id.
To LAT, v. a. To hinder; E. *let*. *Wynt.*—A. S. *lat-an*, Su. G. *laet-is*.
To LAT, LET, v. a. To esteem; to reckon. *Barbour*. —A. S. *laet-an*, reputare, estimare.
To LAT, v. a. To put to hire. *Reg. Maj.*
LATCH, s. 1. A mire, Roxb. Gl. Sibb. 2. The track of a cart-wheel, S. O.
LATCHY, adj. Full of ruts, ibid.
To LATE, LAT, v. a. 1. To heat metal, so that it may be bent any way without breaking, S. *Douglas*. 2. To cover with tin, S. *Ruddiman*.—A. S. *lith-ian*, to soften, to attemper; Su. G. *laad-a*, *lod-a*, *loed-a*, to solder.
*** LATE, adj.** *At late*; at a late hour, Ang. *Péper of Peebles*.
To LATHE, v. a. To loath. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *lath-ian*, id.
LATHE, LATHERY, adj. V. *LATH*.
LATHERON, s. 1. A sloven, S. 2. It seems used as equivalent to *Limmer*, Ayr. *Ann. of the Par.* V. *LADROME*.
LATHRON, LATHERIN, adj. 1. Lary, Fife. 2. Low; vulgar, Ayr. ibid.
LATIENCE, s. Leisure, S. B.; *leashins*. *Callender*. V. *LEASH*. E. *Licence*.
LATINER, s. One who is learning the Latin language, Fife.
LATIOUSE, adj. Unrestrained. *S. P. Rep.*
LATO'ER, s. 1. The act of swallowing, S. B. 2. Appetite, ibid.
LATRON, LATRONS, LATRINE, s. A privy. *Spalding*. —Fr. *latrine*, id.
LATTER, adj. Inferior. *Bar. Courts*.
LATTER-MEAT, s. Meat brought from the master's to the servants' table, S. *Ramsay*.
LATTYN, s. Impediment. *Wallace*.
LATTOUCE, s. The herb lettuce. *Poems 16th Cent.*
LATTOUN, s. 1. A mixed kind of metal. *Douglas*. 2. Electrum. *Ruddiman*. 3. The colour of brass. *Douglas*.—Isl. *laatun*, Belg. *latoen*, orichalcum.
LAUANDER, LAVANDER, s. Launderess. *Chalmers's Mary*.—Fr. *lavendiere*.
LAUANDRIE, s. The laundry, ibid. V. *LAYNDAR*.
LAVATUR, s. A vessel to wash in; a laver. *Inventories*.—Fr. *lavatoire*, id., L. B. *lavator-ium*, the name given to the vessel in which monks washed their hands before going to the refectory, or officiating priests before performing divine service.
To LAUCH, (gutt.) v. n. To laugh, S. Pret. *leuch*, part. pa. *leuchin*, Clydes.
LAUCH, s. A laugh, S.

LAUGH, *Lawin, Lawika* (pron. *lawika*), *s.* A tavern-bill. *Peble Play*. Tent, ghelaph, club, or shot.
LAUCH, *Lauch*, *s.* 1 *Law*. *Fordun*. "Ika land has its ain lauch." *Antiquary*. 2 Privilege. *Wyn-town*. —A. S. *laa*, *lagha*, *lsl*, *laug*, *ld*.
 To **LAUCH**, *v. a.* To possess legally. *Doug*.
LAUCHER, *s.* A laughter. *S.*
LAUCHFULL, *adj.* Lawful. *Wyn-town*.
LAUCHT, *part. pa.* Clothed. *Harbour*.
LAUCHTANE, *adj.* Belonging to cloth. *Harbour*.
V. Laik, s. 1
LAUGHTANE, *adj.* Pale, livid. *Naith. Poems*.
 Perhaps corr. from *lathane*, *q. v.*
LAUCHTER, *s.* A lock. *V. Lachter*.
LAUDE, *s.* Sentence, decision, judgment. *Acts*.
Mary. —I. B. *Laud-um*, sentence arbitral.
LAUDE, *adj.* Of or belonging to laymen. *V. Lawit*.
LAUDERY, *s.* Perhaps revelling. *Dunbar*. —Belg. *ladderigh*, wanton.
LAVE, *s.* The remainder. *V. Lave*.
LAVELLAN, *s.* A kind of weasel, *Caith. Pennant*.
LAVE LUGGIT, *adj.* Having the ears hanging down, *Roxb*. —C. B. *lav*, "that extends, or goes out," *Owen*.
LAVERDAR, *s.* A laundress. "The King's laundress." *Treasurer's Acts*. —L. B. *lavender* *id*, *lotrix*. *V. Larydar*.
LAVER, *s.* *Fro laver to layre*. *Sir Gawain*.
LAVEROCK, *Laerock*, *s.* The lark, *S.*, often *q. lavrik* *larick*. *Complaynt S.* —A. S. *lavere*, *lawere*, *ld*.
LAVEROCK HIECH, *adj.* As high as the lark when soaring, apparently a proverbial phrase, *Roxb*.
LAVEROCK'S-LINT, *s.* Purging-flax, an herb. *lanum*, *Catharticum*, *Lin.*, *lanarks*.
LAUGH, *s.* *Law*, *V. Lachen*.
LAUGH, *s.* A lake, *Belkirk*. *V. Loch*.
LAUGHT, *Laucht*, *part.* Took. *Wallace*. —A. S. *laeco-an*, apprehendere, *laelte*, cepit.
LAVY, *s.* The Foolish Gallemlot. *Martin*. —*Id*. *Norw* *lomeie*, *langvize*, *ld*.
LAVYRD, *s.* 1. Lord. 2. Applied to the Supreme Being. *Wyn-town*. *V. Laid*.
LAUIT-MAN, *s.* A layman, one not in clerical orders. *Keith's Hist.* *V. Lawit*.
 * To **LAUREATE**, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree. *Craufurd*.
 To **LAUREATE**, *v. n.* To take a degree in any faculty. *S. Bower*.
LAUREATION, *s.* The act of conferring degrees, or the reception of them, graduation. *Bower*.
LAURERE, *s.* Laurel. *Douglas*. —*Fr* *laurier*, *ld*.
LAUREW, *s.* Laurel. *Belend*.
LAUS, *s.* Perhaps hair. *Oswan and Gof*. —*Dan* *lau*, *ld*.
LAUTEFULL, *adj.* *Winget*. Apparently, full of loyalty or truth. *V. Lawta*.
LAW, *adj.* Low. *Wallace*. *Sa. G* *lag*, *ld*, *lag-r*, *ld*.
LAW, *s.* Low ground. *Barbour*.
 To **LAW**, *v. a.* To bring down. *Douglas*. —*Tent*. *legh-en* deprimere.
LAW, *Lawe*, *A Lawe*, *adv.* Downward. *King's Quair*.
 To **LAW**, *v. a.* 1 To dilute, *S.* 2 Transferred to the legal defender, as, "I'm resolv'd I'll law him weel for't," "I will take every advantage that law can give in this business," *S.*
LAW, *s.* 1. A designation given to many hills or mounts, whether natural or artificial, *S.* A. *Bor*. *Stat. Act*. 2 A tomb, grave, or mound. *Sir Gawain*. A. B. *Alawe*, *Alawe*, *agget*, *acervus*; *Moss. G* *Alawe* signifies monumentum.

LAW, *s.* The remainder. *V. Lave*.
LAWAINE, *s.* The eve of All-hallows. *Lady of the Lake*. This does not appear to be a Gael or Ir. word, but merely the designation used in the low country, viz. Halloween.
LAWAR, *Laware*, *s.* A laver, or vessel to wash in. *Aberd. Rep*.
LAW-BIDAND, *Law-bidand*, *part. pr.* 1. Waiting the regular course of law, as opposed to flight; forensic term. *Skene*. 2 "Able to answer a charge or accusation." *Gl. Guthrie*.
LAW BOARD, *s.* The board on which a tailor trons his cloth, *S.* *Sir A. Wylie* *Alias*, *Steevebant*.
LAWBORABLE, *adj.* In a state fit for being ploughed. *Fr* *labourable*.
LAW BORROWS, *Law Borrowes*, *s. pl.* The legal security which one man is obliged to give, that he will not do any injury to another in his person or property, *S.* *Acts Ja. II.* Law and borgh, or borrow, a pledge.
LAWCH, *adj.* Low, *S.* *laigh*. *Wallace*.
 To **LAWCH**, *v. n.* To lower, South of *S.* *J. Scott*. *Poems*. *V. Law*.
LAWER, *s.* A professor of law. *Acts Ja. VI*.
LAWER, *s.* *E. laver*. *V. Laver*.
LAW FREE, *adj.* Not legally convicted or condemned. *Spalding*.
LAWIN, *s.* A tavern-reckoning. *V. Lachen*, *s. 1*.
LAWIN FREE, *adj.* Scot free, excluded from paying any share of a tavern-bill, *S.* *Song*. *Andrew*. *his Cutty Gun*.
LAWIT, *Lawd*, *Lawit*, *Lawit*, *adj.* 1. Late. *Wyn-town*. 2. Unlearned, ignorant. *Douglas*. —A. S. *laewed*, *lewd*, *ld*.
LAWLAND, *Laaland*, *adj.* Belonging to the low country of Scotland, *S.* *V. Lallan*. *Acts Ja. IV*.
LAWLANDS, *Lawlands*, *s. pl.* 1 The plain country of Scotland, as distinguished from the Highlands, *pron* *Lallans*. 2 The language of the low country, as opposed to the Erse or Gael, *c. S.*
LAWLY, *adj.* Lowly. *Abp. Hamilton*.
LAWRIE, *s.* A designation for the fox, *S.* *V. Lowrie*.
LAWRIGHTMEN, *V. Lagrightmen*.
LAW SONDAY, *V. Law Souday*.
LAWTA, *Lawte*, *Lawit*, *Lawit*, *s.* 1. Loyalty. *Wallace*. 2. Truth, equity. *Wyn-town*. —*O* *laente*, *ld*.
LAWTH, *Barbour*. *ld*, *lauch*, *low*.
LAWTING, *s.* The supreme court of judicature in Orkney and Shetland in ancient times. *V. Thune*.
LAWTIFULL, *adj.* Most loyal, full of loyalty. *Acts Ja. VI*. *V. Lawta*, *ld*.
LAX, *s.* Relief, release. *Pop. Ballads*.
LAX, *s.* A salmon, *Aberd.* —A. S. *lax*, *Dan*. *Sa. G* *O* *E* *lax*, *ld*.
LAX FISHER, *s.* A salmon fisher, *Aberd.* *Law Cam*. *Spalding*.
LAZY BEDS, *s. pl.* A plan of planting potatoes, formerly much in use, according to which the roots were laid on the ground undressed, some dung being spread under them, the seed and manure were then covered with earth dug from a sort of trench which surrounded the bed, *S.* This process is still practised in Ireland. *Marshall's Sci. Trans*.
LE, *Law*. A sort of demonstrative article often prefixed to the name of a place or thing, in our deeds, signifying *the*. —It seems to be merely the article, *ld*.

LE, LAR, s. The water of the sea in motion. *Douglas*.
—O. Isl. *lae, lae, mare*; hodie, *unda fluens*.

LE, LAR, LER, LYE, s. 1. Shelter; security from tempest. *Doug. Lec, E.* "Under the lee." *Paradise Lost*. 2. Metaph. peace; tranquillity. *Wyntown*.
—Su. G. *lae, locus tempestati subductus*; Isl. *Ala, Ala*, id.

LE, LAR, adj. Sheltered; warm. *Houlate*.

LE, s. Law. *Wyntown*.—O. Fr. *ley*.

To LE, v. n. To tell a falsehood, *ibid*.

LE, s. A lie, *ibid*.

To LEA, LAR, v. a. To leave, *Aberd.* V. **LEED**.

LEA, adj. Not ploughed. *Ramsay*.—A. S. *leag*, pasture.

To LIE LEA. To remain some time without being cropped, S. *Surv. Berw.*

LEAD, s. The name given to the course over which the stones are driven in curling, Ang. *Stirlings. Clydes.* Hence, *to gae to the leads*, to go a curling, Ang. In Loth. Ayra. and some other counties, this is called *the rink*. Some curling societies have an office-bearer who is called *Master of rinks*, it being his province to see that the course be properly swept, and that the rules of the game be observed. In Lanarks. the course is called *the rack*, although the term *rink* is also used.

LEAD-BRASH, s. A disease to which animals are subject at *Lead-Mills*. *Stat. Acc.* V. **BRASH**.

To LEAD CORN. To drive corn from the field to the corn-yard, S.

LEAD DRAPS. Small shot, used in fowling, S.

LEADEN HEART. A spell, not yet totally disused in Shetland, which was supposed to restore health to those whose ailments could not be accounted for. Some melted lead was poured among water, from which a piece bearing some resemblance to a heart was taken, and hung round the neck of the patient. *The Pirate*.

LEADER, s. In curling, one who takes the lead in the game, who first lays down his stone, S. *Davidson's Seasons*.

LEADING, s. Provisions. *Belhaven*.

LEADIS, s. pl. Languages. V. **LEID, s.**

To LEAGER, v. n. To encamp. *Spalding*.—Teut. *legher-en*, castra metari; Sw. *laegr-a sig*, id.

LEAGER-LADY, s. A soldier's wife, S. *Antiquary*.
Dan. *leyger*, Teut. *lager*, a camp.

LEAL, adj. Loyal; honest, &c. V. **LEIL**.

LEA LAIK, s. A natural shelter for cattle, such as is produced by glens or overhanging rocks, Ayrs.

LEALAIKE-GAIR, s. Well sheltered grazing ground; sometimes applied to the place where two hills join together, and form a kind of bosom, Ayrs.—If the first part of the word is not merely *lea like*, i. e. *like lea ground*, it might seem allied to Isl. *Aliae*, umbra, *Alaka*, aer calidus, q. a warm shelter; or to C. B. *Ueck*, what lies flat; a covert. V. **GAIR, s. 2.**

To LEAM, v. n. To shine. V. **LEME**.

To LEAM, v. a. To take ripe nuts out of the husk, Roxb.

LEAMER, LEENER, s. A nut that separates easily from the husk, as being fully ripe, Roxb. *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *lím-a*, membratim dividere.

To LEAN DOWN, v. n. To be seated; also, to lie down, to recline; often with a reciprocal pronoun, S.

LEAP, s. A cataract. V. **LOUP**.

LEAPING ILL. The name given to a disease of sheep, Annandale; the same with *Thorster Ill*, q. v.

To LEAP OUT, v. n. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way. *Scott's Staggering State*.—Sw. *loepa ut*, to run out; Belg. *wyt-loop-en*, to break out.

LEAR, V. LARE.

LEAR, adv. Rather; i. e. *liefer*. V. **LEVER**.

LEAR, s. A liar, S.; pron. *leear*. *Wyntown*.

To LEARN, v. a. To teach, S. It is used in this sense, however, by Shakspeare.

LEASE-HAUD, s. Possession; q. *holding by a lease*, Selkirks. *Hogg*.

LEASH, adj. Clever; agile, S. A.

LEASH, s. Liberty, S. B. *Ross*.—Isl. *leis-a, leys-a*, solve.

To LEASH AWAY, v. n. To go cleverly off, or on the way, S. B. *Ruddiman*.

LEASING-MAKER. V. LESING-MAKARE.

LEASING-MAKING, s. The crime of uttering falsehood against the king and his counsellors to the people, or against the people to the king or government; a forensic term, S.

LEASUMLIE, adv. Lawfully; a term used in our old laws. *Balfour*. V. **LESUM**.

LEATER MEATE. V. LATTER-MEAT.

LEATH, s. The lay of a weaver's loom. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—Evidently the same with Teut. *laede*, pecten, mentioned under **LAY, q. v.**

To LEATH, v. n. To loiter. *Pitcottie*. V. **LEIT, v.** to delay.

To LEATHER, v. a. 1. To lash; to flog, S. 2. To batter soundly; transferred to battle. *Tales of my Landl.* 3. To tie tightly, Ettr. For.; q. to bind with a thong.

To LEATHER, v. n. To go cheerfully; to move briskly, S. A. *J. Nicol*.

***LEATHER. V. LOWSE LEATHER.**

LEATHERIN, s. A beating; a drubbing, S. *Hogg's Winter Tales*.

LEAUGH, adj. Low, Selkirks. V. **LEUCH**.

LEAUW, s. A place for drawing the nets on, composed partly of stones, earth, and gravel, *Aberd. Law Case*.—Teut. *loo*, locus altus adjacens stagnis, &c.; A. S. *Macw*, agger.

LEBBER-BEARDS, s. pl. Broth, used by the peasantry, made of greens, thickened with a little oatmeal, Roxb.

LEBBERS, s. pl. Droppings from the mouth, &c. in eating or drinking, Roxb.

LEBBIE, s. The fore skirt of a man's coat, S. B. Loth. —A. S. *laeppe*, id.; Isl. *lof*, ala palli.

To LEBER, LEBBER, v. a. To bedaub; to beslabber; as, "Thae bairns hae *leber't a' the table*;" *lebering*, the act of beslabbering, Teviotd.—Isl. *lap*, Dan. *laben*, sorbillum. V. **LABBER, v.**

LECH, LECHER, LEIONE, s. 1. A physician. *Barbour*. —Moes. G. *leik, lek*, A. S. *laec*, id. 2. *Leicht* occurs *Aberd. Reg.* as denoting a barber; as surgeons and barbers originally belonged to one incorporation.

To LECHE, v. a. To cure. *Wyntown*.—Su. G. *laek-a*, A. S. *lacn-ian*, id.

LECHEGE, s. Leakage. *Aberd. Reg.*

LECHING, LEICHING, s. Cure. *Wallace*.

LECK, s. Any stone that stands a strong fire, as greenstone, trapp, &c., S.

LEDDERANE, LEDDERING, adj. Made of leather; leathern. *Aberd. Reg.*

LEDDY-LAUNNERS. V. LANDERS.

LEDDYR, s. Leather. "Insufficient schone and *leddyr*." *Aberd. Reg.*

LEDE, s. A person. V. **LEID**.

LED FARM. A farm on which the tenant does not reside, *S.*

LEDGIN, *s.* A parapet; that especially of a bridge, *S.* *St. Kithleen.*

LEDGINTON, *s.* A kind of apple, *S.* This has received its name from Ledington, or Lethington, in Haddingtons formerly a seat of the Lauderdale family now, under the name of Lennor-Love, the property of Lord Bannatyne

LEDISMAN, Lodi-man, *s.* A pilot *Doug*—A *S.* *ladman* Teut. *leydeman*, *Su G.* *ledeman*, id. from the idea of leading.

LEE, *adj.* Lonely *Popular Ballads*

LEE, *s.* Shelter.

LEE, *adj.* Sheltered *V. Lm, Lix, &c.*

LEE, *s.* *Little Lee*, slender means of escape To set at little lee, to leave scarcely any means of shelter *Minor Border* Dan. *lee* shelter *V. Lx Lm.*

LEEAR, *s.* A liar one who utters falsehoods, *S.*

LEEBIE, *s.* Diminutive of Elizabeth, *Aberd.*

TO LEECH, LETCH *v. a.* To join or splice two pieces of wood together Thus, when the shaft of a cart is broken, it is said to be *leech'd*, when spliced with a piece to supply the place of that which has been broken off *Roxb.*

LEECH, *s.* A piece of wood nailed across the broken tram or shaft of a cart, or any kind of wooden utensil for supporting it. *Selkirk's* A metaph. use of *Leech* to act the part of a physician, *q.* to cure, to heal. *V. Lxum, v.*

LEED, pret. Left, *q.* *leed* *Sir Eyre*

LEEFOW, adj. "If full, obstinate, Teviotd.—A *S.* *A Dor leaf* and *leere* (*E. leaf*), signify willingly, this term may be analogous to *wifful*, *q.* "full of one's own will."

LEEFOW *Leve'*, *adj.* Lonely, *Leefow lane* quite alone, *S.* *Ross*—*1st* *Aliae*, umbra, *deaga a Alie*, occulta, celare, subducere, *sq.* or *luc*, periculum, *sq.* full

LEEFUL, LEFOW HEARTY, adj. Compassionate, sympathizing, *S. A.* *Kelly*—A. *S.* *also*, warmth, or *Isl.* *huf a tueri* parcere.

LEE-LANG, *adj.* Livelong, *S.* *Burns*

LEE-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of falsehood, *as*, "It was a very *lee-like* story," *S.*

LEEM, *s.* A loom, *Aberd.*

LEEM, adj. Earthen *V. LAM.*

LEEMER, *s. pl.* *V. LEAMER*

LEEN *entry* Cease *Ramsey*.—*Su* *lin-a*, to cease *To LEENGE, v. n.* To slouch, *as*, "a *leengin* gauger," one who slouches in his guilt, *Roxb.*—*Su G.* *laeng-a*, retardare, or corr. from *E.* *to lounge*.

LEENGYLE, adj. A weaver's web, when it is of a raw or thin texture, is said to have "a *leengyle* appearance" *Ayre*—A. *S.* *laeng*, frail, lean, thin, from *laeng* id. *Samuel*

LEENING, adj. *L. leening*, benign *Pol. Hom.*

LEENO, LEENOR *s.* The vulgar name of the fabric called thread gauze, *Loth. Fife*—*Pr.* *liron lawn*.

TO LEEP, v. a. 1 To heat *Leepit*, parboiled. 2 "To burn slightly, to scorch the outside of any thing roasted while it is raw in the middle." *Ol. Surv. Murray* *V. LEX.*

TO LEEP, v. a. To cozen to deceive, *S. D.* It seems to claim the same origin with Teut. *leep*, crafty

LEEPERFAT, adj. Very fat, *S. A.*—*C. B.* *Heuyr*, Gabbly glib smooth

LEEPIT, adj. Meagre, loving the fire, *S. D.* *Journ. Lond.*—*Isl.* *lape*, fungus, a dolt.

LEERIE, *s.* The name given by children to a lamp lighter, *Aberd.* *Edin. Lanark.* Probably of Welsh extract *C. B.* *Heuyr*, radiare, *Heuyrion*, to radiate, *Heuyrion*, illumination, *Isl.* *leeri* a window

LEEROCH, *s.* A term used in *Ayre* and borders of Gail to denote a pentmons "Will ye gang a Jap to the *Leeroch*?" Will you go and cast peats for a day?

LEEROCH *s.* 1 The site of an old tower, or the vestiges of ancient battlements, *Renfrew.* 2 Local position, *Ayre*, the mine with *Leeroch*, *q. v.*

TO LEESE, v. a. 1 To pass a coil of rope through the hands in unwinding it, or in winding it again, *Edin. For.* 2 The term also denotes the act of arranging many entangled bits of pack thread by collecting them into one hand, *that* 3 To gather any thing neatly into the hand, *Roxb.*

TO LEESE out, v. a. To be prolix in narration *that* who, in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to *leese* it out, *Roxb.*

TO LEESE, v. n. To move quickly forward, *Aberd.* *W. Beattie's Tales* Probably from the idea of applying the *leash* or *lash*.

LEESING, s. Allaying *Dunder*—*Su G.* *leed* requiem dare.

LEESK *V. Lusk*

LEESOME, adj. Pleasant *V. LEISUM*

LEESOME, adj. Easily moved to pity, *Tweed.* *V. Lx-erum.*

LEESUM, adj. Speaking in a lying or hyperbolic manner, *as*, "If it's nae lee, it's een unco *leesum* like," *Roxb.* *V. Lx, s. a lie*

TO LEET, v. n. To pretend *V. LEX.*

TO LEET, v. n. To come very slowly by occasional dropping, *Fife.*

TO LEET full, v. a. To attend to, *Fife*—*Su G.* *leed full*, *Isl.* *leed-a*, audire, aurea advertare; *lyth.* audire. Hence *O. E.* *leah*, *litha*, *lythe*

Now lith and lyth, gentrymen *Leep's full*

LEET, s. One portion of many, *S. B.* *Stat. Acc.* 1 A nomination of different persons, with a view to election *S. Baillie* 3 A list. *Rams.*—A. *S.* *leete*, a lot.

TO LEET, v. a. To nominate with a view to election *S. Baillie*

LEET s. Language *V. Lx.*

LEETHFOW, adj. Leathsome, *S. B.* *Journal Lond.* *V. Lx.*

LEETHFOW, adj. Sympathizing *Roxb.* A corr. of *Leeful*, compassionate, *q. v.*

LEEVE v. n. To live, *Lanark.*

LEEVIN LANE Quite alone *The Storm Boat* This may be a provinciality in *Ayre* but it is certainly anomalous. *Leefow lane* is the proper phrase

LEEZE ME, V. LAM ME,

LEFT, pret. Remained, used in a passive sense, *V. LEX, v. n.*

LEFULL, LEFULL, adj. Lawful, *Douglas* *Let* leave, and full, *q.* allowable

TO LEG v. n. To run, *S.*, a low word

TO LEG away v. n. To walk clumsily, *Berwick.* Perhaps from a common origin with *E. Leg*, to lounge

LEGACIE, s. The state or office of a papal legate *Piscott's*

LEGAGE, s. Perhaps *leage* of a ship, *&c.* *Aber. Kro*

LEGATNAIT, s. One who enjoyed the rights of papal legate within his own province or diocese *At Hamilton.* *Legatus natus*

LEG-RAIL, s. To take *leg-bail*, to run off, instead of seeking bail, and waiting the course of law, S. *Ferguson*.

LEG-BANE, s. The shin, S. *Callander*.

LEG DOLLOR. Perhaps a dollar of *Liege*. *Depred. on the Clan Campbell*.

LEGEN-GIRTH, s. V. *LAGEN-GIRD*.

LEGGAT, LAGERT, LAGERT, s. A stroke at handball, golf, &c. which is not fair, or which, on account of some accidental circumstance, is not counted, is said to be *leggat*, i. e. null, Loth.

LEGGIN, s. The angle in the bottom of a cask, or wooden vessel, S.

LEGGIN-GIRD. V. *LAGEN-GIRD*.

To LIP AND LEGGIN. A phrase applied to drink in a vessel. The person to whom it is offered, holds the vessel obliquely, so as to try whether the liquid will at the same time touch the *leggin*, or angle in the bottom, and reach to the lip or rim. If it does not, he refuses, saying, "There's no a drink there, it will no *lip and leggin*," Fife. V. *LAGEN*.

LEGGINS, s. pl. Long gaiters, reaching up to the knees, S.; from E. *leg*.

LEGIER, s. A resident at a court. *Spotswood*.—L. B. *legatarius*, *legatus*.

LEG-ILL, s. A disease of sheep, causing lameness, called also *Black-leg*, So. of S.

LEGIM, (g hard), adv. Astride. To ride *legim*, or on *legim*, to ride after the masculine mode, as opposed to sitting sideways, Roxb.; synon. *stride-legs*, S.

LEGITIM, s. The portion of moveables to which a child is entitled on the death of a father; a law term, S. *Brak. Inst.*

LEGLIN, LAELIN, s. A milk-pail, S. *Rits*.—Teut. *leghel*, id.; Isl. *leigill*, ampulla.

LEG-O'-ER-IM, adv. Having one leg over the other; or, as a tailor sits on his board, Roxb.

LEG POWSTER. "Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alex^r Kay baxter in his *leg powster*." *Aberd. Reg.* A ludicrous corr. of the forensic phrase, *Liege Poustie*, "a state of health, in contradistinction to death-bed."

To LEICH, v. n. To be coupled as hounds are. *Godly Songs*.

LEICHING, LEICHMENT, s. Medical aid.

LEICHMENT, s. Cure of diseases. V. *LECHE, v.*

LEY COW, LEA COW. A cow that is neither with calf nor gives milk, as distinguished from a *Ferry* or *Forra* cow, which, though not pregnant, continues to give milk, S. B.; pron. q. *lay cow*. Supposed to be denominated from the idea of ground not under crop, or what lies *ley*.

LEID, s. A load, *Aberd.*

LEID, s. Lead (metal). *Aberd. Reg.*

LEID, s. *Poems 16th Cent.* It is probable that the author had written *leid*, i. e. heed, attention.

LEID, s. A mill-race. V. *LADM*.

LEID. *Brewing Leid*, an implement formerly used in brewing. *Balfour's Pract.*

LEID, LADM, s. People. *Wallace*.—Isl. *liod*, A. S. *leod*, *populus*.

LEID, LADR, s. A person. *Sir Gawan*.—A. S. *leod*, *homo*; Isl. *lyd*, *miles*.

LEID, s. A country. *Gawan and Gol*.—Isl. *laad*, *terra*, *solum*.

LEID, LADR, s. Language, S. B. *Lect* is also used. *Douglas*.—Isl. *liod*, *sonus*; Dan. *lyd*, *vox*.

LEID, LADR, LUID, s. A song; a lay. *Douglas*.—A. S. *leodh*, *lioth*, Belg. *lied*, Isl. *liod*, *liod*, id.

LEID, LIED, s. A *leid* of a thing, is a partial idea of it, S. B.

LEID, s. Safe-conduct. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *leid*, Germ. *leit*, id.

To LEIF, v. n. To believe. *Maitland Poems*.—A. S. *leaf-an*, *credere*.

To LEIF, v. a. To leave. *Douglas*.—Isl. *lif-a*, Su. G. *leif-a*, id.

LEIF, LEIFF, s. Leave. *Wallace*. To give a servant *Leif*, or *leave*, to discharge from service, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

To LEIF, LEIFF, v. n. To live, *ibid.*—Su. G. *lefwa*, Isl. *lif-a*, id.

LEIF, s. Remainder. *Invent.* V. *LAFR*.

LEIF, LIFF, adj. 1. Beloved, S. *Douglas*. 2. Willing, *ibid.* As *leif*, as *leive*, as soon, S. *Ferguson*.—A. S. *leof*, Su. G. *liuf*, *carus*, *amicus*.

LEIFSUM, adj. 1. Desirable. *Douglas*. 2. *Leesome*, pleasant, S. *Burns*. 3. *Leesome*, compassionate, S. A. J. *Nicol*.—A. S. *leof*, *carus*, and *sum*.

LEIFU, adj. Discreet; moderate, *Selkirks*. V. *LAITH-FOW*, of which this seems to be a corrupt pronunciation.

LEIFULL, adj. Lawful. V. *LEFUL*.

LEIL, adv. Smartly; severely, *Aberd.*

LEIL, LEILE, LELE, LEL, adj. 1. Loyal; faithful, S. *Doug.* 2. Right; lawful. *Wynt.* 3. Upright, S. *Reg. Maj.* 4. Honest in dealings. *Priests Peblis.* 5. A *leil stroke*, one that hits the mark, S. B.—O. Fr. *leall*, loyal, faithful, honest.

LEILLIE. Part of a lullaby; as, "*Leilly baw, loo, loo*." *Mearns*. Has this any relation to the Irish "*Lilliballero*?" V. *BALOW*, q. *Bas le loup*.

LEILL, s. A single stitch in marking on a sampler. A double *leill* is the going over a single stitch, which makes it more lasting, *Mearns*.

To LEIN, v. a. To conceal. V. *LAYNE*.

To LEIN, v. n. To cease. *Cleland*. V. *LEEN*.

To LEIND, LEYND, LENE, LEND, v. n. 1. To dwell. *Barbour*. 2. To tarry. *Doug.* 3. To continue in any state. *Gawan and Gol*.—Isl. *lend-a*, *sedem sibi figere*.

LEINE, s. L. *leme*, gleam. *Houlate*.

LEYNE, pret. Lied. *Douglas*.

LEINEST. Most lean. *Evergreen*.

LEINFOU, LEINFOU-HEARTIT, adj. Kind-hearted; feeling; compassionate, *Aberd.*

LEINGIE (g liquid), s. The loin, *Clydes*.

LEINGIE-SHOT, s. Having the loins dislocated; spoken of horses, *ibid.*—Teut. *loenie*, *longie*, *lumbus vitulinus*. *Shot* is here used for dislocation.

To LEIP, v. n. To boil. *K. Hart*.

LEIPER, s. Corr. of name *NAPIER*.

LEIPPIE, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. V. *LIPPIE*
LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, (gutt.) s. Mutual whispering, *Mearns*.

To LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, v. n. To speak in mutual whispers, *Mearns*.

LEIS, s. Perhaps a load. *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *lass*, Isl. *klas*, *vehea*.

To LEIS, v. a. To lose. *Doug.*—O. E. *leise*.

To LEIS, LEISS, v. a. To lessen. *Douglas*.

To LEIS, v. a. To arrange, *Gl. Sibb.*

LEISCH, LESCHE, s. 1. A lash, S. *Dunbar*. 2. A thong, by which a dog is held. *Doug.* 3. A stroke with a thong, S. *Kennedy*.

To LEISCHE, LEICH, LEASH, v. a. To lash; to scourge, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LEISE-MAJESTY, LEISS-MAJESTIE, LESE-MAJESTIE, s.

1. The crime of high treason. *Fr. lea majesté*. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. Treason against Jesus Christ as Sovereign of his church. *M Ward's Contendings* — *Fr. lea-cr*, to hurt, *Lat. laed* etc.
- LEISH, *adj.* Active, clever. *Hogg. V. LISH.*
- LEISHER, *s.* 1. A tall and active person, *Lanark.* 2. An extensive tract. *Ibid.* 3. A long journey, *ibid.* The idea seems borrowed from that of letting loose. — *Lat. leia-a, leys-a, solvere.*
- LEISHIN, *part. adj.* 1. Tall and active, applied to a person of either sex, *Lanark.* It differs from *Strap-pin'*, as not implying the idea of handsomeness. 2. Extensive as applied to a field, farm, parish, &c. *ib.* 3. Long, as referring to a journey, *ibid.*
- LEIS ME, LEAS ME, LEIS ME, *s. & c.* *Leif* as me, dear to me, expressive of strong affection, *S. Bannatyne Poems* — *Me* is the A. S. dative.
- LEISOM, *adj.* Lawful. *V. LESOM.*
- LEISOME, *adj.* Warm, sultry. *Gl. Saur.* *V. LESOME.*
- LEISSURE, *LILURE, s.* Pasture between two corn fields sometimes used, more generally, for any grazing ground, *Ayr.* *V. LESURES.*
- To LEIST, *v. n.* To incline, *E. lat. Dand.*
- LEIST, *adj.* Least. *Douglas.*
- LEISTER, *LESTER, s.* A spear, armed with three or more prongs, for striking fish. *S. Burns.* — *Su. G. laister* id., *laistra*, to strike fish with a trident. *r.*
- To LEISTER, *v. a.* To strike with a fish-spear, *Stirlings.* *Ayr.* *V. LEISTER, s.*
- To LEIT, *v. a.* To permit. *Bannat. P.*
- To LEIT, *v. n.* To delay. *Henry's* — *Su. G. laet-in*, intermittere, *A. S. laet-an*, tardare.
- To LEIT, *LEST, LET, v. n.* 1. To pretend, to make a show as if, *S. B. Bannatyne P.* *Su. G. laet-as*, *lat laet-a*, id. *prae se ferre*, sive *vere sive simulando*. 2. To give a hint of. *Never lect*, make no mention of it, *S. B. V. LET OR.*
- To LEIT, *LEST, v. n.* To ooze, *S. — C. B. Halk*, that which is run out. *Teut. lyd-en*, transire.
- LETT, *pret.* Reckoned. *V. LAT, s.*
- To LEIT, *v. a.* To put in nomination. *V. LET.*
- LEIT, *pret.* *V. LET AT.*
- LEIT, *s.* 1. A link of horse hair for a fishing-line, *Upp. Clydes.*, synonym, *Tippet, Snood, Tonic*. 2. A load, as, a *leit* of peats.
- To LEIT, *LEIT, v. n.* To loiter, *Tweed* — *Su. G. laet-tas* pilgrari, *ovari*, *lat*, piger, *Alem. laz*, *E. lazy*.
- LEYTHAND, *L. reichand*, sighing. *Wall.*
- LEIWAR, *s.* Liver, survivor. *Acts Cha. I.*
- LEKAME, *s.* Dead body. *V. LECAM.*
- LE-LANE. Be quiet, give over, *Roxb.* abbreviated from the imperative phrase, *Let alone*, or *q. lea*, [*q. leave*] *alone*.
- LELE, *adj.* Loyal, faithful &c. *V. LEL.*
- LELE, *s.* The lily. *Sir Gawain.*
- LELELY, *LELELY, adv.* Faithfully. *Barb.*
- To LEL, *v. n.* To take aim, *S. B. — E. lelel*, id.
- LELOC, *adj.* Of the colour of the blue, as, "yer *ku'leloc* toun" *Janet Hamilton.*
- LEMANE, *s.* A sweetheart, male or female. *Douglas.* — *Fr. leu-mant*, *Norm. Sax. leu-mon*, amant.
- LEMANBYE, *s.* Lust love, an amour. *Hogg's Winter Tales.*
- To LEME, *v. a.* To blaze, *S. Douglas*, — *A. S. leom-an*, *lat leom-a*, splendere.
- LEME, *s.* Gleam. *Lyndsay.*
- To LEN, *v. a.* To lend, *S. Chron. S. P. — A. S. leom-an*, *Su. G. leom-a*, id.
- LEN, LEAVE, LEND, *s.* A loan, *S. Acts Ja. VI. — A. S. laen, leon*, id.
- To LEND, *v. n.* To dwell. *V. LEND.*
- LENDINGS, *s. pl.* Pay of an army, arrears. *Henry's Exped.* — *Belg. leening* "soldier's pay," *Sewel.*
- LENDIS, *s. pl.* 1. Loins. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. Hatbands. *Kennedy* — *lat leud*, clavis, in *pl. leuder*, lumbis.
- To LENE, *v. n.* To give. *V. LENSIT.*
- LENY, *s.* The abbrev. of *Leonard*. "Lenny Irving" *Acts III. 393.*
- LENYIE, LENSIE, *adj.* 1. Lean. *Barbour* 1. Of thin texture. *Douglas* — *A. S. leasme, leana*, macere.
- LENIT, *pret.* Granted. *Houlston.* *lat leon-a*, concedere.
- LENIT, LENT, *pret.* Abode. *V. LENSIT.*
- LENIT, LENT, *pret.* Leaned. *Douglas.*
- LENK, *s.* A link of horse hair which connects the hooks and line in angling, *Clydes.*
- LENNER, *s.* Lender. *Acts Cha. I.*
- LENNO, *s.* A child. *Ritson.* — *Gael. leannab, id.*
- LENSHER, *s.* *Acts Cha. II.*
- LENT, *adj.* Slow. *Baillie* — *Fr. lent*, *lat leat-us*, id.
- LENT, *s.* The game at cards in E. called *Lea*, perhaps from being much practised about the time of *Lea*, *Gall. V. LENT.*
- LENTED, *part. ps.* Beat in this game, loosed, *Gall. V. LENTIT.*
- LENT FIRE, *s.* A slow fire. *Baillie* — *Fr. lent*, slow.
- LENTPOLL, *adj.* Mournful, from *Leat*, the same appropriated to fasting. *Houlston.*
- To LENTH, *v. a.* To lengthen. *Lyndsay* — *Teut. leng-en*, *Su. leug-a*, prolongare.
- LENTHE, *adj.* Long. *S. O. P. lva.*
- LENT RENVALE, *s.* Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped, and called *Leutrin*, *A. q.* those that have died in *Leutrin* or spring. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- LENTRYNE, LENTYNE, *s.* Lent still used to denot spring. *S. Barb.* — *A. S. lengten*, *Leut*, also Spring.
- LENTIN KAIL. Broth made without beef. *S. From Leut. J. Nicol.*
- LEOMEN, *s.* 1. A leg. *Aberd. Jowen Lond.* 2. The bough of a tree, *ibid.* — *A. S. leome*, a limb.
- To LEF, *v. n.* To go rapidly. *Barbour* — *lat leip-a*, *leip-a*, to run.
- To LEPE, LEIP, *v. a.* To heat, to parboil, *S. Douglas* — *A. S. leap-an*, to leap, *q.* to wallop in the pot.
- LEPE, LEIP, *s.* A slight boiling. *S.*
- LEPER DEW, *s.* A cold frosty dew, *S. B.*
- LEPYR, *s.* The Leprosy. *V. LEPYR, s.*
- LEPIT PEATS. Peats dug out of the solid moss, without being baked, *Roxb.*
- LERD, *s.* Lord. *Aberd. Reg.*
- To LERE, To learn. *V. LESA.*
- LERGUES, *s.* Lebrakty. *Bannatyne P.*
- To LERE, *v. n.* To contract, to shivel, *S. — lat. ler-a*, contrahere.
- LERROCH, *s.* 1. The site of a building. *Ferguson.* — *Gael. larach*, id. 2. A site of any kind. *Loth. S.* 3. The artificial bottom of a stack, made of brushwood, &c. *Stirlings.* *stack-laroch*, id. *Perth.* 4. A quantity or collection of any materials, as *a laroch* of fuel. *Lanark.* 5. It is also used in a compound form as, *Madden-laroch* the site of a dunghill. *Barr.* Also, *Lachach, Larach, Laroch.*
- LERROCK CAIRN, *s.* This term is used in a proverbial phrase common in *Ayr.* It is said of something that is rare or that does not occur every day that "It's no to be gotten at like *lerroch-cairn*."

LESS, conj. 1. Unless. *Douglas*. 2. Lest, *ib.* *Les than*, *id.* *Bellend.* *Les na, les nor*, *id.* *Acts Ja. IV.*—A. S. *laes, les*, *id.*

LESS-AGE, *s.* Non-age. *Buchanan*.

LESH PUND, **LEISPUND**, **LISPUND**, *s.* A weight used in Orkney, containing eighteen pounds Scots. *Skene.*—*Su. G. lispund*, a pound of twenty marks; *i. e.* *Lévesche*, or the Livonian.

LESING-MAKARE, **LEASING-MAKER**, *s.* One who calumniate the king to his subjects, or vice versa. *Acts Ja. I.*

LESIONE, **LESSIOUN**, *s.* Injury. *Acts Cha. I.*—*Lat. laceria, -nis*, *Fr. lesion*, *id.*

LESIT, **LESYT**, *pret.* Lost. *Barbour*.

LESS. *Lies*; *pl.* of **LE**. *Barbour*.

LESS, conj. Unless. *Keith*. V. **LES**.

LESSIOUN, *s.* Injury; loss. V. **LESIONE**.

To **LEST**, *v. n.* To please. *K. Quair*.

LEST, *pret.* Tarried. *Barb.*—A. S. *laest-an*, to stay.

LESUM, **LEISON**, *adj.* What may be permitted. *Doug.*—A. S. *ge-leafsum*, licitum, allowable, from *leaf*, *permissio*.

LESURIS, **LASORS**, *s. pl.* Pastures. *Bellenden.*—A. S. *laesra*, a pasture; *Ir. leasur*, a meadow.

To **LET**, *v. n.* To reckon. *Priests Pebbles*. V. **LAT**, *v. 3.*

To **LET**, *v. n.* To expect. *Wyntown*.

To **LET**, *v. a.* To dismiss. *Houlats.*—A. S. *laet-an*, *let-an*, *dimittere*.

To **LET at**. To give a stroke; to let drive at any object, *S. Skinner*.

To **LET go** or *ge*, *v. a.* To shoot, *S.* *Let go*, *part. pa.* shot. *Spalding*. E. *let off*.

To **LET licht**, *v. a.* To admit; to allow; as, "I aye said the naig was shaken i' the shouther; but he wadna let it licht," *S.*

To **LET o'er**, *v. a.* To swallow, *S.* V. **LAT**, *v.*

To **LET one to wit**. To give one to know; to give formal intimation to one, *S.*

To **LET stand**, *v. a.* 1. To suffer any thing to remain in its former state; not to alter its position, *S.* 2. Not to meddle with a particular point, in conversation, as to avoid controversy, *S.*

LET-ABEE, conj. 1. Not to mention; not calling in-to account, *S.* *Bride of Lam.* 2. As a *s.* forbearance; *Let-abe* for *let-abe*, mutual forbearance, *S.*

To **LET BE**. V. **LAT**, *v. 1.*

To **LETE**, *v. n.* To pretend. V. **LEIT**, *v. 3.*

To **LETE**, *v. n.* To forbear. *Sir Tristrem*.

LETE, *s.* But let, without obstruction. *Wyntown*.

LETE, *s.* Gesture. V. **LAIT**.

To **LET GAE**, *v. a.* To raise the tune, *S.* *Forbes*.

LETH, **LETHE**, *s.* 1. Hatred. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *laetha*, *id.* 2. A disgust, *S. B. ib.*

LETH, *s.* A channel or small run of water. *Chartul. Aberd.*—O. Tent. *lede, leyde*, also *water-leyde*, aquae ductus, aquagium; A. S. *lade*, fluentum, canalis.

LETHIE, *s.* A surfeit; a disgust, *Loth.* V. **FOR-LETHIE**, *v.*

LETLES, *adj.* Without obstruction. *Barb.*

To **LET ON**. 1. To seem to observe any thing, *S.* *Burns*. 2. To mention a thing. *Ramsay*. 3. To give one's self concern about any business. *Kelly.*—*Isl. laet-a*, ostendere.

LETT, *s.* Lesson; a piece of instruction; generally combined with an *adj.* expressive of vituperation, —*Fr. Gael. leacht*, C. B. *Uith*, a lesson.

Gray fur, *Fr. Acts Ja. II.*

Permitted; suffered, *S.*; from the *Uig*.

LETTEN FA'. Let fall, *S. B. Ross's Helenore*.

LETTER, *s.* A spark on the wick of a candle; so denominated by the superstitious, who believe that the person to whom the spark is opposite will soon receive some intelligence by letter, *S. B.*

LETTER-GAE, *s.* The precentor or clerk in a church, *S. Ramsay*. V. **LET GAE**.

LETTERON, **LETTIN**, *s.* 1. The desk in which the clerk or precentor officiates, *S.* 2. A writing desk. *Douglas*. 3. This formerly denoted a desk at which females wrought, in making embroidery, &c. *Rates A. 1611.* 4. A bureau, scrutoire, or cabinet. *Bannatyne's Journ.*—O. *Fr. letrín*, the pulpit from which the lecture was anciently read.

LETTERS. To raise letters, to issue an order from the signet, for a person to appear within a limited time before the proper court. *Guthry's Mem.*

LETTERMAREDAY, *s.* The day of the birth of the Virgin. *Aberd. Reg.*

LETUIS, **LETWIS**, *s.* A species of fur. *Inventories.*—*Fr. letice*, "a beast of a whitish gray colour," *Cotgr.*

To **LET WIT**. To make known, *S. Dunbar.*—*Belg. laat-en weten*, *Sw. let-a en weta*, *id.*

To **LET WIT**, *i. e.* with it, *v. a.* To make known, to acknowledge, *S. B. Ross*.

LEUCH, **LEUGH**, *pret.* Laughed, *S.*

LEUCH, **LEUGH**, *adj.* 1. Low in situation; synon. with *Laigh*, *Loth.*; *Leucher*, lower, *Roxb.* 2. Not tall; squat, *ibid.*

LEUCHLY, *adv.* In a low situation, *Roxb.*

Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale,
An' leuchly lurks Leith where the trading ships sail.
A. Scott's Poems.

LEUCHNESS, **LEUGHNESS**, *s.* 1. Lowness of situation, *Roxb.* 2. Lowness of stature, *ib.*

To **LEVE**, *v. n.* To remain; to tarry behind; to be left; *Left*, *pret.* remained; tarried. *The Bruce*.

LEUE, *adj.* Beloved. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *leof*, *id.*

LEUEDI, *s.* Lady. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *laefdige*, *Isl. lafda*, *id.*

LEVEFUL, *adj.* Friendly. *Wyntown*.

LEVEN, *s.* A lawn; an open space between woods. *Lily Leven*, a lawn overspread with lilies or flowers. *Bord. Minstr.*

To **LEVER**, *v. a.* To unload from a ship. *Sir P. Hume's Narrative*. V. **LIVER**.

LEVER, *s.* Flesh. *Sir Gawain*. V. **LYRE**.

LEVER, **LEUER**, **LEUIR**, **LEIR**, **LEWAR**, **LOOR**, **LOURD**, **LEER**, *adv.* Rather. The comparative of *leif*, willing.—A. S. *leofre*.

LEUERAIES, *s. pl.* Armorial bearings. *Compl. S.*

LEVERE, **LEVERAY**, *s.* 1. Delivery. *Barbour*. 2. Donation. *Diallog.*—*Fr. livrée*.

LEUG, *s.* "A tall, ill-looking fellow." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Gael. Uig*, "a contracted, sneaking look," *Shaw*.

LEUGH, *adj.* Low. V. **LEUCH**.

LEVIN, *s.* 1. Lightning. *Douglas*. 2. The light of the sun, *id.*—A. S. *lif-tan*, rutilare.

LEVIN, *s.* Scorn. *Gawain and Gol.*

LEVINGIS, *s. pl.* Remains. *Douglas*.

LEUINGIS, *s. pl.* Loina, or lungs. *Douglas*.

LEUYNT, **LEVINT**, *adj.* Eleventh. *Bellend.*

LEUIT, **LEWYT**, *pret.* Allowed. *Wallace.*—A. S. *lef-an*, *permittere*.

LEVYT, **LEWYT**, *pret.* Left. *Barbour.*—*Isl. leif-a*, *linquere*.

To **LEUK**, *v. a.* To look, *S. O. Picken*.

LEUK, *s.* A look, *S. O. Picken*.

To LEUK, *n. n.* To look.

LEURE, *s.* A gleam; *aa*, "A leure o' licht," a gleam, a faint ray, *Ayr.*

LEW, *s.* The denomination of a piece of French gold coin formerly current in *S. Acts Ja. III.* This seems to be the same coin that is still denominated *Louis d'or*.

To LEW, *v. a.* To make tepid, *S. B.*—*Teut. lauw-en, tepescere*.

LEW, *Law warm*, *adj.* Tepid, *S. Douglas*—*Teut. lauw, Belg. leuw, id., A. S. leowan, tepere*.

LEW, *s.* A heat, *Gall.* "Stacks of corn are said to take a lew, when they heat," in consequence of being built in a damp state. *Gall. Encycl. V the adj.*

LEWANDS, *s. pl.* Buttermilk and meat boiled together, *Clydes*, *synon. Bleirie*. Probably from *S. Lew tepid* or *Isl. Myn-a, calefcere*.

LEW ARNE BORE. *Leg Tew*, iron hardened with a piece of cast-iron, for making it stand the fire in a forge. *Roeb. A Scott's Poems V. Tew, v.*

To LEWDER, *v. n.* To move heavily, *S. B. East*.—*Teut. leuter-en, morari*.

LEWDER, *s.* A handspoke for lifting the mill-stones, the same with *Louder*. *Merton's Poems*.

LEWDER, *s.* A blow with a great stick *aa*, "Pae gie ye a lewder," *Aburd*. Perhaps originally the same with *Louder*, a handspoke, &c. as denoting a blow with this ponderous implement.

LEWER, *s.* A lever, *Roeb.*

LEWIS, *Lewisa*, *s. pl.* Leaves. *Wallace*.

LEWIT *V. Lawit*.

LEWITNESS, *s.* Ignorance. *Douglas*.

LEWRAND, *part. pr.* Lurking, laying snares. *Leg St Andrews V. Loure, v.*

LEWRE, *s.* "A long pole; a lever." *Gall. Encycl.*, the same with *Lewer*.

LEWRE, *s.* *Leland's Collect.* It seems to have been a piece of dress worn only by sovereigns and persons of the highest rank, the same, perhaps, with *L. B. torum, vestis imperatoriae et consularis species*, *Gr. Λώρον*.

LEWS, *s. pl.* The island of Lewis. *Watson*.

To LY to, *v. n.* Gradually to entertain affection, to incline to love, *B. Roeb's Hel.*

To LY to, *v. n.* A vessel is said to ly to when by a particular disposition of the sails she lies in the water without making way, although not at anchor, *S.*

To LY or LIE out, *v. n.* To delay to enter as heir to property, a forensic phrase. *Fountainh.*

LIAM, *LIAM*, *s.* 1. A string, a thong. *Douglas*—*A. S. liam, id.* 2. A rope made of hair, *Tweedd*.

LYABLY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Melville's Life—Fr. liard et.* "to get poorly, slowly, or by the penny," from *liard*, a small coin, "the fourth part of a sol," *Cotgr.*

LYARE, *s.* *Inventories*. Apparently, from its being always conjoined with cushions, a kind of carpet or cloth which lay on the floor under these—*Teut. legh werck* is *expl. aulaca, stragula picturata, tapetum, textura*, *Kilian* [*Rep*].

LYART, *s.* The French coin called a liard. *Aburd*.

LIART, *LYART*, *adj.* 1. Having grey hairs intermingled. *S. Mattland P.* 2. Gray haired in general.

LI, Spotted, of various hues, *Galloway Davidson*.

To LJB, *LIJB*, *v. a.* To castrate, to geld, *S.*

HOW LJB, *s.* A sow gelder, *S.*—*Teut. lubbēn, castrare, emaculare, lubber, castrator*.

LIDART, *LIJBART*, *s.* A leopard. *Barbour—Alem. libarts, Belg. libard, id.*

LIBBER, *s.* "A lubberly fellow." *Gl. Pickers*. A slight change of *S. lubber*.

LIBBERLAY, *s.* A baton. *Dunbar*.—*Isl. luber-ia, pertundere*.

LIBBERLY, *s.* Perhaps the same as *libberlay*. *Proverb*.

LIBBERLY, *s.* *Friends of Peckles*. This is expl. by *Sir W. Scott*, as signifying, "two serving men and a boy in one livery."

LIBELT, *s.* A long discourse or tirade. *Kit. For.*, a sort of *E. libel*, if not from *L. B. libellus*, *accusatio*.

LY-BY, *s.* 1. A neutral. *Radcliff*. 2. A mistress, a concubine, *Fife*.

LICAYM, *LIKAYM*, *LIKAM*, *LIKAM*, *s.* 1. An animated body. *A. Hart*. 2. A dead body. *Wallace*.—*A. S. lichama, Isl. lyhamic, corpus*.

LICKET, *part. adj.* Accustomed, properly, permitted. *Belend*.

LICHELUK, *adj.* Perhaps for *lickerous, lickerous*. *Maitland Poems*.

LYCHLEFUL, *adj.* Contemptuous. *Abp. Hamilton*. *V. Lychtly*.

LYCHT, *adj.* Merry. *Douglas*.

LICHT OF DAY. "She cannot see the licht of day to him," she cannot discern a fault in him, *S.*

To LICHTER, *LICHTER*, *v. a.* 1. To unhair, *S.* 2. To deliver a woman in childbirth, *Aburd*.

LICHTER, *LICHTER*, *adj.* Delivered of a child, *S. B. Wynton*.—*Isl. verda lictare ead. partum*.

LYCHTLY, *adj.* Contemptuous. *Wallace*.—*A. S. licht and lic, having the appearance of lightness*.

To LICHTLIK, *LICHTLY*, *LIKLIK*, *s. a.* 1. To undervalue, to slight, *S.* 2. To slight in love, *S. Ralston*. 3. Applied to a bird, when it forsakes its nest. It is said to *lichtlik its nest*, *F.*

LICHTLIK, *s.* The act of slighting, *S. Ruddiman*.

To LICHTLIEFIE, *LICHTLIK*, *v. a.* The same with *Lichtlik* to slight, to undervalue, *Roeb.*

LYCHTLINESS, *s.* Contempt. *Wallace*.

LYCHTNIS, *s. pl.* Lungs, *S.* A *Complaynt*, *S.*

LICK, *s.* *As self's lick*, a phrase used in *S.* to denote anything that is very salt.

To LICK, *v. a.* 1. To strike, to beat, *S. Burns*. 2. To overcome, *S.*—*Su. G. laep a, ferire, percutere*.

LICK, *s.* A blow, *S.* To give one his lick, to beat one, *S. Forbes*.

LICK, *s.* A wag, *S. Ramsay*.—*A. S. licet-en, to feign, lyce, a lar*.

LICK or GOODWILL. A small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed moisture. This had been at first entirely gratuitous, but came afterwards to be claimed as a part of the payment for the work done at the mill, *S.*

LICKIE, *s.* A small piece of wire looked at one end, used for drawing the thread through the hack (or eye) of the iron spindle on which the yarn is placed) of a spinning wheel, *Upp. Clydes*.

LICKSCHILLING, *s.* A term of reproach expressive of poverty, *Dunbar*. *V. Schilling*.

LICKIP, *s.* 1. A bat of lion which prevents the elkends from slipping off the swingetrees in a plough, *Clydes*. 2. A martingale for a horse. *Kit. For*. 3. A scrape, a difficulty. *Clydes*. *Isl. litta, a steep*.

LIDDER, *LIDDER*, *adj.* 1. Flaccid. *Deo*. 2. Behind others, *Lyndsay*. 3. Lachrymose, *id.*, *id.*, *id.*.—*Isl. leidar, sordidus, id. a. lachrymose*.

LIDDERIE, *adj.* "Feeble and lazy." *Gall. Poems*. *V. Lidder*.

LIDDERLIK, *adv.* Lazily. *Arden*.

LIDDISDALE DROW. A shower that wets an Englishman to the skin, Selkirks. V. Drow.

To LIDE, v. n. To thicken; to become mellow; as, "the kail haena had time to *lide* yet," Ang. Gall. V. *LITHR*, v. id.

LIE, s. The exposure; applied to ground; as, "It has a warm *lie*," Ang.

LYE, s. "Pasture land about to be tilled," Gall. *Encycl.* V. *LAA*.

LIE, adj. Sheltered; warm, S. V. *LI*.

LYE-COUCH, s. A kind of bed. *Orem.*

LIEP, LAEP, s. The palm of the hand, Abord.; for *Laye*, q. v. *Tarras's Poems.*

LIEFU', adj. Lonely; solitary. V. *LEEFOW*.

LIEGE, s. A subject, S.—Fr. *liege, lige*, vassal.

LIEBH, adj. Tall and active, Roxb. *Brownie of Bedebeck.* V. *LAISHIN*'.

LIESOME, adj. Warm; sultry. *Skirreft.* Rather Abord. pronunciation of *Lusome*, lovely. V. *LITHR*.

LIESOME-LOOKING, adj. Having the appearance of falsehood and lies. *Blackw. Mag.* V. *LAESUM*.

LIETHRY, s. A crowd. V. *LITHEY*.

LIEUTENANTRY, s. Lieutenantship; lieutenantcy. *Spalding.*

LYF, LYFF, s. Life. *On lyf*, alive. *Ab. Reg.*

LIFY, adj. Lively, S. *Callander.*

LIFE-LIKE AND DEATH-LIKE. A phrase used in urging a settlement of any business, from the consideration of the uncertainty of life, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

LIFE-KNIFE, s. A pocket knife, stamped "LYF." V.

LIFE-THINKING. If one proposes the query, "Is such a one living yet?" it is a common reply, "Ay, he's *leevin'* and *life-thinking*," Angus; having no expectation or appearance, but of the continuance of life, i. e. in a vigorous state. *Leevin'* and *lifelike*, in other counties.

LYFLAT, adj. Deceased. *Wallace*.—Isl. *lyflat*, loss of life, *lyflat-as*, perdere vitam.

LYFLAT, s. Course of life. *Wallace*.—A. S. *lyflade*, vitae iter.

LIFT, LYFT, s. The firmament, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *lyft*, Su. G. *lyft*, aer.

To LIFT, v. a. To carry off by theft, S. *Waterley.*

• **To LIFT, v. a.** To remove from one place to another; synon. *Flit.* *Spalding.*

To LIFT, v. a. To plough or break up ground, Ayra; an old word.

LIFT, s. The first break or ploughing, Ayra. V. *ANTLIFT*.

• **LIFT, s.** 1. A heave; the act of heaving, as applied to the chest, expressive of great difficulty in breathing, or oppressive sickness. "He has an unco *lift* at his breast," S. 2. "*Lyft*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing," Johna. 3. A trick at cards, Lanarka. *Mearns.*

To GIB one a LIFT. To aid one, either literally, by bearing part of a heavy burden, or metaphorically, S.

To LIFT, v. n. A term signifying that the company at a funeral are beginning to move to the place of interment; as, "The burial will *lift* at twall o'clock," that is, the procession will commence at that hour, S.

To LIFT, v. a. "To *Lyft* a brow, to ascend a brow,"

—*u.* In high spirits; transported;

↳, bound wooden bowl, in which
sup the cream, Fetherl.

LIFTER, s. One who forcibly drove cattle as a booty, S. *Rob. Roy.*

LIFT-HAUSE, s. Said to be an old term, denoting the left hand, Roxb.

LIFTIE, adj. Applied to the dirt on the streets, when in such a state of consistency as to adhere to the feet, q. apt to be *lifted*; a low word, Roxb.

LIFTING, s. Removal. 1. *At the lifting*, just about to remove; used in an active sense. *Spalding.* 2. *At the lifting*, in a very debilitated state, applied to either man or beast, S.; used in a passive sense.

LIG, s. A league; a covenant. *Balfour*.—Fr. *ligue*.

To LIG, v. n. To fall behind; corr. from E. to *lag*, Buchan. *Liggin*, fallen behind.

To LIG, v. n. 1. To bring forth. Ewes are said to be *ligging*, South of S.

To LIG, v. n. 1. To recline, Abord., S. O. *Douglas.* 2. Used as equivalent to *lodge*, q. to reside during night. *Pitcottie.* 3. To have carnal knowledge of, Clydes.—A. S. *liggan*, Isl. *lig-a*, Su. G. *ligg-a*.

LIGGAR, s. A foul salmon, S. A.; q. one that *lies* too long in the fresh water.

LIGGAR-LADY, s. A camp-follower, S. V. *LEAGER*.

LIGGAT, s. A gate so hung that it may shut of itself, Gall.—A. S. *leag*, campus, and *gat*, porta; q. "the gate of the field, or *lea*."

To LIGHT, v. a. To undervalue, Ayra. *The Entail*.—A. S. *lightan*, levare. The common S. v. is *Lichtle*.

LIGHTIN'-IN-ELDIN. Small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, broom, &c., Roxb.

To LIGHTLIEFIE, v. n. "To despise." *Gl. Picken.* V. *LICHTLIE*.

LIGLAG, s. 1. A confused noise of tongues, S. 2. A great deal of idle talk, S. 3. *Lig-lag* is often used to express the idea which one has of a strange language, or of unintelligible discourse, S.—Su. G. *ligg-a*, to harass by entreaties.

LIGNATE, s. An ingot or mass of metal which has been melted. *Fountainh.*—Fr. *lingot*, id.

LYING-ASIDE, s. The act of keeping aloof. *M' Ward.*

LYING OUT. Not entering as heir. *Fountainh.*

LIE, s. A dead body. *Wallace*.—Isl. *lyk*, Su. G. *lik*, A. S. *lic*, id. E. *lich*; as "the lich-gate." *Koble.*

LYK, LIKE. The termination of many words in S. which in E. are softened into *ly*.—It denotes resemblance; from A. S. *lic*, Goth. *lik*, &c. similis.

LYK, LIX, v. impera. *Lyk til us*, be agreeable to us. *Wynetown*.—A. S. *lyc-lan*, Su. G. *lik-a*, placere.

LIKAND, part. Pleasing. *Dunbar.*

LIKANDLIE, adv. Pleasantly. *Douglas.*

• **LIKE, adv.** 1. About; as, "*Like sax souk*," "Like three ouks," S. 2. As if, as it were; sometimes prefixed, at other times affixed, to a phrase, S. *Guy. Mann.*

LYKE-WAIE, LIKE WALK, s. The watching of a dead body. *Douglas*.—A. S. *lic*, a body, and *waec-lan*, to watch.

LIKING, LAYNG, s. 1. Pleasure. *Barbour.* 2. A darling. *Howlatz*.—A. S. *licung*, pleasure, delight.

LYKLY, adj. Having a good appearance, S. *Wallace*.—Su. G. *lyhtig*, Isl. *lyhtig*, id.

To LIKLY, v. a. To render agreeable. *Doug.*

LYKSAY, adv. Like as. "*Lyksay* as he war present hymself." *Abord. Reg.*—A. S. *lic*, similis, and *sag*, sic.

LIL FOR LALL. Retaliation. *Wynetown*.—A. S. *lad* with *ladie*, stripe for stripe.

LILY, s. The aphthae, a disease of children. S.

LILY-CAN, s. The yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea lutea*, Fide. *Pertha.*

LILY LEVEN. V. *LEVEN*.

LILT OAK, *s*. The vulgar name for the flowering shrub called *Lilack*, *S*.

LILL, *s*. The line of a wind instrument, *S*. Ramsay.

LILLIEP, *s*. Lumbry, *S*. & *hira*. Hogg V Balow.

LILLY, *s*. Contraction of the proper name *Lilias*, *S*.

LILT, *s*. A large pull in drinking, frequently repeated, *F*. *fo*.

To LILT, *v*. *n*. 1 To sing cheerfully, *S*. *Edison*. 2.

To sing on a high or sharp key *S*. 3. Denoting the lively notes of a musical instrument, *S*. Ramsay.

4 To lilt out, to take off one's drink merrily *S*. Ramsay — *Su* *Q* *lail-a*, canere.

LILT, *s*. 1 A cheerful air, *S*. *Morison*. 2. Used in the sense of lay or song. Skinner & A mournful tune *Jac* *Rel*.

LILTING, *s*. The act of singing cheerfully.

LILTING part *pr*. Limping, *S*. *O*, synonym *Dilting*, Perth, allied to *lail-a*, *tente gradi*, hence a little boy is denominated *lilie*, from the slowness of his walking.

LILT PYPE, *s*. A particular kind of musical instrument. *Houlate*. — Teut *lilpype*, *tibia oticularis*.

LIMB, *s*. A mischievous or wicked person, as, "Ye're a perfect limb," *Boxb*. An elliptical expression, used for "a limb of Satan," or, a "devil's limb."

LIME, *s*. Glue. *Gl* *Sabb*. — Teut *līm*, *id*.

LIMEQUARREL, *s*. A lime quarry. *Acts* *Chs*, *I*.

LIME RED, *s*. The rubbish of lime walls, *S*. *Ag* *Suro* *Aberd* V *Red*.

LIME-SHELLS, *s* *pl*. Burned lime before it is slaked, often simply *shells*, *S*.

LIMESTONE BEADS, *s* *pl*. The name given by miners to the *Entrocha*, *Lanarka*. *E*. & *Cuthbert's* beads.

LIME-WORK, *LIME* *WARK*, *s*. A place where limestone is dug and burnt, *S*.

LYMFAD, *s*. A galley. V *LYMPHAD*.

LIMITOUL, *s*. A begging friar, authorised to hear confession with a certain limit. *Philotus*.

LIMM, *s*. Synon with *Limmer*, as applied to a female, generally, a wild *limm*. *Upp* *Lanarka*, *S*. *A*. V *Lims*.

LIMMAR, *LIMMAR*, *s*. 1 A scoundrel. *Bellenden*. 2 Equivalent to *thief*. *Acts* *Jo* *VI*. 3 A woman of loose manners, *S*. 4 *Limmer*, however, is often used as an opprobrious term, expressive of displeasure, when it is not absolutely meant to exhibit the charge of immorality, *S*.

LYMMARIS, *s* *pl*. Traces for drawing artillery. *Inventories* V *LYMORIS*. *E* *limbers*.

LIMMERY, *s*. Villany. *Godly* *Sangs*.

LIMMERS, *s* *pl*. The shafts of a cart. *Teviotdale*. V *LYMORIS*.

LYMMIT, *pret*. Perhaps, bound. *K* *Hart*. — Teut. *līm-en*, agglutinare.

LYMORIS, *LYMKARIS*, *s* *pl*. Shafts of a carriage. *Douglas* — *lail* *līm*, *pl* *limar*, *total arborum*.

LYMPH, part *pa*. Perhaps, crippled. *Houlate*. — *lail* *limp-ust*, v *lūm* *defect*.

LYMPHAD, *LYMPHAD*, *s*. "The galley which the family of Argyle and others of the Clan Campbell carry in their arms." *Rob* *Roy*. Apparently corr. from Gael *long fhad*, a galley.

LIMPU, *s*. A worthless woman, *Mearna*. *lail* *limp-ust* *defect*.

LIN, *LYN*, *LYNN*, *s*. 1 A catart, *S*. *Bellenden*. 2 The pool under a catart, *S*. *Minst* *lind*. 3 The face of a precipice, *Selk*. *Br* *of* *Dodab*. 4 A shrubby ravine, *Boxb*. *Clach*, *ayu* — *A*, *S*, *Alynn*, a torrent, *O* *B* *lynn*, *le* *lūn*, a pool.

LIN, *LYNN*, *s*. *a*. To cross. *Putlin* — *A*, *S* *lōnn-a*, *lū*.

LIN, *LYNN*, *s*. *a*. *Flax*, elsewhere called *lind*, *Dumfr* —

A *S* *lōn*, *C* *B* *lūn*, *Fr* *lin*, *id*.

To LIN, *v*. *a*. To hollow out the ground by force of

water *Boxb*.

LINARICH, *s*. A sea-plant. *Morison*.

LYNCBIE, *s*. A jail. *By* *St*. *Andrew*. Perhaps

errata for *lumbie*, or *lumbie*.

To LINC, *v*. *a*. To halt, to stop. *Kirk* *Per*. — *Su*, *Q*.

linc-a, *term* *linc-en*, *clausicare*.

LINCUM LIGHT, *s*. Cloth of a light colour, made at

Lincoln. *Chr* *Kirk* *Synon* *Lincum* *green*.

LINCUM TWYNE, *s*. Pack thread. *Aberd*. perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, and rather signifying very fine thread.

LIND, *LYND*, *s*. A lime tree. *Light* *at* *the* *lynd* *very* *light*. *Douglas*. *Under* *the* *lind*, *in* *the* *woods*. *Bannatyne* *Poems* — *lail* *lind*, *arbor*, *lūn*.

LINDER, *s*. A short gown, shaped like a man's vest, close to the body, with sleeves, worn by old women and children. *Ang* — Perhaps from *lail* *lendar*, *tumbi*, as sitting close to the loins.

To LINE, *v*. *a*. To beat, *Ang*.

To LYNE, *lūn*, *v*. *a*. To measure land with a line. *Our* *Lovers* — *lail* *lin* *care* *id*.

LYNER, *s*. One who measures land with a line, *lūn*.

LING, *s*. 1 A species of rush, or thin long grass, *Ayrs* *S* *A*. *Stat* *Acc* *2*. "Draw *ling*, *Scirpus cespitosus*, *Linn*." *Ag* *Suro* *Ayrs*. 3. *Full* *ling*, cotton grass. *Statist* *Acc*.

LING, *LYNG*, *s*. A line, *Fr* *lygne*. *In* *one* *ling* 1. Straight forward. *Cowan* *and* *Go*. 2 Denoting expedition in motion, *Aberd*. *Douglas*.

To LING, *v*. *n*. To go at a long pace, *S*. *Harbour*. — *Ir* *ling-im*, to *sk* *p*. *Syn* *stand*.

LINGAN, 1 Shoemaker's thread, *S*. 2 A lash or law to a whip, *F*. *fo*. V *LYNG*.

LINGAT, *s*. An ingot. *Inventories* — *Fr* *lingot*.

To LINGE, *LYNG*, *v*. *a*. To hog, to beat. *Gall*. *Encycl*.

To LINGEL, *v*. *a*. To bind firmly, as shoemakers do leather with their thread. *Jacobite* *Relics*.

LINGEL, *LYGLE*, *s*. 1 Shoemaker's thread, *S*. also *lyngan*, *Fr* *lygneul*. *Ramsay*. 2 A bandage. *Polwart* — *lail* *lyngia*, *laminia* *coriacea*.

LINGEL-TAILED, *adj*. Applied to a woman whose clothes hang awkwardly, from the smallness of her shape below, *S*.

LINGER, *s*. *Bannatyne's* *Journal*. Apparently the furniture, *q* what belongs to the house — Teut. *lāng-en*, *promere*, *suppellectile*, *res* *lāng*, *res* *necessaria*.

LINGET, *s*. A rope binding the fore foot of a horse to the hinder one, *Ang*. V *LANGER*.

LINGET-OIL, *s*. Linseed oil, *Mearna*.

LINGET-SEED, *s*. The seed of flax, *S*. *B*. *Acts* *Jo*. *VI*.

LINGIE, *LYNG*. A termination by which adverbs are formed, sometimes denoting quality, in other instances extension as *hackingie* now *pr* *lūn*, *lūn*, *S*.

LINGIT, *adj*. 1 Flexile. *E* *Loth*. 2 Thin, lean, wanthron, especially applied to an animal that is very lean in the belly, as, "the *lingit* cat." "She's just like a *lingit* haddo, *Boxb*." *A* *S*. *lōnnē*, *lōnnē*.

LINGLE-BACK, *s*. "A long weak back." *Gall*. *Encycl*.

LYNYNG, *s*. The act of measuring land, or of fixing the boundaries between contiguous possessions. *Act*. *Dom* *Conc*. V *LYNS*, *LYN*, *v*.

To LINK, v. n. 1. To walk smartly; to trip, S. *Ross*. 2. Denoting the influx of money. *Ritson*. 3. To do any thing quickly; very commonly used to denote diligence in spinning; as, "She's *línkín' awa'* at the wheel," S. A. *Gl. Sibb.*

To LINK *off*, v. a. To do anything with cleverness and expedition, S. *Saxon and Gael.*

To LINK, v. n. To walk arm in arm, S.

LINK, s. A division of a peat-stack, *Gall.*

LIN-KEEPER, s. A large fresh water trout, supposed to keep possession of a particular pool or *lín*, *Kinross*.

LINKIE, adj. Sly; waggish; as, "a *línkie loon*," *Roxb.*

LINKIE, s. 1. A roguish or waggish person; one much given to tricks, *Roxb.* 2. A deceitful person; one on whom there can be no dependence, S. A.

LINKS, s. pl. Locks of hair. *Rem. Nithed. and Gall. Song.*

LINKS, s. pl. 1. The windings of a river, S. *Némno*. 2. The rich ground lying among these windings, S. *Macmill.* 3. The sandy flat ground on the sea-shore. S. *Knox*. 4. Sandy and barren ground, though at a distance from any body of water, S.—*Germ. lenk-en, flectere.*

LINKUM-TWINE, s. Packthread, *Aberd.* Perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, like *Lincum green*.

LIN-LAYE, s. The same with *Lin-Keeper*, q. v. *Fife.*

LIN-PIN, LINT-PIN, s. The linch-pin, S.—*Su. G. lunt-a, id.*

LINS. An adverbial termination common in S, as *halpíns, blindlins, &c.* V. *LINGS*

LINS, s. pl. Rollers on which a boat is drawn on the beach, and by which it is propped up, *Shetl.*

To LINSH, v. n. To hop, *Dumfr.*

LINSH, s. A hop, *ibid.* V. *LINCH, v.*

To LINT, v. a. To *lín* one's hough, to sit down for a little while, *Shetl.*—*Isl. lend-a, sedem sibi figere, pret. lendti.*

To LINT, v. n. "He wadna let me *lín* or I did it," he would not let me rest, or he would give me no peace, *Mearns*.—*Isl. Su. G. linna, lind-a, cessare desinere.*

LINT-BELLS, s. pl. The blossom or flower of flax, when growing, S. *Burns.*

LINT-BOWS, s. The pods containing the seeds of flax, S. V. *Bow, s. 2. E. bolls.*

LINT-BRAKE, s. An instrument used for breaking or softening flax, in place of the fluted rollers of the flax-mill, previous to the operations of rubbing and swinging, *Teviotd.*

LYNTH, s. Length. *Aberd. Reg. passim.*

LINTIE, s. The linnet, S. *Campbell.*

LYNTQUHIT, LINTWHITE, s. A linnet, S.; corr. *lín-tie. Complaynt S.*—A. S. *líneltwige, id.*

LINT-RIPPLE, s. V. *RIPPLE.*

LINT-STRAIK, s. "A head or handful of new dressed flax," *Gall. Encycl.*

LINT-TAP, s. As much flax as is usually laid on a rock for being spun off, S.

LYON, s. The name of a gold coin anciently struck in S.; so called as it bore the figure of a lion. It was of the value of six shillings and eightpence. *Acts Ja. II.*

To LIP, v. a. To break pieces from the face of edge-tools; as, "I've *lippit* my pen-knife," S.; evidently from *E. lip, s.*

LYPE, s. A crease; a fold, S.—*Ir. lub, id.*

LYPIT, part. adj. Creased, *Aberd.*

LYPNYNG, s. Expectation. *Wynntown.*

LIPPENING, part. adj. Occasional; accidental, *Loth. Bride of Lammermoor.*

LIPPER. A term forming a superlative. Thus, cattle are said to be *lipper fat*, when very fat, *Roxb.*

LIPPER, s. Leprosy. *Ballenden*.—*Fr. lepre, id.*

LIPPER, adj. 1. Leprous. *Stat. Gild.* 2. Still commonly used with respect to those whose bodies are covered with the small-pox, measles, or any general eruption, *Fife.* 3. Applied to fish that are diseased. *Chalm. Air.*—A. S. *hleapere, leprosus.*

To LIPPER, v. n. A term denoting the appearance of foam on the tops of the waves, or of breakers. *Douglas.*

LIPPERJAY, s. A jackdaw or jay, *Dumfr.*; perhaps q. *leaper-jay*, from its skipping.

LIPPERIS, LOPPERIS, s. pl. The tops of broken waves. *Doug.*—The same with *lapper, lopper*, to curdle; or from *Isl. Aleyp-a, concitare.*

LIPPY, s. A bumper, *Ayra. The Entail.*

LIPPIE, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. *Stat. Acc.* Synon. *Forpet.*—A. S. *leap, a basket*; *Isl. laup, id.*

To LIPPIN, LYPFIN, LIPPER, v. a. 1. To expect, S. *Wynntown.* 2. v. n. To *Lippen in*, to put confidence in. *Douglas.* 3. To *Lyppyn off*, the same. *Barbour.* 4. To *Lippen till*, to intrust to one's charge. *Houlata.* 5. To *Lippen to*, to trust to, S. 6. To *Lippen upon*, to depend on for. *Abp. Hamiltoun.*—*Moes. G. laub-jan, credere, ga-laubeins, fides.*

LIPPING, LIPPIN-FOW, adj. 1. Full to the brim, or *lips*, *Roxb. Gall.* "Lippin-fu, brimming full to the lips," *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A river when flooded, is said to be *lipping*, *Mearns.*

To LIRB, v. a. To slip, *Aberd.*

LIRE, LYE, LYRE, s. 1. The flesh or muscles, as distinguished from the bones, S. O. *Wallace.* 2. Flesh, as distinguished from the skin that covers it. *Sir Egeir.* 3. *Lyre* signifies the lean parts of butcher-meat, *Ettr. For.*—A. S. *lire, the fleshy parts of the body.*

LYRE, LYRE, s. That part of the skin which is colourless. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *hleor, hlear, the countenance.*

LYRE, LAYRE, LYAR, s. The Shearwater. *Pennant. Liere, id. Feroe Islands.*

LIRE, s. The udder of a cow, or other animal, *Aberd.* V. *LYRE.*

LYRED, part. adj. Having some locks of hair of a lighter colour than the rest, S. B. V. *LIART.*

LYRIE, s. One of the names given, on the Firth of Forth, to the Pogue. *Neill.*

To LIRK, v. a. To rumple, S. *Law's Memorials.*

LIRK, s. 1. A crease, S. 2. A fold; a double, S. 3. Metaph. a double; a subterfuge. *M'Ward's Contendings.* 4. A wrinkle. *Ramsay.* 5. A hollow in a hill. *Minstr. Border.*

LIRKIE, adj. Full of creases, wrinkled, S.

To LIS, v. a. To assuage. *Gawon and Gol.*—*Su. G. lis-a, lenire.*

LYSE-HAY, s. "Hay mowed off pasture-ground." *Gall. Encycl.* *Lyse* is the genitive of *Ley* or *Lea*, pasture-ground.

LISK, LERSK, s. The groin, S. *Douglas.*—*Dan. Sw. liuske, id.; O. E. leske.*

LISLEBURGH, s. A name said to have been given to the city of Edinburgh. *Keith.*

LISPUND, s. A weight used in Orkn. and *Shetl.* V. *LESHPUND, LEISPUND.*

To LISS, v. n. To cease; to stop. *It never lisses, it never ceases, Roxb.* V. *s.*

- LISSE**, *s.* 1. Cessation, a state of quietness, Roxb. 2. Remission, especially of any acute disease. Gl. Sibb. —Fr. *lisse*, *ld.* Su. G. *lisa*, requies a dolore.
- LISSENS**, *s.* Release, an interval from trouble, as, "He has nae *lissens* frae the cough," he has no cessation in coughing, the cough harasses him without intermission, Loth. *Leeshens*, S. A.
- LIST**, *adj.* Agile. R. *Guharee*.
- LIST**, *s.* Apparently for *Last*, as denoting a certain quantity of fish. *Aberd. Reg.*
- LISTABLES**, *s. pl.* The small yard areas. *Compl. S.*
- LISTER**, *s.* A fish spear. V. *Leistras*.
- To **LIT**, *Lytt*, *v. a.* To dye, S. Douglas. —*ld.* *lit-a*, ungere, *lur*, Su. G. *lit*, color.
- LIT**, *Lerr*, *s.* 1. Dye, colour, tinge, S. *Acts Ja II*. 2. Dye-stuff, S.
- To **LIT**, *v. n.* To blush deeply, to be suffused with blushes, as, "Her face *littit*," *Pde.* —*ld.* *lit-a* tingor, *colorem muto*. V. *lur*, *v. a.*
- * **LITANY**, *s.* A long unmeaning effusion, *Aberd.*
- To **LITCH**, *v. a.* "To strike over" *Goll. Encycl.* Perhaps cure from E. *Leash*.
- LITE**, *s.* Byn with *Sharn*, *Aberd.* V. *Lort*.
- LITE**, *Lytt*, *adj.* Lathic, Douglas.
- LITE**, *Lytt*, *s.* 1. A short while. K. *Quatr.* 2. A small portion, Douglas. —A. S. *lyt*, Su. G. *lite*, *ld.* *litt*, *parum*.
- LITE**, *s.* A nomination of candidates for election to any office. *Spotswood* V. *Lart*.
- To **LYTE**, *v. n.* To nominate, to propose for election an opportunity being given to choose the most suitable candidate. *Acts Ja VI*.
- LYTE**, *s.* Elect. *Wynnum*. V. *Lytt*.
- To **LITIL**, *Lytt*, *v. n.* To listen, *Gauan and Goll*. Su. G. *lyd-a*, *ld.* *lyl-a*, *audire*.
- LITH**, *s.* 1. A joint, the groin, S. Douglas. 2. Metaphor, the hinge of an argument, B. *Celand*. 3. A division in any fruit as, "the *lith* of an orange," — of an ingan, " &c. B. 4. The rings round the base of a cow's horn, M. Loth. —A. S. *lith*, *artus*, *membrum*.
- To **LITH**, *v. a.* To separate the joints one from another, S. *ld.* *lit-a*, *artemium dividere*.
- LITHE**, *adj.* 1. Calm sheltered, S. *lyle*, S. B. *Red-diman*. 2. Possessing great heat. Wallace. 3. Metaph. affectionate. A *lithe* side, attachment or regard. S. B. —A. S. *lithe*, *quietus*, *amicitia*, *aprecitas*.
- To **LYTHE**, *v. a.* To shelter, S. B. *Sherrifs*.
- LYTHE**, *s.* 1. A warm shelter, S. B. *Ross*. 2. Encircling cement, countenance, S. B. *ib.*
- To **LITHE**, *v. a.* 1. To soften. *Alp Hamdren*. 2. To thicken, to mellow, S. 3. Applied to water, when thickened by mud. *Bald.* —A. S. *lit-a*, *to mitigate*.
- LYTHE**, *adj.* Assuaging. *Sir Tristram*.
- LYTH**, *s.* A ridge, an ascent. *Sir Gawan*. —A. S. *lythe*, *ld.* *leal*, *jugum montis*.
- LYTH**, *Lain*, *s.* The pollack, *Uadus Pollachius*, S. *Statut. Ace.*
- LITHELL**, *adj.* A *lithe* sky, a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate, Roxb. Perhaps misty the K. *ad.* as signifying *placid*.
- LITHELL**, *adj.* Lax, sleepy, *Kur. Por.* —Su. G. *lit*, *ld.* *lath*, *pacer*.
- LITHELL**, *adj.* Laxly, *ld.* V. *Lupper*.
- LYTHIE**, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, S. *Campbell*.
- LYTHIE**, *Lytt*, *adj.* Thickened or mellowed, applied to broth or soup, *Tennold*. *Herd's Coll.* V. *Lytt*, *v. n.* to soften.
- LITHIN**, *s.* A mixture of oatmeal, and sometimes of milk, poured into broth for mellowing it, S.
- LYTHYRNES**, *s.* Cloth. *Wynnum*. V. *Lythra*.
- LYTHIE**, *s. pl.* Perhaps *quandara*. *Dumbar*.
- To **LYTHLY**. V. *Lythra*.
- LYTHNES**, *s.* Warm h. heat. *Particulus of Nobles*.
- LYTHOKS**, *s. pl.* "A mixture of meal and cold water stirred together over the fire & they boil, applied to tumours, *Ayr.*" *ld.* *lithon*.
- LITHRY**, *s.* A despicable crowd, *Aberd.* *Gl. Shder*. —A. S. *lythra*, *malus*, *bequam*.
- * **LITIGIOUS**, *adj.* 1. Proud, tedious in discourse; a metaph. use of the term, among the vulgar, borrowed from the procrastination of courts of law, Loth. 2. Vindictive, also *pron* *lithigions*, *Aberd.*
- LITIS**, *s. pl.* Strifes; debates. *Acts Ja. IV.* *ld.* *lites*.
- LITISCONTTESTATIONE**, *s.* This term properly signifies that state of a case, in which both parties having been fully heard before a judge, it is understood that both agree that he should give a final decision. *Aberd. Reg.*
- LITSAITIS**, *s. pl.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps it should be read *lithitis*, or *lithitis*, *q. fute* for *lit*, or *dys-mutha*.
- LITSTAR**, *s.* A dyer, S. *Burrow Laves*.
- LYTE**, *s.* A list used in the nomination of persons, with a view to their being elected to an office the same with *Leet*, *q. v.* *Blue Blanket*.
- To **LYTT**, *v. a.* To nominate. *Blue Blanket*.
- LITTAR**, *s.* *Jarentorus*. Apparently a sort of bed carried by horses, a horse-litter for travelling. —Fr. *litere*, *litere*, from *laci*, a bed, *ld.* *lit-a*.
- LITTERSTONE**, *s.* A stone shaped into the form of a brick, about two feet in length, and one foot in other dimensions, *Aberd.*
- LITTING-LEID**, *s.* A vessel used by dyers. *Aberd. Reg.*
- LITTLEANE**, *s.* A child, S. *Ross*. *Q. little one*; or A. S. *lylling*, *parvulus*, as, "a *littleane* kene it can dee naething so lair."
- LITTLE-DOUKIT**, *adj.* Small in size. V. *Dorant*.
- LITTLE DINNIE**, *s.* A morsel taken in the morning before going to work. *Tennold*. Loth.
- LITTLEGOOD**, *Littigood*, *s.* *San Spurga*, S. *Epithetina heliostegia*, *Wartwort*.
- LITTLE-GUDE**, *s.* The devil, *Ayr.* *Gall.*
- LITTLER**, *comp.* of *lath*. *Loth*, S. B.
- LITTEST**, *superl.* *Loth*, S. B.
- LITTLEWORTH**, *adj.* Worthless, a term often applied to a person who is viewed as destitute of moral principle, S. *Hes a littleworth body or creature*.
- LITTLEWORTH**, *s.* A worthless person, *Dumfr.*, as, *Hes a littleworth*. V. *Micalworth*.
- LITTLE**, *adj.* Rather little, Loth.
- LIT**, *s.* Life. *On ywe*, alive. K. *Quatr.*
- To **LIVER**, *v. a.* To unload, applied to ships, S. —*Germ* *liefer-en*, Fr. *livrer*, to deliver.
- LIVER**, *adj.* Lively, sprightly, *Tennold*; the same with *Deliver*.
- LIVER CRUKE**, *LIVER-CROOK*, *s.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.
- LIVERY DOWNIE**, *s.* A halibut stuffed with livers, *ld.* *Aug.*
- LIVERY MEAL**, *s.* Meal given to servants as a part of their wages, S.
- LIVER MUGGLE**, *s.* The stomach of the cod filled with livers, &c. *Ebell.* —*Sw* *liver*, livers, and mugs, the same.
- LITING**, *s.* An atom, *Ang.*

LYWYT, *pret.* Lived. *Barbour*.

LIXIE, *s.* The female who, before a Penny-bridal, goes from place to place borrowing all the spoons, knives, forks, &c. that may be necessary for the use of the company, Ang. She is entitled to her dinner gratis, as the payment of her services.—*L. B. liz-are*, mundane? *Lick* the spoons?

LIZ, **LIZZIE**, **LEZZIE**, *s.* Abbreviations of the name *Elisabeth*, *S.*

LOAGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, *Stirl. Logs*, *Loth.*; *synon. Hoeshtas, Hoggers, Moggans*, *q. v. Hogg.*

LOALLING, *s.* Loud mewing, *Teviotdale*.

LOAMY, *adj.* Slothful; inactive, *Loth.*—*Synon. lōy*, *S. B.*—Old Belg. *lome*, tardus, piger, *Kilian*.

LOAN, **LONE**, *s.* Provisions. *Spalding*.

LOAN, **LONE**, *s.* Wages; pay. *Spalding*.—*Su. G. loen*, *Germ. loh*, *id.*

LOAN, **LONE**, **LOANING**, *s.* An opening between fields of corn, for driving the cattle homewards, or milking cows, *S. Ramsay*. 2. A narrow enclosed way, *S. Poems Buchan Dial*. 3. In some towns it is used to denote a narrow street, *S.* like *E. Lane*.—*Isl. lon*, *intermissio*, *q. a break or interval between the fields*; or, *C. B. lla*, a clear place, an area.

LOANING-DYKE, *s.* "A wall, commonly of sods, dividing the arable land from the pasture." *Aggr. Surv. Caithn.*

LOAN-SOUP, *s.* A draught of milk given to a stranger who comes to the place where the cows are milked; milk fresh from the cow, *S.*

To LOAVE, *v. a.* 1. To expose for sale, *Lanarks*. Probably an old Belgic word, as it exactly corresponds to *mod. Belg. loov-en*, "to ask money for wares, to set a price on goods." 2. To offer a lower price for any thing in purchasing; as, "What did ye mak by loavin' my beast?" *Loth.*

LOBBA, *s.* Same with *Lubba*, *q. v.*

LOBSTER-TOAD. The Cancer *Aranens*. *V. DEEP-SEA-CRAB*.

To LOCAL, *v. a.* To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*

LOCALITY, *s.* 1. The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules, *S. Erskine*. 2. Used also in relation to the liferent of a widow, *S. Bell's Dict.*

LOCH, **LOUCH**, *s.* 1. A lake, *S. Barbour*. 2. An arm of the sea, *S. Boswell*.—*Isl. laug*, *Su. G. log*, *Ir. louch*, *C. B. lugh*, a lake, *id.*; also *Gael. loch*, an arm of the sea.

LOCHABER AXE, *s.* A sort of halbert of a large size, having a hatchet in front, and a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted, *S. Waverley*.

LOCHAN, *s.* A small lake, *Gall. Davids. Seasons*. *Corn. laquen*, a lake; *Ir. lochan*, a pool.

LOCHDEN, *s.* A name given to Lothian. The vulgar name is *Louden*. *Pitscottie*.

LOCH-LEAROCK, *s.* A small gray water-bird, seen on Lochleven; called also a *Whistler*. This seems equivalent to the *lavrock* or lark of the lake.

LOCH-LUBBERTIE. *V. SEA FALLEN STARS*.

LOCHMAW, *s.* A species of mew. *Wedderb.*

LOCH-REED. Common Reed grass, *S. Lightfoot*.

LOCHTER, *s.* A layer; also the egg laid in one season. *V. LACHTER*.

LOCK, **LOAKE**, *s.* A small quantity, *S. Ramsay*.—*Su. G. lock*, *capillus contortus*.

LOCKANTIES, **LOCKINTIE**, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, equivalent to "O! strange!" *Ayrs.*

LOCKER, *s.* A ranunculus, *Tweedd. Selkirks*. Perhaps from *lock*, *v. Su. G. lyck-a*, as "the flower, during rain, is carefully shut," *Linn.*

LOCKERBY. A *Lockerby lick*, a severe stroke or wound on the face. *Moyses*. [*Roxb.*

LOCKERIE, *adj.* Rippling; applied to a stream,

LOCKET, *s.* What is eructed; the effect of belching. *Poems 16th Cent.*—An old A. S. word, from *locet-an*, eructare.

LOCKFAST, **LOKFAST**, *adj.* Properly secured by bars and locks. *Acts Town-Counc. Edin.*

LOCK-HOLE, *s.* The key-hole, *S. B.*

LOCKIN'-TREE, *s.* *D. Anderson's P.* Qu. perhaps the rung used as a bar for the door?

LOCKMAN, **LOKMAN**, *s.* The public executioner; still used, *Edinburgh. Wallace*.—*Teut. lock-en*, to lock; A. S. *loc*, *claustrum*.

LOCUMTENENT, *s.* Lieutenant. *Ab. Reg.*

LOCUS, *s.* Ashes so light as to be easily blown about, *Dumfr.*—*C. B. lloch*, dust or powder.

LODDAN, *s.* A small pool, *Gall.*—*Gael. lodan*, "a light puddle."

LODISMAN, *s.* A pilot. *V. LEDISMAN*.

LODNIT, **LADNIT**, *pret.* Laded; put on board. *Acts Ja. VI.*

LOFF, *s.* Praise. *V. LOIF*.

To LOFT, *v. a.* To lift the feet high in walking, *Ettr. For.*—*Dan. loeft-cr*, to heave or lift up.

LOFTED HOUSE. A house of two or more stories, *S.*

LOG, *s.* The substance which bees gather for making their works, *S. B.*—A. S. *loge*, *Su. G. lag*, humor.

LOGAN, *s.* 1. A handful of money, or any thing else, thrown among a mob or parcel of boys, to produce a scramble, *Aberd.* 2. The act of throwing in this manner, *ib.*—*Gael. logan*, the hollow of the hand.

To LOGAN, *v. a.* To throw any thing among a number of persons, for a scramble; to throw up any thing, which is kept as property by him who catches it, *Aberd.*

LOGAN. *V. ROCKING-STONE*.

LOGE, *s.* A lodge. *Barbour*.—*Dan. id.*

LOGG, *adj.* Lukewarm, *Gall.* It seems to be a corr. of the E. word *luke*. *V. LEW*.

To LOGGAR, *v. n.* To hang loosely and largely, *Dumfr.* *V. LOGGARS*.

LOGGARS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, *Dumfr.* *V. LOAGS*.

LOGGERIN', *adj.* Drenched with moisture, *Dumfr. Locherin*, (*gutt.*) *id.* *Upp. Clydes*. Originally the same with *Laggery* and *Laggerit*.—*Isl. Laugur*, *thermae*, baths.

LOGIE, **KILLOGIE**, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, for drawing air, *S.*—*Belg. log*, a hole. *Watson*.

LOGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. *V. LOAGS*.

LOY, *adj.* Sluggish, *Ang.*—*Belg. luy*, *id.*

LOICHEN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A quantity of any soft substance, as of pottage, flummery, &c. *Ayrs.*

LOYESTER, *s.* A stroke; a blow, *Buchan.*—*Isl. lostinn*, *verberatus*, *percussus*.

LOIF, **LOFF**, *s.* Praise. *Houlate*.—A. S. *Isl. Belg. lof*, *id.*

LOYNE, *s.* Used for *S. Loan*, *Lone*, an opening between fields. *Acts Cha. I.*

LOYNESS, *s.* Inactivity, *Ang.*—*Belg. luyheit*.

LOIS, *s.* Praise. *Douglas*. *V. LOSE*.

LOISSIT, *pret.* Lost. *Gawen and Gel.*

LOIT, *s.* A turd, *S.*—*Su. G. lort*, *id.*

- LOITV, s.** 1. A spurt of boiling water, ejected from a pot, Gall. 2. Any liquid suddenly thrown out by the stomach, Dumfr.
- LOKADAISY, interj.** Used as expressive of surprise, Loth. Berwick. A corr. of *E. alack-a-day*.
- LOKE, interj.** Used as expressive both of surprise and of glee-someness, Loth. Clydes. Roxb.
- LOCKFAST, adj.** Secured by a lock. *V. LOCKFAST.*
- To LOCKER, v. n.** To curl, S. Douglas. — *Isl. lock-r, capillus contortus*.
- LOCKER, LOCKER, adj.** Curled. *Evergreen.*
- LOCKLATE, adj.** Securing a lock. *Wall.*
- LOLL, s.** 1. An idle, inactive person, a sluggard, Aberd. 2. In the West of S. the term *loll* is applied to human excrement. A great *loll*, magna merda.
- To LOLL, v. n.** To emit a wild cry, as a strange cat does, to mew loudly, to caterwaul, Roxb. Berwick. *V. LOLLING.*
- LOLLERDRY, s.** What was deemed heresy. *Bannatyne's Poems.* From *E. Lollard*.
- LOME, LOOM, (pron. lume) s.** 1. A utensil of any kind, S. Doug. 2. A tub, or vessel of any kind, S. as *brew-lumes, milk-lumes, &c.* — *A. S. loma, utensilia.*
- LOMON, s.** A leg, Aberd., pron. with a liquid sound, *q. lyomon.* *V. LEOMES.*
- LOMPNYT, part. pa.** Laid with trees. *Barbour Sw. lomp-a, to fit, or Isl. lunn, phalangae.*
- LONACHIES, LONACHS, s. pl.** 1. Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn. S. B. 2. Couch-grass gathered into a heap for being burnt, synonym with *Wrack Mearna.* *V. QUICKER, the name given in Fife.*
- LONE, s.** An avenue, an entry to a place or village, S. *V. LOAN.*
- LONE, s.** Provision for an army. *V. LOAN.*
- LONE, s.** Place of shelter. — *Isl. loun, tranquillitas aeris.*
- **To LONG, v. n.** To become weary. *Rollack.*
- **LONG, adv.** An elliptical form of expression occurs in Scottish writing, which I have not observed in *E.* This is *long to*, for 'long to the time' referred to *Rollack.*
- To LONGE, v. n.** To tell a fair tale, to make a flattering speech, Ayre. — *C. B. Hun-saw, to fabricate.*
- LONGIT, part. Colkellie Sow.** If this be the reading, it signifies, tarried, sojourned. But it may be read *longit*, lodged.
- LONGIE, s.** The Guillemot, Shell. A corr. of the Norw. name *Langleie.*
- LONGUEVILLE, s.** A species of pear found near ancient monasteries, S. *Neill.*
- LONY, adj.** Sheltered. *Houlate.*
- LONYNG, s.** 1. A narrow enclosed way, S. 2. The privilege of having a common through which cattle pass to or return from pasture, S. *Acts Caa I. V. LOAN.*
- LONKUR, s.** "A hole built through dykes, to allow sheep to pass." *Gall. Encycl.* Most probably from *C. B. Huno, also luno, the gullet.*
- LONNACHS, s. pl.** Quick grass gathered for being burnt, *Mearna.*
- To LOO, v. a.** To love. *V. LOV, v.*
- LOOF, s.** The palm of the hand, *pl. looves.* *V. LOVE, LOV, s.*
- OUTSIDE OF THE LOOF.** The "back of the hand, & s. rejection and repulse." *Antiquary.*
- LOOF BANE, s.** "The centre of the palm of the hand." *Gall. Encycl.*
- LOOFY, s.** A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. *V. LOVE, LOV, s.*
- LOOFIR, s.** A flat stone, resembling the palm of the hand, *Gall.*
- LOOPIES, s. pl.** "Plain mittens, without fingers, for the hands." *Gall. Encycl.*
- LOOGAN, s.** A rogue, *Loch.*
- LOOKIN'-ON, part. pr.** Waiting the rail of one, of whose recovery there is no hope, as, "How's John, ken ye?" "Deed, he's no vera bad, they're just lookin' on 'im," *Teviot.*
- LOOKIN'-TO, s.** A prospect in regard to the future, Roxb., synonym, *To look, S.*; as, "a gude lookin' to."
- To LOOL, v. n.** To sing in a dull and heavy manner, *Ettr. For.* This is nearly allied to the *E. & S. to Loll.*
- LOOM, s.** Mist, fog, *Galloway.*
- LOOMY, adj.** Misty, covered with mist, *Id.*
- LOOP, s.** 1. The channel of any running water, that is left dry, when the water has changed its course, *Upp. Lanarks.* 2. *Pl. Loops*, the windings of a stream, *Lanarks.*, synonym *Links, Crooks* — *Teut. loop, cursus.*
- LOOPIE, adj.** Deceitful, crafty, S. *q. one who holds a loop in his hand.*
- LOOK, adv.** Rather. *V. LEAN.*
- LOOSIE, adj.** Full of exfoliations of the cuticle of the skin, applied to it when it is covered with dandrif, *Roxb. Peebles.* Evidently from *Lus*, although differently sounded.
- LOOT, part.** Permitted, S. from the *v.* to *let.*
- LOOTEN, part. pa.** of the same *v.* *V. LET.*
- LOOTIN' O', s. c. of.** Esteemed. *He'll be nae mair looten o', he will henceforth be held in no estimation.* *Lanarks. V. Let, v. n. To peckon, &c.*
- LOOVES, s. pl.** Palms of the hands. *V. LOVE.*
- To LOPPER, v. n.** To ripple. *V. LATTER, v.*
- To LOPPER, v. n.** To coagulate, *South of S. V. LAPPER.*
- LOPPER-GOWAN, s.** The yellow *Ranunculus* which grows by the sides of streams, *Clydes.*
- LOPPIN, LOPPAN, part. pa.** Leaped. *Douglas. — A. S. leop, Sw. luper, inallit.*
- LORE, part. pa.** Solitary, *q. forlorn.* *Sir Gawen.*
- LORE, s.** Laurel. *Sir Gawen. — Fr. laurier.*
- LORIMER, s.** A clock maker, *E. a saddler, Ang.*
- LORN, s.** The Crested Cormorant, Shell. *Pelecanus cristatus*, Linn. *Edmonstone.*
- To LOS, LOIS, v. a.** To unpack, applied to goods of merchandise. *Acts Ja VI. V. LOSE and LOSE.*
- LOSANE, s.** A losenge or rhomboidal figure. *Acts Ja VI.* The same with the vulgar term *Lozen*, *q. v.*
- LOSE, LOSE, s.** Praise. *Houlate.* *Left occurs in Isl. lefs-tyr, gloria, encomium. Isl. laus, id.*
- To LOSE THE HEAD, To suffer a diminution of strength.** *S. A.*, a metaph. apparently borrowed from the vegetable world.
- LOSEL, s.** Idle rascal. *Ritson. — Teut. losch, ignavus.*
- LOSH, s.** A corr. of the name *Lord*; sometimes used as an interj. expressive of surprise, wonder, or astonishment, and at other times uttered as an unwarrantable prayer for the divine keeping, S. *Burns.* It assumes a variety of forms, as *Loshie, Loshie-me, Loshie pashie, Loshins, &c.*
- LOSH HIDE.** Perhaps the skin of a lynx. *Rates. — Sax. losz, Germ. luchs, lynx.*
- LOSHIN, part. pa.** "A new mark lozin with black work." *Aberd. Rep.*
- LOSINGEOL, LOSINGEOL, s.** 1. A deceiver. *Barth.* 2. A sluggard, a idler. — *Fr. losing-e, to flatter, to deceive.*

To **LOSS**, v. a. To unload, applied to a ship. In the same sense it is now said to *liveer*, S. *Bannatyne's Journal*.

LOSSIE, adj. Applied to braird, or the first shooting of grain, fields of grain, pulse, &c., in which there are vacancies; as, "a *lossie braird*," "The corn-lan' is unco *lossie* the year," Clydes.

LOSSINESS, s. The state of being *lossie*, Clydes.—Teut. *los*, *lees*, vacuum.

LOSSING, s. The act of unloading. V. the v.

LOT, s. Uncertain. *Bannatyne Poems*.

* **LOT**, s. A certain quantity of grain, generally the twenty-fifth part, given to a thresher as his wages, S. A. *Surv. Ross*.

To **LOTCH**, v. n. To jog; applied to the motion of one who rides ungracefully, South of S.; *Hotch*, synon.

LOTCH, **LOATCH**, s. A corpulent and lazy person; as, a *meikle lotch*, Lanarks.

LOTOH, adj. Lazy, Ayr.

LOTOH, s. A handful or considerable quantity of something in a semi-liquid state; as, "a *lotch* of tar," Ettr. For.

LOTOH, s. A snare, S. *Hamilton*.—Teut. *letse*, id.

LOT-MAN, s. One who threshes for one boll in a certain number, S. *Stat. Acc*.

LOUABIL, adj. Praiseworthy. *Douglas*.—Fr. *louable*.

LOUCH, (gutt.) s. 1. A cavity. *Barbour*. 2. A cavity containing water. *Douglas*.—Germ. *loch*, apertura, cavitas, latibulum.

LOUCHING, part. pr. Bowing down. *Burcl*.—Isl. *let-a*, pronus flo.

To **LOUE**, **LOVE**, v. a. To praise. V. **LOIF**.

LOVEANENDIE, interj. The same with **LOVENS**, Galloway. "*Loveanendie!* an exclamation, O! strange." *Gall. Encycl*. *Loveanendie* is used in the same sense, Ettr. For. and Tweedd. *Love anent you?*

LOVE-BEGOT, s. An illegitimate child, S. A. *Antiquary*. V. **LOUH**, adj.

LOVE-DARG, s. Work done from affection, S. V. **DAWERK**.

LOVE-DOTTEREL, s. That kind of love which old unmarried men and women are seized with, South of S.; from *Dotter*, to become stupid.

LOVEIT, **LOVITE**, **LOVITT**. A forensic term used in charters, &c. expressive of the royal regard to the person or persons mentioned or addressed, S. It is properly the part. pa. signifying beloved; but it is used as a s. both in singular and plural.—A. S. *lofod*, *ge-lofod*, dilectus.

LOVENS, **LOVENES**, interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise; sometimes with *eh* prefixed, as *Eh lovens!* *Roxb*.

LOVERY, **LOVRAY**, s. Bounty. *Dunbar*.

LOVERIN-IDDLES, interj. Viewed as a sort of minced oath, similar to *Loch!* expressive of astonishment, *Roxb*.—A. S. *Maforð in hydele*, q. Lord, have us in hiding! V. **HIDDILS**.

LOVERS-LINKS, s. pl. Stone-crop, Wall pennywort, Kidneywort, an herb, *Sedum*, *Roxb*.

LOVE-TRYSTE, s. The meeting of lovers.

LOUNG, s. Praise, A. S. *lofang*, id. *Doug*.

LOVITCH, adj. Corr. from E. *lavish*, Fife, Lanarks. *Levitch's* is also used in Fife.

To **LOUK**, v. a. 1. To lock. *Douglas*. 2. To surround, ib.

LOUN, **LOWN**, **LOON**, s. 1. A worthless person, male or female. *Dunbar*. 2. A whore. *Herd's Coll*. Synon. a *leen-lan-mer*.—A. S. *lacwend*, a traitor.

LOUN, **LOWN**, s. 1. A boy, S. *Dunbar*. 2. One in a menial station, S. A. *Tales of my Landlord*.—Isl. *lione*, servus.

LOUN, **LOWN**, adj. 1. Serene, denoting the state of the air, S. *Hudson*. 2. Sheltered, S. *Houlate*. 3. Unruffled; applied to water. *Doug*. 4. Recovered from rage, S. *Ross*. 5. Used in relation to concealment, as when any ill report is hushed, S. "Keep that *loun*," be silent about that matter, *Dumfr*. 6. Metaph. applied to tranquillity of state. *M. Lyndsay*.—Isl. *logn*, tranquillitas acria.—Su. G. *lagn*, id.; also tranquillitas animi.

To **LOUN**, v. a. To tranquillize. *Doug*.

To **LOUN**, **LOWN**, v. n. To become calm, S. *Kelly*.

LOUN, **LOWN**, s. 1. Tranquillity of the air, S. 2. Tranquillity in a moral sense, S. 3. A shelter; as, "the *loun* o' the dike," S. Synon. *Lythe*.

To **SPRAK LOWNE**. To speak with a low voice, *Gall. Remains of Nithsdale Song*.

LOUND, adj. Quiet; tranquil. V. **LOUN**.

To **LOUNDER**, v. a. To beat with severe strokes, S. *Ramsay*. V. **LOUNDIR**.

LOUNDER, s. A severe stroke or blow, S. *Watson*.

LOUNDERING, **LOUNDERIN'**, s. A drubbing, S. *Heart of Mid-Loth*.

LOUNDIR, part. pa. Beaten. *Dunbar*. This seems the origin of *Lounder*, apparently allied to Fenn. *lyon*, ferio, verbero.

LOUNFOW, adj. Rascally, S.

LOUN-ILL, s. Pretended sickness, S. V. **LOUN**, s. a rogue.

LOUNLIE, **LOWNLY**, adv. 1. Screened from the wind; as, "We'll stand braw and *lounly* ahint the wa'," S. 2. Under protection in a moral sense, S. 3. Softly, with a low voice, S. *Hogg*.

LOUN-LIKE, adj. 1. Having the appearance of a *loun*, S. *Ross*. 2. Shabby; applied to dress, S.

LOUNRIE, s. Villany. *Dunbar*.

LOUN'S PIECE. The uppermost slice of a loaf of bread, S.

To **LOUP**, v. n. 1. To leap; to spring, S. pret. *lap*. Chr. *Kirk*.—Moes. G. *Maup-an*, saltare; Su. G. *loep-a*, currere. 2. To run; to move with celerity, S. B. *Forbes*. 3. To burst open. Of any piece of dress, if it start open, or rend, it is said that it has *lappen*, S. A. 4. To give way; applied to frost, S. 5. Applied to a sore when the skin breaks, S. 6. To cover, S.—Su. G. *loep-a*. 7. To pass from one possessor to another; used as to property. *Many*. 8. To *LOUP about*, to run hither and thither. *Spald*. 9. To *LOUP back*, suddenly to refuse to stand to a bargain, Clydes. 10. To *LOUP down*, suddenly to refuse to give so much for a commodity as was at first offered, ib. Also, to dismount. 11. To *LOUP home*, to escape to one's own country; q. to "run home." *Pitcottie*. 12. To *LOUP in*, to make a sudden change from one side or party to another. *Spalding*. 13. To *LOUP on*, to mount on horseback, S. *ibid*. 14. To *LOUP on*, v. a. To mount, or equip, *ibid*. 15. To *LOUP out*, to run out of doors. *Many*. 16. To *LOUP up*, suddenly to demand more for a commodity than was at first asked, Clydes. 17. To *be like to LOUP out o' one's skin*, a phrase used to express a transport of joy, S.

LOUP, s. A leap; a spring, S. *Barbour*.

LOUP, **LOURN**, s. 1. A small catarrh, which fishes attempt to leap over; generally a *salmon-loup*, S. *Acts Ja. VI*. 2. A place where a river becomes so contracted that a person may leap over it, Lanarks.

LOWRIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the crafty downcast look of a fox, Clyde.

LOWSE LEATHER, 1. The skin that hangs loose about the chops or elsewhere, when one has fallen off in flesh; as, "He's a hantle louse leather about his chaps," *S.* 2. Transferred to those who set no guard on their talk. *Kelly*.

LOWSE SILLER, Change, as distinguished from sovereigns or bank-notes, *S.*

LOWTIE, *adj.* Heavy and inactive; as, "a lowt'ie fellow," *Fife*. *R. Lowt*.

LOZEN, *s.* A pane of glass, *S.*; corr. from *R. lozage*. *A. Wilson's Poems*.

LOZINGER, *s.* Lozage, *Aberd.*

LUB, *s.* Any thing heavy and unwieldy, *Dumfri.*—*O. B. Hob*, an unwieldy lump.

LUBBA, *s.* A coarse grass of any kind, *Orkn.* *Stat. Acc.*—*Isl. lubbe*, *hirsutus*.

LUBBERIE, *adj.* Lazy; sluggish, *Loth.*; *Lubberly*, *R.*—*Den. lubben*, *fat*, *&c.*

LUBER, **LEVER**, **LEBUS**, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Luber*. *Belfour*.

LUC, *s.* Scurf, *Ritr. For.*; the same with *Leuc*.

LUC, *s.* Brightness, *Ritr. For.* *Lat. Lux*.

LUCRYTARH, *s.* The name given to the body-guard of a chief in the Hebrides. *Martin*.—*Gael. luchd*, *folks*, *people*, *&c.*

LUCY, **LOURY**, *s.* A lock of hair, *Ritr. For.*—*Sa. G. lugg*, *villus*, *Soccus quicunque*; *crines sincipitis*.

LUCHTER, *s.* "An handful of corn in the straw." *Gall. En cycl.* A variety of *Lochter* or *Lochter*.

To **LUCK**, *v. a.* To have good or bad fortune, *S. Montgomerie*.—*Yent. ghe-luck-en*, *Isl. luck-en*, to prosper.

***LUCK**, *s.* Upon luck's head, on chance; in a way of peradventure. *Rutherford*.

LUCKEN, *part. pa.* 1. Shut up; contracted, *S. Hord.* 2. Webbed, *S. Davids. Seasons*. *Lucken-headed*, having the feet contracted, *S. Gl. Sherr.* *Lucken-footed*, *lucken-footed*, web-footed, *S. Sibbald.* 3. Locked; haired. *Buddiman*. The part of A. S. *luc-en*, to lock.

To **LUCKEN**, **LUYEN**, *v. a.* 1. To lock, *S. Chren. S. P.* 2. To knit the brows. *Pap. Bell.* 3. To pull; to gather up in folds. *Spalding*.

To **LUCKEN**, *v. a.* A cabbage is said to licken, when it grows firm in the heart. *Ritr. For.*

LUCKEN, *s.* A bag, *Ritr. For.*

LUCKEN, *s.* "As much as laddock half dry." *Gl. Surv. Muray.* *Lucken-laddock*, *id.* *Aberd.* Called also a *Piper*. [*Ramsay*].

LUCKEN or **LUCKEN GOWAN**, The globe flower, *S.*

LUCKEN-BROW, *adj.* Having the eye-brows close on each other, *Loth. Tynes*, *id.*

LUCKY, *adj.* 1. Bulky, *S. Kelly*. 2. Full, extending the due length, *S. R. Gilchrist*. 3. Superabundant. *Loth. measure*. That which exceeds what can legally be contained, *S.*

LUCKY, *adv.* Denoting excess, *S. R.* Perhaps from the use custom of giving something to the lack of the measure.

LUCKIE, **LUCKY**, *s.* 1. A designation given to an elderly woman, *S. R.* 2. A grandmother; often *lucky-mother*, *S. R.* *Ramsay*. *Lucky-daddy*, grandfather, *S. R.* *Kelly*. 3. Used in familiar or facetious language, alluded to occasionally including the sense of age, *S. R.* 4. The mistress of an ale-house, *S. Ramsay*. *Burns*. Perhaps primarily implying the sense of vicariousness.—*Isl. luck*, *measure*.

LUCKIE'S MUTCH, *s.* Monkshood, an herb, *Anconitum Napellus*, *Linna.*; *Lanarks*.

LUCKY-PROACH, *s.* The fatherlasher, a fish, *Firth of Forth*. *Neill*.

LUCK-PENNY, *s.* A small sum given back by the person who receives money in consequence of a bargain, *S. luckpenny*, *S. B. Courant*.

LUCKRAS, *s.* A cross-grained, cankered goodwife, *Gall. Perth.*

To **LUCRIFIE**, *v. a.* To win; to gain. *Roll.*—From *Lat. lucrif-eri*, understood in an active sense.

LUDE, *part. pa.* Loved, *S. Bannatyne P.*

LUDE, *Contraction for love it*, *S. ibid.*

LUDIBRIE, *s.* Derision; object of mockery. *M'Ward*.—*Lat. ludibri-um*.

To **LUE**, *v. a.* To love, *S. Hord.* *V. Luv*, *v.*

LUELY, *adv.* Softly, *Perth.*; probably from the same origin with *Loy*, *q. v.*

LUELY, *s.* A fray, *Strathmore*.

To **LUF**, **LEVE**, **LEWE**, *v. a.* To love, *S. luv*. *Doug.*—*A. S. luf-ian*, *id. Sa. G. luf*, *gratum*.

LUF, **LEVE**, *s.* Love. *Douglas*.

LUFARK, *adj.* More loving. *K. Quair*.

LUFER, **LEUF**, **LEVER**, **LOOF**, *s.* The palm of the hand; *pl. lufis*, *lucis*, *S. Lyndsay*. *Moet. G. lufa*, *Sa. G. lufus*, *Isl. loofur*, *vola manus*.

LUFPOW, **LEUFUL**, *s.* As much as fills the palm of the hand, *S. Lyndsay*.

To **LUFF**, *s.* To praise. *V. Luv*, *v.*

LUFFAR, *s.* A lover. *Douglas*.

LUFFIE, *s.* 1. A stroke on the palm of the hand, *S.* 2. A sharp reproof, *S. Galt*.

LUFFELY, *adv.* Lovingly. *Barbour*.

LUVLY, *adj.* Worthy of praise. *Gowan and Col.*—*Isl. lufis*, *laudabilia*.

LUFRAY, *s.* *V. LOVER*.

LUFRENY, *s.* Affection; love. *Aberd. Reg.*

LUFROM, **LEUON**, *adj.* Lovely; lovable; *S. luvon*. *Sir Gowan*.—*A. S. lufum*, *delectabilia*.

LUG, *s.* 1. The ear, *S. Burrow Lovers*. 2. The short handle of any vessel when it projects from the side; as, "the lug of a bicker, of a boyn," *&c.* The "lugs of a pat," the little projections in a pat, resembling staples, into which the bowl or handle is hooked, *S.* 3. At the *Lug of*, in a state of proximity. *S. Ramsay*. 4. Up to the *Lugs* in any thing, quite immersed in it, *S.* 5. If he were worth his *Lugs*, i. e. if he acted as became him, *S.* 6. To *Hing*, or *Hung* by the *Lug* of any thing, to keep a firm hold of it, as a bull-dog does of his prey; metaphor. to adhere firmly to one's purpose, *S. Mack. Bruce's Lectures*. 7. He has a *Flea* in his *Lug*, a proverbial phrase equivalent to that, "There's a bee in his bonnet-lug," i. e. he is a restless, giddy fellow, *Loth.* 8. To lay one's *Lugs* in, or among, to take copiously of any meat or drink, *S.*; a low phrase.—*Sa. G. lugg-a*, to drag one.

To **LUG**, *v. a.* To cut off one's ear, *Aberd.*

LUG, *s.* The worm called *Lumbricus marinus*, *S. Stat. Acc.*—*Fr. lugg-en*, *ignare* or *sequer* *apert*.

LUG-BAR, *s.* A ribbon-knot, or tassel at the bottom-lug, *Fife*. *V. Bar*, *s.*

LUGGER, *s. pl.* Lodgings. *Aberd. Reg.*

LUGGIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to oars which grow mostly to the stern, *S. R.* 2. Heavy; sluggish, *S.*—*Isl. lug*, *heavy*.

LUGGIE, *s.* A lodge or hut, *S. R.*—*Yent. lugie*, *id.*

LUGGIE, **LEUON**, *s.* A small wooden vessel for holding meat or drink, made of staves, one of which pro-

- jects as a handle, *S.* Burns.—From *lug*, the ear, or Belg. *lokke*, a wooden saucer-boat.
- LUGGIE**, *s.* 1. "The horned owl." *Gall. Encycl.*, so denominated from its long ears. 2. A person who has been deprived of his ears. *Lucus a non lucendo.*
- LUGGIT** OR **LOWGIT** DISH. A wooden bowl or vessel with upright handles; *q.* an eared dish. *Balfour's Practicks*
- LUHT**, *s.* V **LUHT**.
- LUGINAR**, *s.* One who lets lodgings. *Acts Ja. IV.*
- LUGIS**. *Inventories*. V. **HINGARS**.
- LUG KNOT**, *s.* A knot of ribbons at the ear; synonym. *Lug-bab*, *Herd's Coll.*
- LUG LACHET**, *s.* A box on the ear, *Aberd.*
- LUG MARK**, *s.* A mark cut in the ear of a sheep, that it may be known, *S.* V. **BIZK**, **BRANK**.
- TO LUG MARK**, *v. a.* 1. To make a slit or notch in the ear of a sheep, as, "a lug-markit ewe," *S.* 2. To punish by cropping the ears, *S.* *Society Contendings*.
- LUG SKY**, *s.* The same with *Ear-sky*, *Orkn.* V **SKY**, *s. 1.*
- LUID**, *s.* A poem. V. **LEID**.
- TO LUIZ**, *LOUIE*, *LOVE*, *LOFF*, *LORE*, *v. a.* To Praise. *Præstis Pælis*—*Id.* *Su G lofo-a*, *A. S. lof-tan*, *id.*
- LUIFE**, *s.* *Luife* and *lee*, a sea phrase used metaphorically. *Leg. Ep. St. Andrews* Both on the windward and on the lee side, both when the mariners *luiff*, and when they keep to the lee.
- LUIG**, *s.* A hovel, *Strathmore*.—Belg. *lop*, *id.* V **LEGGIS**, and **LOOS**.
- LUIK-HARTIT**, *adj.* Warm-hearted. *Dunbar*—*Alem. lauc*, flame.
- LUIT**, *pred.* *Let. Pitcottie* *Lute of*, reckoned *R. Bruce*.
- LUNKIT** *part. pa.* Locked. V. **LUCKY**.
- LUM**, *LEMA*, *s.* 1. A chimney, *S. Statist. Acc.* 2. Sometimes the chimney top, *S. Brand*.—*O. B. Hymon*, *id.* 3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys, the stalk, *S.*
- LUMBART**, *s.* The skirt of a coat. *Inventories*.—*Fr. lumbaire*, of or belonging to the flank or loin, *Lat. lumba*.
- LUME**, *s.* A tessel. V. **LOME**.
- LUM HEAD**, *s.* A chimney-top, *S. Ross*.
- LUMMING**, *adj.* A term applied to the weather when there is a thick rain, *Gall.* A *lum* of a day, a very wet day. *Gall. Encycl.* V. **LOOMY**.
- LUMMLE**, *s.* The flange of metal, *S.*—*Fr. limaille*, *id.* from *lat. lima*.
- LUMPER**, *s.* One who furnishes ballast for ships, *Greenock*, apparently from its being put on board by the lump.
- LUM PIO**, *s.* A can for the top of a chimney, *S. O. Tannahill*. V. **PIO**.
- LUNCH**, *s.* A large piece of any thing, *S.* Burns.—*Sw. luns*, massa.
- LUND**, *LWAD*, *s.* London. *Wallace*.
- LUNGIE**, *s.* The Guillemot, *Antiquary* V. **LONGIE**.
- LUNYIE**, (*pron.* as if *lung-ye*) *s.* A wallet. *Humphry Clinker*.
- LUNYIE**, *s.* The loin. *Dunbar*—*Teut. laente*, *id.*
- LUNYIE RANE**, *s.* Hucklebone, *Pife*.
- LUNYIE-JOINT**, *s.* The joint of the loin or hip. *Roxb.*
- LUNYIE SHOT**, *adj.* Having the hip-bone dislocated, *S. O. B. Encycl.*
- LUNKHOLE**, *s.* A hole in a wall for the convenience of shepherds, *Ayr.*
- LUNKIE**, *s.* An aperture in a dyke, *Ettr. For.* synonym *Quadie*. The same with the preceding word.
- LUNKIE**, *adj.* Sultry, denoting the oppressive state of the atmosphere, before rain or thunder, *Burlington*.—*Dan. lunken*, lukewarm.
- LUNKIENESS**, *s.* Sultriness, *Id.*
- LUNKIT**, *adj.* 1. Lukewarm, *S.* 2. Beginning to thicken in boiling *S.*—*Dan. lunk-ew*, lukewarm.
- LUNNER**, *s.* A smart stroke, *Dumfr.* A proverbiality for *Louder*.
- TO LUNT**, *v. a.* To walk quickly, *Roxb.* to walk with a great spring, *Dumfr.* *Id.*
- LUNT**, *s.* "A great rise and fall in the mode of walking," *Dumfr.*
- LUNT**, *s.* 1. A match, as in *E. Hist. Ja. VI.* 2. A torch. *Bannatyne's Jour.* 3. A piece of peat, or puri (hardened horse or cow dung), or rag, used for lighting a fire, *Loth.* 4. The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze, *Telford*. 5. A column of flame, *S. Burns*. 6. Hot vapour of any kind, *S. Id.*—*Teut. lonte*, fumes ignarum.
- TO LUNT**, *v. a.* To cause to emit smoke in puffs, *S. A. Scott's Poems*.
- TO LUNT**, *v. n.* 1. To emit smoke in columns, *S. Burns*. 2. To blaze, to flame vehemently, *Southey*. *B. Guy Mannering*.
- TO LUNT AWAY**. Often used in the same sense, generally applied to the smoking of tobacco, as, "She luntin awa wi' her pipe," *S.*
- LUNTIE**, *s.* A contemptuous designation for an old woman, probably from the practice of smoking tobacco, *S. B.* Lunt house?
- LUP**, *LEPIS*. *Lup scilling*, apparently a coin of Lappe, in Westphalia. *Aberd. Rec.* *lat. Lupia*.
- LUPPEN**, *part. pa.* Leaped, started, yielded, as, "The frost's luppen," *Aberd.*—*Sw. luppen*, in illud.
- LURD**, *s.* A blow with the fist, *Aberd.*
- LURDANE**, *LURDON*, *s.* 1. A worthless person. *Wymtown*. 2. A fool, a sot. *Baulie*. 3. Conjoined with the idea of sloth, *S.* 4. Improperly a piece of folly or stupidity. *Godly Songs*. *Yr. lurdin* blockish, from *lourd*, *id.*, *Teut. luyard*, *lourd*, ignarus.
- LURDANRY**, *s.* 1. Botschance. *Douglas*. 2. Carnal sloth. *Lyndsay*—*Fr. lourderie*, stupidity.
- LURDEN**, *adj.* Heavy, as, "a lurdin need," a heavy or severe blow, *Berwick*.
- LURE**, *s.* The udder of a cow, properly, as used for food, *S.*
- LURE**, *ade*. Rather, *S. Ramsay*. V. **LEURA**.
- LUSHIRDAN**, *s. pl.* Pigmies, *Martin's Western Islands*.
- LUSCAN**, *s.* "A lusty beggar and a thief." *Gall. Encycl.*—*O. Flandr. luyck-en*, *German luyck-en*, latitare, invidiam.
- LUSCHBALD**, *s.* A sluggard. *Kennedy*.—*lat. lusk*, ignavus, and *hald-r*, potens.
- LUSERVIE**, *s.* *Inventories*. This must be a species of fur.
- LUSKING**, *LUSKING*, *part. pr.* Absconding, *Gl. Sibb.* *Teut. luyck-en*, latitare.
- LUSOME**, *adj.* Not smooth, *S. B.*—*Su. O. la*, lagg, rough and sum.
- LUSOME**, *adj.* Desirable. V. **LURSON**.
- LASS**, *s.* Dandruff. *Pityriasis capitis*, *S.*
- LUSTHEID**, *s.* Amusement, *Gl. Sibb.*
- LUSTY**, *adj.* 1. Beautiful. *Douglas*. 2. Pleasant, *de. glust*, *Id.*—*Teut. lustig*, amoenus, delectabilis.
- LUSTYNES**, *s.* Beauty. *Dunbar*.
- LUSTING**, *s.* Meaning uncertain. *Aberd. Register*.
- LUTE**, *LEUT*, *s.* A sluggard, *Gl. Sibb.*—*Teut. lute*, homo insulzus; *E. lout*.

LUTE, *pret.* Permitted ; let out. V. **LUIT**.
LUTTERIS, *s. pl.* Otter's fur. *Invent.*—Fr. *loutre*,
 Lat. *lutra*, L. B. *luter*, an otter.
LUTHE. Not understood. *Bannatyne Poems*.
LUTHERIE, *s.* Lechery, *ibid.*—Belg. *lodderig*, wan-
 ton.

LUTTAIRD, *adj.* Bowed. *Dunbar*.—O. Belg. *loete*,
 a clown, and *aerd*, nature.
LUTTEN, *part. pa.* Let ; suffered ; permitted, S.
Herd. V. **LUIT**.
 To **LUVE**, **LUWE**, *v. a.* To love. V. **LUF**.
LUWME **LWME**, *s.* A weaving loom. *Aberd. Reg.*

M.

MA, **MAY**, **MAA**, **MAR**, *adj.* More in number, S. *Bar-*
bour.—A. S. *ma*, *id.*

To **MA**, *v. a.* To make. *Barbour*.—Germ. *mach-en*,
facere.

MA, *aus. v.* May. *Wynntown*.—Sw. *ma*, Isl. *maa*, *id.*

MA, *pron.* My, *Tweedd.* *Saint Patrick*.

MAA, **MAW**, *s.* A whit ; a jot, *Loth.* *Ne'er a maa* ;
 never a whit.—Lat. *ne hilum*.

MAAD, **MAWD**, *s.* A plaid worn by shepherds, S. A.
Renfr. *Guy Mannering*.—Su. G. *mudd*, a garment
 made of the skins of reindeer. V. **MAUD**.

MAADER, *interj.* A word used to a horse to make
 him go to the left hand, *Aberd* ; as, "come *maad-*
er," come hither.

MABBIE, *s.* A woman's cap, S. B. ; mob, E. *Ross*.

MABER, *s.* Marble, perhaps an erratum for *marber*,
 from Fr. *marbre*. *Inventories*.

MACALIVE CATTLE. Those appropriated, in the
 Hebrides, to a child who is sent out to be fostered.
Johnson's Jour.—This term seems of Gael. origin,
 and comp. of *mac*, a son, and *oilcann-nam* (*oilcav-*
nam), to foster, *q.* the cattle belonging to the son
 that is fostered.

MACDONALD'S DISEASE. The name given to an
 affection of the lungs, *Pertha.* *Statist. Acc. P.*
Logierait.

MACER, **MASSER**, **MASAR**, *s.* A mace-bearer ; one
 who preserves order in a court, S.—L. B. *masser-ius*,
qui massam seu clavum fert. V. **MASSOUR**.

MACFARLANE'S BOUAT. The moon. V. **BOWET**.

MACH, *s.* Son-in-law. V. **MAICH**.

MACHCOLING, *s.* V. **MACHICOULES**.

To **MACHE**, *v. n.* To strive. *Douglas*.

MACHICOULES, *s. pl.* The openings in the floor of a
 projecting battlement, through which stones, darts,
 &c., might be hurled upon the assailants. *Minst.*
Bord.—Fr. *Machecoulis*, *id.*

MACHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To busy one's self doing
 nothing to purpose, *Pertha*.

MACHLESS, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Feeble, *Loth.* It is gene-
 rally used in an unfavourable sense ; as, "Get up,
 ye *machless* brute !" V. **MAUGHTLESS**.

MACK, **MAK**, *adj.* Neat ; tidy ; nearly synon. with
Purpose-like, *Roxb.* V. **MACKLIKE**.

MACKER-LIKE, *adj.* Mere proper ; more becoming,
Ettr. For. ; the comparative of *Macklike*, the mark of
 comparison being interposed between the component
 parts of the word, in the same manner as *Thirfer-*
like, &c.

MACKLACK, *adv.* In a clattering way. *Polwart.*
Mak, make, and *clack*, a sharp sound.

MACKLIKE, *adj.* 1. A very old word, expl. tight ;
 neat, *Ettr. For.* ; synon. *Purpose-like*. 2. Seemly ;
 well-proportioned, S. A.—Belg. *maklik*, easy ; from
 Teut. *mack*, commodus, Belg. *maak*, tame, gentle.

MACRELL, **MAKRELL**, *s.* 1. A pimp. *Bellenden*.
 2. A bawd. *Philotus*.—Fr. *maquereau*, leno, fem.
maquerelle.

MACKREL-STURE, *s.* The Tunny, a fish. *Pennant*.
 —O. Su. G. *stur*, magnus.

MAD, **MAUD**, *s.* A term used, in Clydesdale, to denote
 a sort of net, fixed on four stakes, for catching salmon
 or trouts.—O. B. *maud*, open, or expanding.

MADDER, *s.* A vessel used about mills for holding
 meal ; pron. *maider*, like Gr. *η*, West of S. The
 southern synon. is *Handie*.—O. B. *meidyr*, *medr*, a
 measure.

MADDERS'-FULL. As much as would fill *madders*,
 S. O. *Saxon and Gael*.

MADDIE, *s.* A large species of mussel, Isle of Harris.
Martin.—Gael. *maideog*, the shell called *Concha*
Veneris, *Shaw*.

MADDIE, *s.* One abbreviation of *Magdalen*, S. V.
MAUSE.

MADDY, *s.* Abbreviation of *Matilda*.

MADGE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a female, partly
 in contempt, and partly in sport, *Lanarks.* Synon.
Husrie, E. *Quean*. *Saxon and Gael*. 2. An abbrev.
 of *Magdalen*, S. *Gentle Shep*.

MAD-LEED, *adj.* Expl. a "mad strain." *Gl. Tarras*.
 It is occasionally used in this sense, *Buchan*. V.
LEID, language.

MADLINGS, *adv.* In a furious manner, *Forb*.

MADLOCKS, **MILK-MADLOCKS**, *s. pl.* Oatmeal brose
 made with milk instead of water, *Renfr*.

MAE, *adj.* More in number. V. **MA**.

To **MAE**, *v. n.* To bleat softly, S. *Ramsay*.

MAE, *s.* 1. A bleat, S. *Ritson*. 2. A sheep or lamb,
Dumfr.

To **MAESE**, *v. a.* To allay ; to settle. V. **MAESE**.

To **MAGG**, *v. a.* To carry off clandestinely, *Loth.*—
 Su. G. *miagg*, clanculum.

MAGG, *s.* A cant word for a halfpenny, *pl. magg* ;
 the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom
 they drive any goods, *Loth.* V. **MAIK**.

MAGGIE, **MAGGY**, *s.* 1. A species of till ; a term used
 by colliers, *Lanarks.* *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*. 2.
 Abbrev. of *Margaret*.

MAGGIE FINDY. A female who is good at shifting
 for herself, *Roxb.* V. **FINDY**.

MAGGIE MONYFEET. A centipede. V. **MONYFEET**.

MAGGY RAB, **MAGGY ROBB**. 1. A bad halfpenny, S.
 2. A bad wife ; as, "He's a very guid man, but I
 trow he's gotten a *Maggy Rob* o' a wife," *Aberd*.

MAGGIES, *s. pl.* Perhaps, *maids*. *Philotus*.—A. S.
maegth, virgo.

To **MAGIL**, **MAIGIL**, *v. a.* To mangle. *Doug*.

MAGISTRAND, **MAGESTRAND**, *s.* 1. The denomination
 given to those who are in the highest philosophical
 class, before graduation. It is retained in the Uni-
 versity of Aberdeen ; pron. *Magistraan*. 2. The
 designation given to the moral philosophy class,
Aberd.—L. B. *magistraria*, academica laurea donari.
Magistrand would literally signify, "about to receive
 the degree of *Master of Arts*."

MAGNIFICKNESSE, *s.* Magnificence.

MACHAVE, *blachy*, prep. *Maugre*. *Wynlow*. V *Mawra*

MACHREIT s. The designation given to one of the books in the royal library *Inventoria*. A misnomer. The work undoubtedly was the celebrated *Contes et Nouvelles de Marguerite, Reine de Navarre*.

MAREK, s. pl. "A tract of low land, of a marshy and moory nature" *Gall. Encycl.*

MAHOUN, s. 1 Mahomet, O. S. and E. 2 Transferred to the devil. *Dunbar*

MAY, s. A maid, s. virgin. S. *Wynlow*.—*Ial may* A. S. *maeg* Norm. *Sax mai*, *Moes* G. *may*, id.

MAY, s. Abbreviation of *Mary-re*, S. V *Wine*.

* **MAY** s. This month is reckoned unluckily for marriage. S. *Ann of the Par*

MAY-DE, adv. Perhaps, S. *Guy Mannering*

MAY-BIRD s. A person born in the month of May, S. *Prov* "May-birds are aye wanton," S.

MAICH, *Maich*, (gutt s. Son-in-law *Douglas*—*Moes* G. *mag-ai*, a son, A. S. *maeg*, id. also a father-in-law, a kinsman.

MAICH, (gutt s. Marrow, Ang.

MAICHERAND, (gutt, part adj. Weak, incapable of exertion, Ang.—Su. G. *micker*, homo mollis.

MAICHELLESS, adj. Wanting bodily strength, *Wife* V *MAICHELLESS*

MAID, s. 1 A maggot, S. B.—*Test. made*, Belg. *maide*, id. 2 In that way, *made*, the same word, is restricted to the larvae of maggots. *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Ma th*, *Mearns*

MAID, *Maide* adj. 1 Fatigued, *Aberd* 2 Tamed, *Acts Ja III*. V *MAIT*.

MAIDEN, s. An instrument for beheading, nearly of the same construction with the *Galliotine*, S. *Godscroft*

MAIDEN, s. 1 The last handful of corn cut down by the reapers on a farm, this being dressed up with ribbons, in resemblance of a young woman, S. *A Dong* 2 The feast of harvest-home, S. *Stat. Acc* V. *KIRK*

MAIDEN s. "An ancient instrument for holding the branches of pines until the pines be wound off" *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN, s. A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a smith for waterlag his fl. *Reab*.

MAIDEN, s. 1 The honorary designation given to the eldest daughter of a farmer S. B. 2 The bride-maid at a wedding, lb. 3 She who lays the child in the arms of the parent, when presented for baptism. *Lanarks*. V *MAIDEN KIMMER*

DA MAIDEN s. A farmer's daughter who sits down the house, or apart from the servants, *Berwick*

TO MAIDEN, v. n. To perform the office of a maiden at baptism, *Lanarks*. The phraseology is, *To maiden the wean*

MAIDEN HAIR, s. "The muscles of oxen when rolled, termed *fix faux* towards the border" *Gall. Encycl.* Syn. *Fair-hair*

MAIDEN KIMMER s. "The maid who attends the kimmer or matron who has the charge of the infant at kimmerings and baptisms, who lifts the babe into the arms of its father" &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

MAIDEN-SKATE, s. The name given to the Thorn-back and Skate, whose young, *Firth of Forth*. *Neill*.

MAID-HEID, s. Virginity; maidhood, *Shakesp.* *Poems 16th Cent*

MAID-IN THE MIST, s. *Navelwort*, *Cotyledon umbilicus* *Vaneria*, *Linn*, S. A

TO MAID, v. n. 1 To handle any thing roughly, so to render it disagreeable as, "He's maiped that flesh sac, that I'll have more of," *Reab* 2 To handle as continuing the act although not implying the idea of rough treatment, as, "I lay down the kit, a lassie, ye'll maip it a' way to mairhing," *Reab*

MAIGERS, prep. *Inspice of Mearns* 1 *maiger*, id.

MAIGHRIE, s. A term used to denote money or valuable effects. Of one who has decreed it, *Reab*. *Hud he ony maighrie?* The reply may be, *Ne*, but he had a gude deal of sprauls—the latter being used to signify what is of less value—a collection of trifling articles. The old term is also used in *Wife*.

MAIGLIT, part, pt. *Mangled* V *MAIR*

MAIGS, more commonly *Maigs*, s. jd. The handle, as, "Haud off yer maigs, man," *Reab*.—*Quail*, *maig*, the paw.

MAIK, s. A cant term for a halfpenny, S.

MAIK, *Maik*, *Mayock*, s. 1. A match, or equal, S. *A Quair*. 2 The mask, the like, the same. *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *maec*, Su. G. *maek*, *acquies* soc us

TO MAIK v. n. To match. *Douglas*.—*Germ.* *maek*, *maekare*.

MAIKLESS, *Maikless*, adj. *Matchless*, S. *Wynlow*.—Su. G. *maekless* id.

MAIL, *Mail*, s. A spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron, S. *Hogg*.—A. S. *mail*, *Teut.* *mael*, *macula*

TO MAIL, *Mail* v. n. To stain, S.

MAIL, *Mail*, *Mael*, s. A weight equivalent to about 7½ stones Dutch, *Orkn.* *Statist. Acc*—Su. G. *mael*, a measure

MAIL, s. 1 Tribute, pt. *maile* *Gillenden*. 2 Rent paid, in whatever way, for a farm S. *Reab*. 3 Rent paid for a house garden, &c. S. *Acts Ja*. Hence *house mail*, *stable mail*, *horse mail*, *ground mail*. 4 To pay the mail, to atone for a crime by suffering S. *Hogg*.—A. S. *maile*, *Ial maile*, *Ir.* *maile* tributum

BLACK MAIL s. A tax paid by heritors or tenants for the security of their property to those freebooters who were wont to make inroads on estates. *Acts Ja VI*.—*Germ.* *blackma*, id. from *Alem.* *blacken*, *prodati*.

TO MAIL, *MAIL*, v. n. To rent. *Acts Ja I*

FORMAIL, s. Rent paid per advance, q. *formale*, s. paid before V *MAIK* *RE*

FORMAILING s. In *formailing* in the state of paying rent before it be due, *Aberd. Register*

MAILER, *Mailak*, s. 1 A farmer *Henryson* 2 One who has a very small piece of ground S. *Stat. Acc*.

MAIL-FREE adj. Without paying rent, S. *Kutherford*.

MAIL-GARDEN s. A garden, the products of which are raised for sale, S.

MAILIE, s. A pet ewe. *Dumfr.* V *MAILAK*

MAILYIE, s. The denomination of an old French coin *Ralfour's Præd* 16 *maile*, a (French) halfpenny, the half of a penny," *Coigr*

MAILYIE, s. 1 In pl. the plates or links of which a coat of mail is composed. *Douglas* 2 Networks. *Henryson* *Teut.* *maelic* *orthocæ*

MAILIN, *MAILING*, *MAILING*, s. 1 A farm, S. from *maile*, as being rented. *Manland P* 2 The term denoting which a tenant possesses a farm. *Baron Courts*

MAILLER, *Mailier*, s. A cottager who gets some waste land for a number of years, rent-free, to improve it. *Stat. Acc*.

MAILLIE, s. An affectionate term for a sheep, Gall. *Mailie*, Dumfr. From Burns's "Death of Poor *Mailie*," it would appear that the term is used in Ayr. also, not merely as an arbitrary denomination for an individual, but as that of any *pet yowce*.

MAILLIE, s. The same with *Molly*, used for Mary, Aberd. *Gl. Shirr*.

MAIL-MAN, s. A farmer. *Baron Courts*.

MAIL-PAYER, s. The same, S. B. *Ross*.

MAILS, s. pl. An herb, Ayr. *Ag. Surv. Ayr.* Undoubtedly the same with *Milde*, *Miles*, Loth. and *Midden Mylies*, q. v.

To **MAIN, v. a.** To bemoan, S. V. *MENB, v.*

MAIN, MAYNE, MANE, s. Moan, S. *Wall.*

MAYNDIT, Wallace. V. WAYNDIT.

MAYNE, MANE, s. 1. Strength of body. *Wallace*. 2. Courage; valour. *Douglas*.—A. S. *maegen*, Isl. *magn*, *magnitudo virium*.

MAINE BREAD, MAIN-BRED, s. Apparently manchet-bread. *Pitcottie*. V. *MANE*. *Breid of Mane*.

MAINLIE, adv. Apparently for *meanly*. *Lamon's Diary*.

MAIN-RIG, adv. A term applied to land, of which the ridges are possessed alternately by different individuals, Fife.; synon. with *Runrig*. This term appears to be very ancient, as compounded of A. S. *maene*, Su. G. *men*, Alem. *meen*, communis, and *rig*, a ridge.

MAINS, MAINES, s. The farm attached to a mansion-house, S. *Skene*.—L. B. *Mansus Dominicus*, id. V. *MARYS*.

MAIN'S MORE, s. Free grace or good-will, Ayr. *Sir A. Wylie*.—Gael. *Mathamhnas more*, pron. *maanish more*, great grace.

MAIN-SWEAT, s. That violent perspiration which often immediately precedes death, S. It is also called the *Death-sweat*.

MAINTO, MENTO, s. To be in one's *mainto*, to be under obligations to one; out o' one's *mento*, no longer under obligations to one, Aberd.

MAYOCK, s. A mate. V. *MAIK*.

MAYOCK FLOOK. A species of flounder, S. *Sibbald*.

To **MAJOR, v. n.** To walk backwards and forwards with a military air, S. *Waverley*.

MAJOR-MINDIT, adj. Haughty in demeanour; q. resembling a military officer of considerable rank, Clydes.; as, "Tho' I'm soldier-clad, I'm major-mindit."

MAIR, MAIRE, MARE, s. 1. An officer attending a sheriff for executions and arrestments, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. *Maire of fee*, a hereditary officer under the crown, whose power resembled that of sheriff-substitute in our times, *ibid.* 3. The first magistrate of a royal borough. *Wallace*.—Gael. *maor*, an officer; C. B. *maer*, a ruler; Arm. *maier*, the head of a village; Fr. *maire*, anc. *maier*, a mayor; Alem. *maer*, a prince.

MAIR, adj. More. V. *MARE*.

MAIR, adv. Moreover, S. *mairattour*, q. "in addition to what has been already said." *Inventories*. V. *MARE*.

MAIRATOUR, adv. Moreover, S. B. *Ross*.

MAIR BY TOKEN. Especially, S. A. *Antiq.*

MAIRDIL, adj. Unwieldy, Ang.—Apparently from Gael. *muirtamhuil*, heavy, pron. nearly as the S. term.

MAIROUIR, MAIROUR, adv. Moreover. *Abp. Ham.*

MAIRT, s. Winter provision. V. *MART*.

MAIS, conj. But, Fr. *Bannatyne. P.*

MAYS, MAYSE, MAISS, 3 p. v. Makes. *Barb.*

MAISCHLOCH, s. Mixed grain. V. *MASHLIN*.

MAIS'D, part. adj. Mellow; as, "a mais'd apple," one that has become mellow. In Fife. it means "spoiled from being too long kept." Evidently the same word, used in a literal and more original sense, with *Meise*, *Maise*, to mitigate, q. v. See also *AMEISE*.

To **MAISE, MEYSE, v. n.** V. *MEISE*.

MAISER, s. A drinking-cup. V. *MASAR*.

MAISERY, s. Corr. of the name *Margery*, or *Marjory*, Moray.

MAIST, MAIST, adj. 1. Most, denoting number or quantity, S. *Barbour*. 2. Greatest in size, S. *Douglas*. 3. Greatest in rank. *Wyntown*.—Moes. G. *maists*, A. S. *maest*, Isl. *mest*, id.

MAIST, MAIST, adv. 1. Most, S. *Wyntown*. 2. Almost, S. *Shirrefs*.

MAISTER, MASTER, s. 1. A landlord, S. *Quon. Attach.* 2. A designation given to the eldest son of a baron or viscount, conjoined with the name from which his father takes his title, S. *Spalding*. 3. In composition, denoting what is chief or principal in its kind; as *maister-street*, the principal street; *mayster-man*, equivalent to *Lord*. *Wyntown*. 4. The designation given to a farmer by his servants, and to teachers by their pupils; *The Maister*, S. *The Har't Rig*.—Su. G. *mester*, a landholder, from *maest*, most, greatest.

MAISTER, MAISTIE, MAISTRY, s. 1. Dominion. *Wall.* 2. Service, *ibid.* 3. Resistance; opposition, *ibid.* 4. Victory, S. *Douglas*.—O. Fr. *maistrise*, authority, power, arrogance, superiority.

MAISTER, s. Stale urine, S. *Maister laiglen*, a wooden vessel for holding urine; *maister-cann*, an earthen vessel applied to the same use, S. *Ferguson*.—Gael. *maistir*, id.

MAISTER-CAN, s. An earthen vessel for preserving chamber-lye. *Herd*.

MAISTERFULL, adj. 1. Difficult. *Wallace*. 2. Using violence. *Maisterfull beggaris*, such as took by force. *Acts Ja. II.*

MAISTERFULLIE, adv. Violently; with the strong hand. *Balfour's Pract.*

MAISTERSHIP, s. A title of respect formerly given to the Magistrates of Aberdeen. *Aberd. Reg.*

MAISTER-TUB, s. A wooden vessel used for preserving chamber-lye, S.

MAISTLY, adv. 1. For the most or greatest part, S. *Maistlies*, *Ettr. For.* 2. Almost; nearly, S. B. *Cock's Simple Strains*.

MAISTLINS, adv. Mostly, S. V. *LINGS*.

MAISTRYSS, MASTRYSS, s. 1. Affectation of dominion. *Barbour*. 2. Service, *ibid.* 3. Art; ability, *ibid.*—O. Fr. *maistrise*, affectation of superiority; art, industry.

MAIT, MATE, adj. 1. Fatigued. *Bellend.* 2. Overwhelmed with fear. *Douglas*. 3. Dispirited; dejected. *Wyntown*. 4. Intoxicated. *Wallace*.—Teut. *matt*, *fessus*; Isl. *mod*, *lassus*, *maed-a*, *fatigare*.

MAIZIE, s. A linder.

MAITH, s. Son-in-law. *Bellend.*

MAITH. V. MAID.

To **MAK, MACK, MAKE, v. n.** 1. To compose poetry. *Kennedy*.—Alem. *gimakh-on*, componere. 2. To avail. *It maks na*, it does not signify, S. B. *Ross*. 3. To assume prudish airs. *Pebbles Play*. 4. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which anything is intended; applied to substances undergoing some kind of fermentation or chemical process; as, "Muck maun be laid in a heap to mak," Clydes. 5. To *MAK aff*, or To *MAK aff wi' one's self*, v. n. to scamper off,

- 8 6 To **MAK** *af*, v. n. to smite a blow at one as, "He maid at me wi' his neive," Clydes. 7. To **MAK** *down*, v. a. to dilute, to reduce the strength of spirituous liquors, 8 8 To **MAK** *down* a bed, to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered, 8 This is opposed to making it up, when a bed room is put in order for the day 9 To **MAK** *for*, v. n. to prepare, to take preparatory steps, as, "He's no up yet, but he's makin' for risin'," 8 10 To **MAK** *for*, v. n. to prepare for, as certainly laying one's account with the event referred to, an elliptical phrase equivalent to "make ready for" Hutcherson 11 To **MAK** *in* *wi'* one, v. n. to get into one's favour, to ingratiate one's self, 8 12 To **MAK** *out* v. n. to extricate one's self, 8 13 To **MAK** *throw wi'*, v. n. to finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, "He maid throw wi' his sermon after an unco pingle," 8 14 To **MAK** *up*, v. a. to raise with difficulty, Clydes 15 To **MAK** *up*, v. n. to rise with difficulty, 8 16 To **MAK** *up*, v. a. to be of availment to, 8 17 To **MAK** *up*, to remunerate to enrich, 8 18 To **MAK** *up*, v. a. to contrive to invent, 8 19 To **MAK** *up*, v. a. to compose, as applied to writing as in sense 1 without the prep. 8 20 To **MAK** *up*, v. a. to fabricate regarding a groundless story, 8 21 To **MAK** *up* *wi'* one, v. a. to overtake one, implying some difficulty in doing so, 8 To **MAK**, v. a. as conjoined with substantives. 1. To **MAK** *some*, v. n. To be of advantage, as, "Deerth frae scarcity maks nae fore to the farmer," Clydes. V **FORE**, s. 2. To **MAK** *herring*, to cure herrings Acts Mary 3. To **MAK** *recky*, to sell, to convert into money Aberd. Reg. 4 To **MAK** *stead*, to be of use, E. to stand in stead. Spalding.
- MAK** **MAK**, s. 1 Manner Wallace. 2. A poem, or work of genius. Kennedy.
- MAKAR**, **MAKKAR**, s. A poet. Wallace.—Alem machara, sutores
- MAKDOME**, s. 1 Shape. Montgomerie 2. Elegance of form. Dunbar.
- To **MAKE** *to*, v. n. To approximate. Baillie.
- MAKE** s. Mate. V **MAIK**
- MAKE** s. Abbrev of Malcolm Aberd. Reg.
- MAKER-LIKE**, adj. V **MAKKER-LIKE**.
- MAKING** s. Poetry Dunbar
- MAKINT** *pron* *Makint*), adj. Possessing assurance, 8 B.—Isl. *mak*, case, Teut. *mak* lame.
- MAKINTLY**, **MAIKINTLY**, adv. Confidently, 8. B.
- MAKLY**, adv. Equally.—Isl. *maklygt*, A. S. *macculic*, II, equal
- MAKLY**, adj. Seemly, well-proportioned Gl Ramsey
- MALACORD**, s. Disapprobation dissent; refusal Spalding.—Fr. *mal*, evil, and *accord*, agreement
- MALAPAVIE**, s. A mischance, a misfortune, Upp Indicks
- MALARE**, **MALAR** s. 1. One who pays rent for a farm Act Dam Conc. 2 One who rents a house in a town Aberd. Reg. V **MAILAR**.
- MALDICK**, s. The Fulmar.
- To **MALE**, v. a. To slann. V **MAIL**
- MALE**, s. Five hundred herrings, 8. V **MESE**.
- MALE-A-FORBEN**, s. "A meal of meat, over and above what is consumed, a meal before hand." Goll Enyel.
- MALEFICE**, s. A bad action, Fr. Kelly. V. **MALICE**
- MALEFRK**, adj. Without rent; synon. *Reat free*, 8. Act. Audit.
- MALEGRUGBOUR**, adj. Grim, apparently discontented, 8.—Isl. *malgr*, having gloomy brows, and *grugach*, a female gnat
- MALESON** **MALISON**, s. 1 A curse, 8 Kelly.—O. Fr. *malison*, *malisson*, id. 2 *Horre-malison*, a person who is cruel to his horse, Clydes.
- MAL-GRACE**, s. The opposite of being in a state of favour, Fr. Spotswood
- MALGRATIOS**, adj. Surly, ungacious Colledge
- Sow*—Fr. *malgrace*, disfavour
- MALHIRE**, **MALLURA**, s. Mischance O Buchanan.—Fr. *malheur*
- MALICE**, **MAL-HE**, s. 1. Bodily disease. Barbrat 2. Trouble of mind.—Fr. *malice*, *malice*, & *malice*, *malice*
- MALICEFT**, adj. Sickly, in bad health, Orkn. V. **MALICE**, **MAL-HE**
- MALIFICE**, s. Sorcery, witchcraft. Law.—Lat. *maleficium*, id.
- To **MALIGNEE**, v. n. To utter calumny. Acts Ja. VI
- MALIGRUMPE**, s. Spleen. Roxb.
- MALING**, adj. Malignant, Fr. Burd.
- MALING**, s. Injury, hurt. Watson.
- MALISON**, s. A curse V **MALISON**.
- MALL**, **MALLY**, s. Abbrev of *Mary*, 8.
- MALLACHIE** adj. Denoting the colour resembling milk and water mixed, 8. B.—A. S. *meolac*, milk Belg. *malkachig*, to lry
- To **MALLAT**, v. n. To feed Watson.—Isl. *malat*, *malat*, or from *malat*, a meal, and *at*, to eat.
- MALLECRITE** The same with *Mallure* Bellend.—Fr. *malheureux* mischance.
- MALLEWRUS**, **MALNEURUS**, adj. Unhappy. Douglas.—Fr. *malheureux*
- MALLOW** s. *Zostera marina*, Orkn.
- MALMOCK**, s. The Fulmar, Shetl. Nall.—Norv. id.
- * **MALT**, s. *Malt above the meal*. V **MARY**
- MALVERISH**, adj. Ill behaved, good for nothing. Ang.
- MALVERSE**, s. A crime, a misdeemeanour, Clydes.—Fr. *malverser*, to behave one's self ill. *Franklin*
- MALVESH**, **MALVESH**, s. *Malmsey wine*, *Malvettia*—Fr. *malvoise*, id.
- MALVYTE**, **MALVTE**, s. Vice. Barbour.—O. Fr. *malvete*, id.
- MALWARTH**, s. pl. Mowers. Wallace
- MAMENT**, s. Moment, Ang. Bife. Tennant.
- CANNIX MAMENT** V **CANNIX**
- MAMIKERKIE**, s. A smart sound blow, Roxb.
- MAMMIE**, s. 1. A childish term for a mother, 8. Burns Teut. *mamme*, mater 2 A nurse 8. B. Russ. Lat. *mamma*, Teut. *mamme*, the breast. 3. A midwife, 8. B.
- MAMMONIE**, s. Idolatry P. 16th Cent
- To **MAMP** v. a. 1 "To nibble, to mop, to eat as a person who has no teeth," Ayn. E. *mamp*, id. 2 "To speak querulously, chide. *Fulmar* forms a variety of the E v. to *mamp*."
- MAM'S-FOOT**, s. A spoiled child, Teviotd.—Teut. *mamme*, mater, and *foet*, *jude*, brood. V. **FORE**.
- MAM'S-PET**, s. Synon. with *Mam's-Foot* Kelly
- MAMUK**, s. A venous bird. Burd.—Fr. *manuque*, id.
- MAN**, s. 1 A vessel Harbour.—A. S. *Germ* id. 2 One devoted to the service of another from love, King's Quair 3. A male servant, 8. Baillie 4. A husband, 8. K. Galloway.
- MAN**, *que*, s. Must, 8 Douglas. V **MON**.

To MAN, MAUN, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish by means of strength, *S.* *Maunt, man't, pret.* 2. To effect by whatever means, *S.* *A. Wilson's Poems.* *V.* MAUN, *v. a.*

MAN OF LAW. This old *E.* phrase for a lawyer was used also in *S.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*

MAN-BOTE, *s.* The compensation fixed by the law for killing a man. *V.* BOTE.

MAN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having hair growing between the eye-brows, *Teviotd.* *V.* LUCKEN-BROW'D.

MAND, *s.* Payment; penalty. *Acts Sed.—O. Fr.* *amande, a fine.*

MAND, MAUND, *s.* A kind of broad basket, in the shape of a corn-sieve, generally made of straw and willows plaited together, *Aberd. Mearns.—A. S.* *mand, corbis, "a coffer, a basket—a pannier."*—*Teut. Fr. mande, id.*

To MANDER, *v. a.* To handle; to deal, *Loth.*

MANDILL, *s.* A loose cassock. *Inventories.—Fr.* *mandil.*

MANDMENT, *s.* An order, *Fr. Douglas.*

MANDRED, MANDREY, *s.* The same with *Maurent, q. v.*

MANDRIT, *part. adj.* Tame. *Houlats.—A. S. man-red, homage.*

MANE, *s.* Lamentation. *V.* MAIN.

MANE. BREID OF MANE, a very light and savoury white bread. *Dunbar.—Teut. maene, a cake of fine flour, shaped like a half-moon; or Fr. pain d'amand, almond biscuit.*

MANELET, *s.* *Corn Marigold.* *V.* GUILD.

MANER, *s.* Kind; manner. *Wallace.*

MANERIALIS, *s. pl.* Minerals. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MANG, *s.* To mix one's mang, to join in anything, *S. B. Ross.—Isl. Su. G. meng-a, miscere.*

To MANG, *v. a.* 1. To stupify. *Douglas. To be mang't, to run into disorder, Ang. 2. To mar; to injure. Bannatyne Poems. 3. To maim; to bruise. Douglas. 4. To overpower, Ang. A. Nicol. 5. To render or become frantic, Ang. Douglas.—Alem. meng-en, deficere; or A. S. meng-an, miscere; O. Fr. man-ier, maltraiter, battre, Roquefort.*

MANGE, *s.* Meat; a meal. *Montgomerie.*

MANGERY, *s.* A feast.—*Barbour.—O. Fr. mangerie, repas, festin.*

To MANGLE, *v. a.* To smooth linen clothes by passing them through a rolling press, *S.—Teut. manghel-en, polire lintea.*

MANGLE, *s.* A calender, *S.—Germ. mangel, id.*

MANGLER, *s.* One who smooths linen with a calender, *S.*

MANGLUMTEW, *s.* A heterogeneous mixture, *Clydes.*

MANHEAD, *s.* Bravery; fortitude; *E. manhood. Pitscottie.*

MANIABLE, *adj.* That may easily be handled or managed. *Forbes.—Fr. id. "tractable, wieldable," &c. Cotgr.*

MANYIE, MANGYIE, MENYIE, *s.* 1. A hurt; a maim, *S. Reg. Maj. 2. A defect, of whatever kind, ibid.—Goth. mein, damnum, vitium.*

MANYIED, MAINYIED, MENYEIT, *part. pa.* Hurt; maimed. *Skene.*

MANIORY, MANORIE, *s.* A feast. *Doug.—O. Fr. manairia, festin de débauche, maniar, manger, Roquefort.*

MANYE, *s.* A mansion; a palace. *Douglas.—O. Fr. manse, L. B. mans-us, mansion.*

MANITOODLIE, *s.* "An affectionate term which nurses give to male children." *Gall. Encycl.*

To MANK, *v. a.* 1. To maim. *Wallace. 2. To impair, in whatever way, S.—Teut. manck-en, L. B. mano-are, mutilare.*

To MANK, *v. a.* To fail, *Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing. Teut. manck-en, deficere.*

MANK, *adj.* 1. Deficient, *S. 2. To look mank, to seem much at a loss, S.—L. B. mano-us, contractus, imminutus.*

MANK, *s.* Want, *S. Ramsay.*

MAN-KEEPER, *s.* A designation given to the newt, or *S. esk, by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb. because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger.*

To MANKIE, *v. a.* To miss; to fail, *Mearns.*

MANKIE, *s.* At the game of pears, or pearie, when a pear misses its aim, and remains in the ring, it is called *mankie, Mearns.—Fr. manqu-er, to fail.*

MANKIE, *s.* The general name of the stuff properly called *callimanco, S. Gall. Encycl.*

MANKITLIE, *adv.* In a mutilated state. *Crosera-quell.*

MANLY, *adj.* Human. *Abp. Hamilton.*

MAN-MERROUR, *s.* A waster of men. *Colk. Sow.—A. S. man-myrring, hominum dissipatio, jactura; from man, and myrran, merr-an, dissipare; whence E. to marr.*

MAN-MILN, MANH-MILN, *s.* A hand-mill for grinding. *Inventories.—Fr. moulin main; Ital. mola di mano; Hisp. muela di mano.*

MAN-MUCKLE, *adj.* Come to the height of a full-grown man, *Loth.*

MANNACH, *s.* *Inventories.* Perhaps a puppet, or little man; *q. Fr. mannequin.*

To MANNEIS, *v. a.* To menace. *Comp. S.*

To MANNER, *v. a.* To mimic; to mock, *Dumfr.*

MANNERIN, *s.* Mimicry; mockery, *Dumfr. As would seem, from the E. or Fr. noun; q. to imitate one's manner.*

MANNESSING, *s.* Threatening. *Comp. S.*

MANNIE, MANNY, *s.* A little man, *S. Reg. Dalton.*

MANNIS TUAS. *Poems 16th Cent. In manus tuas; referring to Psalm xxxi. 5. "Into thine hand I commit my spirit."*

MANNO, *s.* A big man; occasionally used in contradistinction from *Mannie, a little man, Aberd. Dr. Geddes viewed the letter o as an ancient augmentative in our language.*

MANRENT, MANREDYH, MANRED, MORADEN, *s.* 1. Homage done to a superior. *Barbour. 2. The power of a superior in regard to kinsmen and vassals. Bellend. 3. In manrent, under engagement to support a superior. Acts Ja. II.—A. S. manred, id. man-raedene, vassals, from man, and raeden, law, state. 4. Improperly used to denote a bond of mutual defence between equals. Mem. of the Somervills.*

MANRITCH, *adj.* Masculine. *A manritch queyn, a masculine woman, S. B.—From man, and A. S. ric, expressive of abundance in any quality.*

MANSE, *s.* The parsonage-house, *S. Erskine.—L. B. mansus, mansio, id.*

MANSING. *In mansing, apparently in remainder. Dury's Decis.*

MANS, *s.* A manor; a mansion-house; synon. with *mansioune. Act. Dom. Conc.*

MANSWEARING, *s.* Perjury, *S. Douglas.*

To MANSWEIR, MENSWEIR, *v. a.* To perjure, *S. Douglas.—A. S. manswer-ian, id. from man, scelus, and swer-ian, to swear.*

MANSWETE, *adj.* Meek. *Douglas.—Lat. mansuet-us.*

To MANT, *MAINT*, *v. n.* 1 To stutter, *B. Z. Bopd.* 2. Applied to rough unpolished verse, *Polwart.* 3. As *v. a.* denoting the indistinct mumbling of the Roman litany. *Ban. P.—C. B. Ir. mantach, a stutterer.*

To MANTEME, *v. a.* To possess. *Doug.*

MANTER, *s.* One who stutters in speech. *B.*

MANTY, *s.* A gown, *B.* mantua, *E. Heart Mid-Loth.*

MANTILLIS, *s. pl.* Large shields used as a covert for archers. *Complaynt S.—Fr. mantilet.*

MANTILLIS or DANIS, *V. Bala.*

MANTIN, *s.* A stuttering in speech, *B.*

MANUAKIE, *s.* A manufactory. *Acts Cha. I.*

* MANUMISSION, *s.* Graduation, *ibid.*

* To MANUMIT, *MANUMINS*, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree, *synon.* to laureate. *Crawford's Hist. Univ. Edin.*

To MAP, *v. n.* "To nibble as a sheep," *Ayr. Loth Gl. Picken.*

MAPAMOUND, *s.* A map of the world. *Douglas.—Fr. mappemond, L. B. mappa mundi.*

MAPPIE, *s.* A term used in speaking to or calling a rabbit. *Roxb. V. Map, v.*

MAR, *adv.* More. *V. MAR.*

MAR, *s.* Hindrance. *Wallace.—A. S. mar, damnus.*

MAH, *s.* "The marrow," *Ayr. Picken.*

MARBLE, *adv.* 1 Feeble, inactive, *Loth.* 2 Slow, lazy, reluctant, *Ayr.—C. B. marward, deadening. Gac. marble, slow, weak, marble heavy, benumbed.*

MARBYR, *s.* Marble. *Complaynt S.—Fr. marbre.*

MARBLE BOWLS, *MARBLIS*, *s. pl.* 1. The play among children in *E.* called *Taw*, *S.* 2. The bowls used in the play.

To MARCH, *MARCH*, *v. n.* To be on the confines of, to be closely contiguous to, to be bounded by, *B. Marriage.*

MARCH BALK, *s.* The narrow ridge which sometimes serves as the boundary between the lands of different proprietors. *Fountainhall.*

MARLB DIKE, *s.* A wall separating one farm or estate from another, *B.*

To MARCHIE, *v. a.* To distinguish boundaries by placing landmarks. *Aberd. Reg.*

MARCHIE, *s.* 1 A landmark. *Douglas.* 2. In *pl.* confines; as in *E.* *riding the marches*, a practice retained in various boroughs, especially at the time of public markets, *S. Statist. Acc.*

MARCIET, *s.* The fine which, it is pretended, was paid to a superior for redeeming a young woman's virginity at the time of her marriage. *Reg. Maj.—L. B. marcheta, O. Fr. marchet, id., C. B. merch, a daughter.*

MARCH MOON. The Druids, it is well known, made great use of the mistletoe, and although, from its being unknown in *B.*, there can be no superstitious appropriation of it, we find that its only substitute in this country is used in a similar manner. "In the increase of the March Moon, the Highlanders cut withes of the woodbine that hangs about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle, and carefully preserve it till the next March, and when children are troubled with hectic fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice, by putting it over their heads, and conveying it down about their bodies. The idea they do to cattle in some distempers." *Shaw's Moray.*

MARCHROUS, *L. marchione, marquis.* *Houlate.*

MARCONSTANE, *MARCON STONE*, *s.* A landmark. *Fountainhall.—Lal. mark-stane, id.*

MARCHEIS POINT. The object directly aimed at, *q.* the bull's eye, a metaphor borrowed from archery. *Crosraguell.*

MARE, *s.* A hod or mason's trough, *B.*

MAKE, *adj.* Great. *Wyntoun.—A. S. mæra, Germ. war mer, id.*

MARE, *Maia, adj.* 1. Greater, *B.* *Douglas.* 2. In greater quantity or number, *B.—A. S. mare, Lal. mare, id.*

MARE, *Maia, s.* More, *B. Wyntoun.*

WITH THE MARE. A singular phraseology occurring in our old acts. *Act Audul.* It may signify 'with the overplus,' *q.* whatever more.

MARE, *Maia, adv.* 1. More, *B. Douglas.* 2. Longer. *Barbour.—Sw. mera, adv. more.*

MARE, *s.* A wooden frame which masons use as a support on which to rest a scaffold, *Aberd.* also called a horse, in *E.* a great head. *Ann. of the Par.*

* MARE. It is a singular superstition which prevails in the South of *B.* that if a bride ride home to the bridegroom's house on a mare, her children will for many years want the power of retention. *Edin. Mag.*

* MARE, *TINDER MARE, s.* A military punishment. *Spalding. V. TINDER MARE.*

MAREATTOUR, *adv.* Moreover, *B. Douglas.*

MAREDAY, *s.* A day consecrated to the Virgin, in the Popish calendar. *V. LITTEHARDAY. Ad. Reg.*

MAREFU, *s.* A bodfall, applied to lime or mortar, *B. Tennant.*

MAREILLEN, *s.* One of the names of the Frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, on the Firth of Forth. *V. MAREILLEN.*

MARENIS, *MURENIS*, *s. pl.* Perhaps ounger oola. *Monroe.—Lat. muræna.*

MARES, *MARRIS*, *s.* Marsh. *Pal. Hon.—Mora. G. marisus, Belg. marisus. Fr. marais, id.*

MARE-STANE, *s.* A rough stone, resembling the stone-hatchet in shape, often one that has been taken out of the bed of a river and worn down by collision or friction, so as to admit of a cord being fixed round it, *Angus.* This is hung up in a stable; being viewed by the superstitious as a certain antidote to their horses being rode by the hag called the Mare. One of these I have in my possession which was formerly appropriated to this important use.

MAR FIRTH, *furthmore*, *S. Wallace.*

To MARGULYIE, *MARGILLIS*, *v. a.* To spoil; to mangle, to mar, *B. Ramsay. Fr. marguiller, to gnaw.*

MARIES, *s. pl.* The designation given to the maids of honour in Scotland. *Knaz.—Lal. mæy, a maid, pl. mæyars.*

MARIKEN, *Marsavv, skin.* A dressed goat-skin. *Acts Cha. II.—Fr. marroquin, "Spanish leather, made of goats' skins, or goats' leather not tanned, but dressed with galls," Voigt.*

MARYMESS, *s. Act Dom. Conc.* This denotes the day appointed in the Roman calendar for commemorating the nativity of the Virgin, September 8th, which was denominated the latter Marymess, as distinguished from the day of her Assumption, or Lady day, which falls on August 15th.

MARYNAL, *s.* A mariner. *Compl. S.*

MARION, *s.* The Scottish mode of writing and pronouncing the name *Marianne*, the *Marianne* of the Jews. Every one is acquainted with the fine old *S. song.*

Will ye gang to the overhauch, Marion?

MARY BYALL. The legal denomination of that silver coin of Q. Mary of Scotland, vulgarly designed the *Creekstone Dollar*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

MARY'S (St.) KNOT. To Tie with *St. Mary's Knot*, to cut the sinews of the hams of an animal, Border. *Peet. Museum.*

MARITAGE, s. "The casualty by which the superior was entitled to a certain sum of money, to be paid by the heir of his former vassal, who had not been married before his ancestor's death, at his age of puberty, as the avall or value of his tocher." *Ersk.*

MARITICKIS, MARTYKIS, s. pl. French soldiers, employed in S. during the regency of Mary of Guise, from the name of the commander.

• **MARK, s.** Consequence; importance. *Men of mark*, the same with the E. phrase, *men of note*. *Spalding.*

To MARK, v. a. To set (on the ground); applied to the foot, and conjoined with words meant to express whether the person be able to do so or not. "He is *sae weak* that he canna *mark* a fit to the grund;" or, "He's beginnin' to recruit, for he can now *mark* his fit to the grund," *Clydes.*

MARK, MERK, s. A nominal weight, Orkn. and Shetl. *Stone*.—Su. G. *mark*, a pound of thirty-two ounces.

MARK, adj. Dark, S. B. *Journal Lond.* V. **MIRK.**

MARK, s. Darkness, S. B. *Watson.*

MARK, s. A denomination of Scot. money. V. **MERK.**

MARKAL, s. *The Pirate.* This is expl. as if it signified the ploughshare. That this, however, is not the meaning will appear from **MERCAL**, q. v.

MARKLAND, s. A division of land, S. V. **MERK, MERKLAND.**

MARK MARK LYKE. One mark for another; in equal quantities of money; penny for penny. *Act Dom. Conc.* V. **MERK.**

MARKNES, s. Darkness, S. B. *Burel.*

MARK nor BURN. Synon. with *Hilt nor Hatr*, S. "When one loses any thing, and finds it not again, he is said never to see *mark nor burn* of it." *Gall. Encycl.*

MARK O' MOUTH. 1. "A *mark* in the mouth, whereby cattle-dealers know the age of the animal," S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Transferred to persons advanced in life, S. "Old maids are sometimes said to have lost—*mark o' mouth*," *ibid.*

MARKSTONE, s. A landmark, Galloway; synon. *Marchstone.*

To MARLE, v. n. To wonder, corr. from *Marvel*, South of S. *Nigel.*

MARLED, MERLED, MIRELED, part. pa. 1. Variegated; mottled, S.; as "*marled stockings*," those made of mixed colours, twisted together before the stockings are woven or knitted; *marled paper*," &c. *Monipennie.* 2. Chequered; as, "*a marled plaid*," a chequered plaid, Roxb. If not corr. from E. *marbled*, from O. Fr. *marellet*, *marbré rayé*, *bigarré*, Roquefort.

MARLED SALMON. A species of salmon. V. **IESK-DEUMIN.**

MARLEYON, MARLION, s. A kind of hawk; E. *merlin*. *Dunbar.*

MARMAID, MARMADIN, MEERMAID, s. 1. The Mermaid, S. *Compl. S.* 2. Used as a ludicrous designation. *Kennedy.* 3. The frog-fish, Fife. *Sibbald.* 4. A species of limpet, *patella, pellucida*.—Isl. *mar*, Germ. *mer*, the sea, and *maid*.

MARR, s. An obstruction; an injury. *Soc. Con.*

MARRAT, MARRIOT, s. Abbr. of *Margaret*.

MARREST, s. The same with *Mares, Marres*. *Acts Cha. I.*

MARRIAGE. For an account of the Scottish superstitions relating to marriage, the Supplement to the large Dictionary must be consulted.

MARROT, s. The Foolish Guillemot. *Sibb.*

MARROW, s. 1. A companion, S. *Comp. S.* 2. A married partner. *Henryson.* 3. One of a pair. *Ruddiman.* 4. An antagonist. *Pitcottie.* 5. One thing that matches another, S. *Davidson's Seasons.* 6. A person who is equal to another, S. 7. Any thing exactly like another, S.; as, "Your jocktaleg's the very *marrow o' mine*," or, "Our knives are juist *marrows*."—Su. G. *mager, maghaer*, affinis.

To MARROW, v. a. 1. To equal, S. *Ruddiman.* 2. To associate with, S. B. *Burns.* 3. To fit; exactly to match. *Maill. Poems.*

MARROW, adj. Equal; so as to match something of the same kind. *Inventories.*

To MARROW, v. n. To co-operate with others in husbandry. *Aberd. Reg.*

MARROWLESS, adj. 1. Without a match, S. 2. That cannot be equalled, S. *Kelly.* 3. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match with each other; as, "Ye hae on *marrowless hose*," S.

MARROWSCHIP, s. Association. *Aberd. Reg.*

To MARR UP, v. a. To keep one to work, Ang.—Germ. *marr-en*, to grin or snarl.

MARSCHAL, s. Steward. *Barbour*.—Germ. *marschalk*, *praefectus servorum*.

MAR'S YEAR. A common periphrasis among the vulgar for distinguishing the rebellion in favour of the Stuart family, in 1715, S. This is also called the *Fyfteen*, and *Shirramuir*. It has received this denomination from the Earl of *Mar*. V. **SHERRA-MOOR.**

MART, MARTE, s. War, or the god of war, *Mars*. *Douglas.*

MART, MARTE, MAIRT, s. 1. A cow or ox fattened, killed, and salted, for winter provision, S. *Acts Ju. IV.* 2. A cow killed at any time for family use, *Aberd.* 3. Applied to one pampered with ease and prosperity. *R. Bruce*.—From *Martinmas*, the term at which beeves are usually killed for winter store.

To MARTERYZE, v. a. To butcher. *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *marter-en*, excarnificare. V. **MARTYR, v.**

MARTH, s. Marrow, Ettr. For. *Hogg.*

MARTY, s. A house-steward. *Household Book of Argyll*.—Ir. Gael. *maor*, a steward, and *tigh, ty*, a house.

MARTIN (St.) OF BULLION'S DAY, MARTIN BULG'S DAY, s. The fourth day of July O. S. whence our peasantry form their prognostications concerning the weather; believing, that if this day be dry, there will be no rain for six weeks, but if it be wet, there will be rain every day for the same length of time, S. *Festum Sti Martini Bullientis*, vulgo *St. Martin Bouillant*, Du Cange.

MARTIN, MARTYNIS (SAINT) FOWLE. Apparently the Ring-tail, a kind of kite. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *oiseau de S. Martin*.

To MARTYR, v. a. 1. To hew down. *Wallace.* 2. To bruise severely, S. *Rudd.* 3. To bespatter with dirt, Ang.—Fr. *martyr-cr*, to put to extreme pain.

MARTLET, s. A martin. "*Martlet*, more commonly *Mertrick*, a kind of large weasel, which bears a rich fur. *Gl. Sibb.*

MARTRIK, MERTRIK, s. A martin. *Bellenden*.—Fr. *martre*, Belg. *marter*, *id.*

MARVAL, s. Marble, Ayra. *Gl. Picken.*

MASAR, s. A drinking cup. *Inventories.*

MASCROP, *s.* An herb. "Argentina, the mascrop." *W. Aberd. Vocab.*

MASK, *s.* A kind of net with wide meshes of twisted straw ropes, laid on the back of a horse, Orkn. —Dan. *mask, a mesh*

MASER, *Maska, s.* 1. Maple. *Ritson* 2. Transferred to a cup or bowl of metal. *Aberd. Rep.* —*Masur* in Sw. denotes a particular kind of birch. *V. Masur*

MASLER, MASLER-DISH, *s.* A drinking vessel made of maple. *S.*

MASH-HAMMER, *s.* A heavy hammer for breaking stones, &c. *Aberd.*

MASHLACH *adj.* Mingled; blended, *S. B. Taylor's S. Poems*

MASHLICH (*gult*) *s.* Mixed grain, generally peas and oats, *Barth* *V. Maslin*

MASHLIN *Mashlin, Mashloch, s.* 1. Mixed grain, *S.*, *marshum*. *Aberd. Stat. Gald.* 2. The broken parts of moss a moss of this description, *S. B.* —*Teut. maselugm* straggles. [*town*]

MASHLOCK, *s.* A coarse kind of bread. *St. Johns.*

MASHLI *M. a. l.* Mixed applied to grain, *S. Tales of My Landlord. V. Maslin*

MASHIUM, *s.* A mixture of edibles, *Clydes.*

MASK, *s.* A crib for catching fish. *synon. with cradle. Balfour's Pract.*

To MASK, *v. a.* To infuse, *S. Chalm. Aw.* —*Su. G. mask, a mash.*

To MASK, *v. n.* To be in a state of infusion, *S. Ayra. Legatos.*

To MASK, *v. a.* To catch in a net, *Ayra.* —*Su. G. maska, Dan. mask, macula tellis.*

MASKENIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, masks or visors used in a masquerade. *Inventories* —*Fr. masquine*, 'the representation of a man's head &c. upon the elbow or knee of some old fashioned garment, Cotgr. Hence it has been used to denote any odd face used on a visor.

MASKERT, *s.* Swine's maskert, an herb, *S.* Clown's all-brat, *S.*, perhaps *q. maskwort*, the root infused for swine

MASK-FAT, *s.* A vat for brewing, *S. Act. Dom. Conc.*

MASKING-FAT, *s.* A mashing-vat, *S.*

MASKING-PAT, *s.* A tea-pot, *S. Burns.*

MASKIN RING, *s.* A long round stick used in stirring malt in mashing, *S. B. Cock*

MASLE, *s.* Mixed grain, *S. maslin. V. Maslin.*

MASS, *s.* Pride, haughtiness, self-conceit, *Kitt. For.*

MASSIE, MASSY, *adj.* Full of self-importance, and disposed to brag, *Berwick, Roxb. Tales of My Landlord* —*Fr. massif*, *Teut. Sw. id.* firm, strong, unbroken transferred to the mind.

MASSIMORL, *s.* The dungeon of a prison or castle, *S. A. Minst. Bard* —*In Moonish*, a subterranean prison is called *Mazmorra*.

MASSONDEW, *s.* An hospital, *Acts Sed* —*Fr. maison Dieu, id.*

MAST *adj.* Most *V. Maist.*

MASTER, *s.* A landlord, *S. V. Maister.*

MASTER, *s.* Stale unne. *V. Maister.*

MASTER-TREE, *s.* The tracer-tree or *wingle-tree* which is nearest the plough, Orkn. In *Lanark* called the *three-tree*

MASTER-WOOD, *s.* The principal beams in the roof of a house. *Narr. Caithn.*

MASTIS, MASTING, *s.* A mastiff *Douglas.*

MAT, *Mat, mat, s.* May *Douglas* *Su. G. ma, matle, possum, poluit.*

MATALENT, *Mattalent, s.* Rage. *Wallace* —*Fr. mal-talent* anger.

To MATE, *v. a.* To weary out. *Douglas. V. Mat.*

MATED OUT Exhausted with fatigue

MATERIS, *s. pl.* Matrons *Druplas* —*Lat. matres.*

MATHER-FU, *s.* The oil of the fish denominated a mother Galloway. *Davidson's Seas. V. Mander, Mander's pill.*

MATHIT, *part. pa.* Matched on mold. *Collymore Seas.* This should undoubtedly be *matchit*, *i. e.* "matched," or pitted against each other "on the field"

MATTY, *s.* The abbrev. of the female name, *Murtha, S.*

MATTIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Matthew*

To MATTLE *at, v. a.* To nibble, as a lamb does grass, *Ternoblae* —*Lat. mastica, detrahens pascuum mastica parva terat detracit. Mottle, id. Iash.*

MAUCH, *Mauch, (gult) s.* 1. Marrow, *Pife*; *syn. Maick, Angus* 2. Power, path, ability, *ibid.* —*Ant. Su. G. mag-a, A. S. mag-a, valere.*

MAUCH, *Mauch, Mauch, s.* A maggot, *S. Ferguson.* —*Su. G. walk, Isl. maskur, id.*

MAUCHY, *adj.* Dirty, filthy, *S.* Originally the same with *Yorks. "mawke, full of maddocks," Clav. i. a. maggots.*

MAUCHT *Maucht, Maucht, s.* 1. Strength, *S. Bard.* 2. In *pl.* ability, in whatever sense. *Ross. J. Mental ability id.* —*Teut. machit maght, A. S. machit, id.*

MAUCHT, *Maucht, part. adj.* 1. Worn out, as is to lose heart for going on with any business, *Roxb.* 2. Puzzled, defeated, *ibid.* The same with *Maut, Malt*, with the interjection of the guttural.

MAUCHTY *Mauchty, adj.* Powerful, *S. B. Ross.* —*Teut. machig, Alem. machig.*

MAUCHTLESS, *Mauchtless, adj.* Feeble, *S. Ross.* —*Sw. maktlos, Germ. maghtlos, id.*

MAUD, *s.* A gray striped plaid worn by shepherds in the South of *S.* This seems the proper orthography. *Guy Mannering. V. Maud.*

MAVERISH *V. Malverish.*

MAVIS, *s.* A thrush, *Turdus musicus, Linn. S.* This is an *O. E.* word.

MAVIS-SKATE *Mat-skate, s.* The Sharp-nosed Ray. *V. Friar-skate.*

MAUK, *s.* A maggot. *V. Mauch*

MAUKIE, *adj.* Full of maggots, *S.*

MAUKIN, *s.* 1. A hare, *S. Morison* —*Gael. maigh-each id.* 2. Metaph. a subject of discourse or disputation. *Boswell* 3. Used proverbially "The maukin was gaun up the hill," *i. e.* matters were prospering, *Roxb.*

MAUKIN, *s.* A half-grown female, especially when engaged as a servant, *i. e.* "a lass and a maukin," a maid-servant and a girl to assist her, *Roxb.* —*Teut. maighdeken, virguncula, a little maid, a dimin. from maighd, virgo puella, by the addition of ken or kin.*

MAI KINESS, *s.* The state of being full of maggots, *S.*

MAU'Y, *s.* The same with *Maulisuff*, 'a female without energy,' *Aberd.*

MAULIFF, *s.* A female without energy. —*Germ. mal, speech, and pfeffen, to blow.*

To MAUM, *v. n.* 1. To soften and swell by means of water, *S.* 2. To become mallow, *S.* —*Teut. molen, canes, et pulvis ligni carion.*

MA' MIE, *adj.* Mallow *S.*

MA'IN, *our v.* Must. *V. Maist.*

MAUN Used as forming a superlative, *S. Ferguson. Muckle maun, very big or large, id.* —*A. S. magnum, in composition, great or large.*

To MAUN, v. a. To attain ; to be able to accomplish, S. A. T. Scott.—Isl. *magn-a*, valeo efficere, polere. V. MAN, v.

To MAUN, v. n. To shake the head, from palsy, Shetl.

To MAUN, v. a. To command in a haughty manner ; as, "Ye mauna maun me ;" "Sho's an unco maunin' wife ; sho gars ilka body rin when sho cries *Iss*," Clydes. A peculiar application of the auxiliary v. *Maun*, must.

MAUNA, MAUNNA, MANNA. Must not, from *maun* and *na*. *Remains Nithsdale Song*.

MAUN-BE, s. An act of necessity, Clydes.

To MAUNDER, v. n. To talk incoherently, Ettr. For. ; *Mawner*, Ayrs. *Sir A. Wylie*. Probably corr. from *meander*, as denoting discourse that has many windings in it. Perhaps *Mawndrel* ought to be traced to the same origin.

MAUNDREL, s. A contemptuous designation for a foolish chattering person ; sometimes "a halverin *maundrel*," Loth. Clydes. *Saxon and Gael*.

To MAUNDREL, v. n. To babble, Clydes.

MAUNDRELS, s. pl. 1. Idle stuff ; silly tales, Perth. Border. 2. Vagaries ; often used to denote those of a person in a fever, or in a slumber, Fife.—Su. G. *men*, vulgatus, and Isl. *draef*, sermo stultus.

MAUNNERING, s. Incoherent discourse, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish*.

MAUSE, s. One abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S.

MAUSEL, s. A mausoleum. Z. *Boyd*.

MAUT, s. Malt, S. *The maun* is said to be *aboon the meal*, S. Prov. when one gets drunk, as intimating that he has more drink than solid food. *Herd's Coll.*

To MAUTEN, v. n. V. MAWTEN.

MAUTENT, part. V. MAWTENT.

MAUT-SILLER, s. 1. Literally, money for malt, S. 2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense ; as, "That's ill-paid *maut-siller*," a proverbial phrase signifying that a benefit has been ill requited, S.

MAW, SEA-MAW, s. The common gull, S.—Dan. *maage*, id.

To MAW, v. a. 1. To mow, S. *Burns*. 2. To cut down in battle. *Douglas*.—A. S. *maw-an*, Isl. *maa*, id.

MAW, s. A single sweep with the scythe, Clydes.

MAW, s. A whit or jot. V. MAA.

MAWCHTYR, s. Probably mohair. *Aberd. Reg.*

MAWD, s. A shepherd's plaid. V. MAAD.

MAWER, s. A mower, S. ; *Maoster*, Galloway.—Belg. *maaijer*, id.

MAWESIE, s. V. MALVESIE.

MAWGRÉ, MAUGRÉ, MAGRÉ, s. 1. Ill-will. *Barbour*. 2. Vexation ; blame. *Henryson*. 3. Hurt ; injury. *Douglas*.—Fr. *malgré*, in spite of.

MAWIN, s. 1. The quantity that is mowed in one day, S. 2. As much grass as will require a day in mowing ; as, "We will hae twa *mawins* in that meadow," S.

MAWMENT, s. An idol. *Wyntown*.—Chaucer, *maumet*, id. corr. from *Mahomet*.

MAWN, s. A basket, S. B. ; *maund*, E.

To MAWNER, v. a. To mock by mimicry ; as, "He's ay *mawnerin'* me," Dumfr.

MAWS, s. The herb *Mallows*, of which term this seems merely an abbrev. Roxb.

MAWSIE, adj. Strapping ; synon. with *Sonsie*, Ayrs. —Teut. Fr. *massif*, solidus, "well-knit," Cotgr.

MAWSIE, s. A drab ; a trollop, S.—Isl. *mas*, nugamentum, *masa*, nugor.

To MAWTEN, MAUTEN, v. n. To begin to spring ; applied to steeped grain, S.—Su. G. *maelt-a*, hordeum potui praeeparare, from *miacell*, soft, (E. *mellow*).

To MAWTEN, v. n. To become tough and heavy.

MAWTENT, part. pa. 1. Applied to grain which has acquired a peculiar taste, from not being thoroughly dried, Lanarks. 2. To be moist ; applied to bread that is not properly baked, S. 3. Dull ; sluggish, Ang.

MAY-SPINK, s. The primrose, Mearns.

MAZE, s. Five hundred herrings. V. MASH.

MAZER, MAZER-DISH, s. A drinking-cup of maple. Z. *Boyd*.—Germ. *maser*, Su. G. *masur*, the maple ; Isl. *mausur bolli*, a mazer-bowl or cup.

MAZERMENT, s. Confusion, Ang. *Ross*.

MAZIE, s. A straw net, Shetl.—Su. G. *maska*, macula retina. Dan. *mask*, Belg. *masche*, Isl. *maskne*, id.

MEADOW, s. A bog producing hay, S. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

MEADOW-HAY, s. The hay produced from bogs, S. Termed in Refrewhire *bog-hay*. *Agr. Surv. Renfr.* V. BOG-HAY.

MEADOWS. *Queen of the Meadows*, meadow-sweet, S.

MEAYNEIS, s. pl. Mines. *Acts Ja. VI*.

MEAL, s. The quantity of milk which a cow yields at one milking, Clydes. From A. S. *mael*, the origin of E. *meal*, in its primary sense, which is pars, portio. The quantity of milk yielded at one time is also called the cow's *meltith* or *meltid*, Ang. V. MELTETH.

MEAL, s. The flour of oats, barley, or peas, as distinguished from that of wheat, which, by way of eminence, is called *Flour*, S. *Johnson's Journey*.

To MEAL, v. n. To produce meal ; applied to grain ; as, "The bear disna *meal* weel the year." The barley of this year is not very productive in grinding, S.

MEAL-AND-THRAMMEL. V. THRAMMEL.

MEAL-ARK, s. A large chest appropriated to the use of holding meal, S. *Waverley*. This is sometimes called the *meal-girnal*, S. B. V. ARK.

MEAL-HOGYETT, s. "A barrel for holding oat-meal." *Gall. Encycl.* A corr. of *hoghead*, as the *hoghead* is often named in S. Teut. *ockshood*, *oghshood*, id. V. TODD.

MEALIN, s. A chest for holding meal, Aberd. ; synon. *Girnal*.

MEALMONGER, s. A mealman, S.

MEAL'S CORN. Any species of grain. *I haena tasted meal's corn the day* ; I have eaten nothing to-day that has ever been in the form of grain, S. *Ross's Hel.*

MEAL-SEEDS, s. pl. That part of the husk of oats which is sifted out of the meal, S. They are used for making sowens or flummery.

MEALS-MORE, s. Ever so much. This term is applied to one who is given to prodigality ; "Gie them *meals-more*, they'll be poor," Fife.

MEALSTANE, s. A stone used in weighing meal, S. "*Mealstones*. Rude stones of seventeen and a half pounds weight used in weighing meal." *Gall. Encycl.*

To MEAL-WIND, v. a. To meal-wind a bannock or cake, to rub it over with meal, after it is formed, before it is put on the girdle, and again after it is first turned, S. B. ; *Mell-wand*, South of S.—A. S. *melwe*, farina, and *waend-ian*, vertere ; for the act is performed by turning the cake or bannock over several times in the meal ; or Teut. *wind-en*, involvere, q. "to roll up in meal."

To MEAN. To lament ; or, to merit sympathy. V. MENE, v.

MEAN, s. Lamentation ; regret, S.

MEAREN, s. "A slip of uncultivated ground of various breadth, between two corn ridges," S. B. *Gl. Surv. Moray*. Synon. *Bauk*. This seems the same with *Mere*, a boundary, q. v.

- MEASSOUR, s.** A mace-bearer; one who carries the mace before persons in authority, S. *E. Bannatync Transac.* V. **MACER.**
- MEAT-GIVER, s.** One who supplies another with food. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- MEAT-HALE, adj.** Enjoying such a state of health as to manifest no failure at the time of meals, S.; synon. *Partridge-hale, Spune-hale. Saxon and Gael.*
- MEATHS, s. pl.** Maggots, S. *Watson.*—A. S. *matha*, vermis; S. B. *maid*, a maggot.
- MEATIES, s. pl.** Diminutive of meat; food; applied to saps prepared for infants, *Mearna.*
- MEAT-LIKE, adj.** Having the appearance of being well-fed. "He's baith meat-like and clath-like," a common phrase in S.
- MEAT-RIFE, MEIT-RYFE, adj.** Abounding with meat or food, S. O. *Roxb.*
- MEBLE, s.** Any thing moveable. *Sir Gawain.*—Fr. *meuble*, id.
- MECKANT, adj.** Romping; frolicsome, *Aberd.* Shall we trace this to Fr. *mechant*, mischievous, viewed in relation to boyish pranks?
- MEDCINARE, MEDICINAR, s.** Physician. *Bellenden.*
- MEDE, s.** A meadow. *Douglas.*—A. S. *maede.*
- MEDFULL, adj.** Laudable. *Wynntown.*
- MEDIAT, adj.** Used for immediate, as denoting an heir next in succession. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- MEDICINER, s.** A physician. *St. Johnstown.* V. **MEDICINARE.**
- MEDIS, v. impers.** Avails. *Gawan and Gol.*—Su. G. *maet-a*, retribuere.
- MEDLERT, s.** This world. V. **MYDDILERT.**
- MEDUART, s.** Meadow-sweet. *Comp. S.*—From A. S. *med*, a meadow, and *wyrt*; E. *wort*, Sw. *mioed-oert*, id.
- MEEDWIF, s.** A midwife. *Aberd. Reg.*
- MEEL-AN-BREE.** Brose, *Aberd. Journ. Lond.*
- MEAL-AN-BREE-NIGHT, s.** Halloweven. *Morays.*
- MEEN, s.** The moon. *Aberd.*
- MEERAN, s.** A carrot, *Aberd.*—Gael. *miuron.* V. **MIRROT.**
- MEER-BROW'D, adj.** Having eyebrows which meet, and cover the bridge of the nose, *Loth.*—Fris. *marr-en*, ligare; q. bound together.
- To MEET in wth.** To meet with, S. B.
- MEET COAT, s.** A coat exactly meet for the body, as distinguished from a long coat, S. Called in Fife a *meet-bodied coat*, as distinguished from a *great-coat.*
- MEETH, s.** A mark, &c. V. **MEITH.**
- MEETH, adj.** Modest; mild; gentle, *Bord.*
- MEETH, adj.** 1. Sultry, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* 2. Warm, S. B. *Ross.* V. **MAIT.**
- MEETHNESS, s.** 1. Sultriness, S. B. *Ross.* 2. Soft weather. *Gl. Ross.*
- MEETHS, s. pl.** Activity; applied to bodily motion. One is said to have *nae meeths* who is inert, S. Perhaps from A. S. *maegthe*, potestas.
- MEG, MEGGY, MAGGIE.** 1. Abbrev. of the name *Margaret*, S. 2. *Meg*, a designation for a vulgar woman. *Lyndsay.*
- MEGGY-MONYFEET, s.** The centipede, *Roxb.*; in other counties *Meg-wth-the-mony-feet.* V. **MONYFEET.**
- MEGIR, adj.** Small; meagre. *Pal. Hon.*
- MEGIRKIE, s.** A woollen cloth worn by old men in winter, for defending the head and throat, *Ang.*
- MEGIRTIE, s.** A kind of cravat. It differs from an *Ourlay*; for, instead of being fastened with a loop, it is held by two clasps, *Ayra.*—C. B. *Myngwair* has the same meaning; *collare.* *Davies.*
- MEGRIM, s.** A whim; a foolish fancy, *Ettr. For.*; probably an oblique use of the E. term, denoting "disorder of the head."
- MEGSTY, interj.** An exclamation, expressive of surprise, *Ayra. Loth.* *Sir A. Wylie.*
- MEY, pron.** Me, pron. as Gr. *ei*, *Selkirks.*; also *hey*, *he*; to *sey*, to *see*, *tey*, *tea*, &c.
- MEID, s.** Appearance; port. *Scot. Trag. Ball.*—A. S. *maeth*, persona; also, *modus*, *dignitas.*
- To MEIK, v. a.** 1. To tame. *Abp. Hamiltoun.* 2. To humble, *ibid.*—Isl. *myk-ia*, Su. G. *moek-a*, mollire.
- MEIL, MEEL, MIEL, s.** A weight, *Orkn.* V. **MAIL**, 2.
- To MEILL of, v. a.** To treat of. *Wallace.* V. **MEL.**
- MEIN, MENE, adj.** Common. *Kelly.*—A. S. *maene*, Su. G. *men*, id.
- MEIN, s.** An attempt, S. B.
- MEINE, s.** Apparently, insinuation. *Crosraguell.*
- V. **MENE, MEAN, v.** sense 3.
- To MEING, MENO, v. n.** Corn is said to *meing*, when yellow stalks appear here and there, S. B.—A. S. *meing-eam*, to mingle.
- To MEINGYIE, v. a.** To hurt; to lame, *Fife.* V. **MANYIE, MANGYIE, &c.**
- To MEINGYIE, v. n.** To mix; applied to grain, when it begins to change colour, or to whiten, *Fife.* V. **MEING, v.**
- MEINGING, s.** The act of mixing, *Selkirks.* *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*
- MEYNTYM, s.** The mean while. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
- MEIR, s.** 1. A mare, S. *Yorks. meer.* *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To ride on a meir, used metaph. *Maitland's Poems.* This, as would seem, denotes pride.
- MEIRDEL, s.** A confused crowd of people or animals; a numerous family of little children; a huddle of small animals, *Moray.*—Gael. *mordhail*, an assembly; from *mor*, great, and *dal*, a meeting.
- MEIRIE, s.** A dimin. from *Meir*, S. *Picken.*
- To MEIS, MEISE, MESE, MEASE, MAISE, v. a.** 1. To mitigate. *Doug.* 2. To force on ripeness; as, by putting fruit into straw or chaff, *Roxb.* V. **AMEISS.**
- To MEIS, MEASE, v. n.** To become calm. *Kelly.*
- MEIS, s.** 1. A mess. *Douglas.* 2. Meat. *K. Hart.*—Alem. *mas*, Su. G. *mos*, meat.
- To MEISE, MAISE, v. n.** To incorporate, S. B.—Germ. *misch-en*, to mix.
- To MEYSEL, MEYZLE, v. a.** To crumble down; applied to eating, *Gall.*—Tent. *meusel-en*, pitissare, clam degustare paulatim.
- To MEISSLE, v. a.** To waste imperceptibly, *Fife.*—Belg. *meusel-en*, pitissare.
- MEIT-BUIRD, s.** An eating-table. *Inventories.*
- MEITH, adj.** Hot; sultry. V. **MEETH.**
- MEITH, aux. v.** Might. V. **MITH.**
- To MEITH, v. a.** To define by certain marks. *Balfour's Pract.* V. **MYTH, v.**
- MEITH, MEETH, METH, MYTH, s.** 1. A mark; *meid*, *Ang. Douglas.*—Isl. *vide*, a mark, *mid-a*, to mark a place, to take observation. 2. A sign, of whatever kind, S. *ibid.* 3. A landmark; a boundary. *Skene.*—A. S. *mytha*, meta, limes. 4. The boundary of human life. *Douglas.* 5. A hint; an innuendo, S. B. V. **MYTH, v.**
- MEYTIT, part. pa.** *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *met-an*, signifies invenire; perhaps q. discovered or found out. The sense, however, is obscure.
- MEKYL, MEIKLE, MYKIL, MUCKLE, adj.** 1. Great, respecting size, S. *Douglas.* 2. Much; denoting quantity or extent, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *micel*, *mucel*,

Alem. Isl. *mekil*, magnus. 3. Denoting pre-eminence, S. *Tannahill*.—Isl. *mekilmenna*, vir magnificus.

To MAK MRKIL or MUCKLE of one. To show one great attention, S.; to make much of one. In Isl. this idea, or one nearly allied, is expressed by a single term; *mykla*, magnifacio, G. Andr.

MEKILDOM, *s.* Largeness of size, S. *Ramsay*.

MEKILWORT, *s.* Deadly nightshade. *Bellenden*.

MEKIS, *s. pl.* Inventories. Unexplained.

To MEL, MELL, *v. n.* To speak; to mention, S. B. *Gawan and Gol*.—Su. G. *mael-a*, Isl. *mal-a*, A. S. *mael-an*, id.

MELDER, MELDAR, *s.* 1. The quantity of meal ground at once, S. *Morison*. 2. A salted cake, *mola salsa*. *Douglas*.—Isl. *malldr*, molitura, from *mal-a*, to grind.

DUSTY MELDER. 1. The last milling of the crop of oats, S. 2. Metaph. the last born child in a family, *peck-shaking*, *Aberd.*

MELDROP, *s.* 1. V. MILDROP. 2. The foam which falls from a horse's mouth, or the drop at the bit, S. A. 3. The drop at the end of an icicle, and indeed every drop in a pendent state, *ibid.* *Roxb.*—This word is very ancient. It can be no other than Isl. *meldrop-ar*, used in the Edda to denote the foam which falls from the bit of a horse.

MELG, *s.* The milt (offishes), *Aberd.*—Gael. *mealag*, id.

MELGRAF, MELLGRAVE, *s.* A quagmire, *Lanarks*. Pron. *Melgrave*, *Galloway*.—Isl. *mel-r* is thus defined by *Halderson*; *Solum arena*, *glarea*, vel *argilla*, *obaitum*, *glabretum planitie*. As *graf-a* is to dig, and *graf* any hole that is dug, *melgraf* might originally denote the hole whence sand, gravel, &c. were dug.

MELYIE, *s.* A coin of small value. *Evergreen*.—Fr. *maille*, a halfpenny.

MELL, *s.* 1. A maul, S. *Ross*. 2. A blow with a maul. *Pop. Ball.* 3. A large broad fist, Isl. *mjöl*, *ib.* *Shet.* 4. Used to denote a custom conjoined with the *Broose* or *Bruse* at a wedding, S. A. *Hogg*.—Lat. *mall-cus*, *Moes.* G. *maul-jan*, to beat.

To KEEP MELL IN SHAFT. 1. To keep straight in any course; to retain a good state of health, *Loth.*; as one cannot strike well if the handle be loose. 2. To be able to carry on one's business, *ibid.* *Gall.*

To MELL, *v. a.* To mix. *Barbour*. V. MELLYNE.

To MELL, MEL, MELLAY, *v. n.* 1. To intermeddle, S. *Douglas*. 2. To be in a state of intimacy, S. B. *P. Buch. Dial.* 3. To join in battle. *Wyntown*.—Fr. *meler*, to meddle; Teut. *mell-en*, conjungi.

To MELL, *v. n.* To become damp; applied to corn in the straw, *Upp. Clydes*.—Isl. *mygl-a*, mouldiness, and *mygl-a*, to become mouldy, *mucere*, *mucescere*.

MELL, *s.* A company. *Stat. Acc.*—A. S. Teut. *mael*, *comitia*, *conventus*, *mael-en*, conjungi.

MELLA, MELLAY, *adj.* Mixed. *Mellay hew*, mixed colour. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *melée*, id.

MELLE, MELLÉ, MELLAY, *s.* 1. Contest; battle. *Wall.* Fr. *melée*, id. 2. In melle, in a state of mixture. *Sir Gawan*.

MELLER, *s.* The quantity of meal ground at the mill at one time, *Nithsdale*; the same with *Melder*, *q. v.* *Nithsdale Song*.

MELLGRAVE, *s.* "A break in a highway," *Gall.* The same with *Melgraf*, *q. v.*

MELLYNE, MELLING, *s.* Mixture. *Barbour*.—Fr. *melange*, id.

MELLING, *s.* The act of intermeddling. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. MELL, *v.*

MELMONT BERRIES. Juniper berries. *Moray*.

MELT, *s.* The spleen, S. *Complaynt S.*—Su. G. *mielte*, id.

To MELT, *v. a.* To knock down; properly, by a stroke in the side, where the *melt* lies, S. *Gl. Complaynt*.

MELTETH, MELTITH, *s.* 1. A meal, S.; *mettet*, S. B. *Henryson*. 2. A cow's *meltit*, the quantity of milk yielded by a cow at one time, *Ang. Perth.*—Isl. *mael-tid*, *hora prandii vel coenae*. V. MEAL, id.

MELT-HOLE, *s.* The space between the ribs and the pelvis, whether in man or in beast, *Clydes*. V. MELT, *s.*

To MELVIE, *v. a.* To soil with meal, S. *Burns*.—Isl. *moelv-a*, *comminuere*, *miolveg-r matr*, *fruges*.

MELVIE, *adj.* Soiled with meal, S. B. *Skirr*.

To MELWAND, *v. a.* To rub with meal; as, "Lassie, *melwand* that banna," *Roxb.* V. MEAL-WIND.

MEMBRONIS. L. *marlionis*, merlins. *Houlate*.

To MEMER, *v. n.* To recollect one's self. *Sir Gawan*.—A. S. *mymcr-ian*, *reminisci*.

MEMERKYN, MYNMERKIN, *s.* A contemptuous term, expressive of smallness of size. *Evergreen*.

MEMMIT, *part. pa.* Allied. *Bannat. P.*—Teut. *moeme*, *memme*, *matertera*, *neptis*.

MEMORIAL, *adj.* Memorable. *Bellenden*.

MEMT, *part. adj.* Connected by, or attached from, blood, alliance, or friendship, *Ayrs*. V. MEMMIT.

MEN, *adj.* Apparently for *main*, E. principal. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *maegn*, via, *maegen*, *magnus*; Su. G. *megn*, *potestas*.

MENAGE, *s.* A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term. At the commencement, the order of priority in receiving the sum collected, is determined by lot. He who draws No. 1 as his ticket, receives the whole sum collected for the first week, on his finding security that he shall pay in his weekly share during the term agreed. He who draws No. 2 receives the contributions of all the members for the second week; and so on according to their order. Thus every individual has the advantage of possessing the whole weekly contribution for a term proportionate to the order of his drawing. Such institutions are common in Edinburgh and the vicinity. The members usually meet in some tavern or public house; a certain sum being allowed by each member for the benefit of the landlord.—O. Fr. *mesnage*, "a household, familie, or meyney," *Cotgr.*

MENANIS (SANCT). Apparently St. Monan's in Fife; also written "Sanct Mynnanis." *Aberd. Reg.*

MENARE, *s.* A mediatrix, *q. moyaner. q. v.* *Houlate*.

MENCE, *s.* Errat. for *Mense*, *q. v.* *Saxon and Gael.*

MENDIMENT, *s.* Amendment; pron. *menniment*, *Aberd.*

MENDS, *s.* 1. Atonement. *Abp. Hamilton*. 2. Amelioration of conduct. *Kelly*. 3. Addition. To the mends, over and above, S. *Rutherford*. 4. Revenge. To get a mends of one, to be revenged on one, S. "Ego ulciscar te, si vivo; I shall get a mends of you, if I live." *Wedderb. Vocab.*—O. E. *amends*, compensation; Fr. *amende*, in pl.

To MENE, MEYNE, MEANE, *v. a.* 1. To bemoan, S. *Barbour*. 2. To mean one's self, to make known one's grievance. *Ja. VI.* 3. No to meín, not an object of sympathy, S. *Ramsay*. 4. To indicate pain or lameness, *Gl. Sibb.*

To MENE, MEANE, *v. n.* 1. To make lamentation, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. To utter moans, S.—A. S. *macn-an*, *dolere*, *ingemiscere*.

MENE, MEIN, MAIN, s. 1. Moaning; lamentation, S. "He maks a great mene for himsell." 2. Condolence; expression of sympathy, S. "I didna mak mickle mein for him;" "My mene's made."

To MENE, MEAN, MEEN, v. a. 1. To intend, S. *Doug.* —A. S. *maen-an*, Germ. *mei-n-en*, intendere. 2. To esteem; to prize, *ibid.* 3. To make mention of. *Sir Egeir.* —A. S. *maen-an*, mentionem facere. 4. To make known distinctly. *Lyndsay.* 5. To recognise. *Ywaine and Gawin.* 6. To reflect; with *of* or *on*. *Barbour.* —A. S. *maen-an*, in animo habere. 7. To attempt. *Band Maintenance.*

MENE, s. Meaning; design. *Douglas.*

MENE, MEIN, s. An attempt, S. B. *Ross.*

MENE, adj. Intermediate. *Douglas.*

MENE, adj. Common. V. **MEIN.**

MENFOLK, s. pl. Males, S. *St. Ronan.* Women-folk, females.

To MENG, v. n. To become mixed. "The corn's beginning to meng," the standing corn begins to change colour, or to assume a yellow tinge, *Berwicks.* V. **MING, v.**

To MENG, v. a. To mix; to blend. V. **MING.**

To MENGE, v. a. To soothe.—Teut. *meng-en*, temperare.

MENIE, MAINIE, s. One abbrev. of *Marianne*; and in some instances of *Wilhelmina*, S.

MENYHIT, part. pa. V. **MANYIED.**

MENYIE, MENOIE, MENYR, MENYH, s. 1. One family. *Bannatyne Poems.* 2. A company, S. B. *Douglas.* 3. Followers of a chieftain. *Barbour.* 4. An army in general. *Douglas.* 5. A crowd; a multitude; applied to persons, *Dumfr.* 6. A multitude; applied to things, S. *Ferguson.* —A. S. *menegoo*, Alem. *menigi*, Isl. *meingi*, multitudo.

MENYNG, s. Compassion. *Barb.* V. **MENZ**, to lament.

MENISSING, s. The act of diminishing. *Aberd. Reg.*

MENKIT, pret. Joined. *Dunbar.* —A. S. *meneg-an*, miscere, concumbere.

MENOUN, MENIN, s. A minnow, S. *Barbour.* —Gael. *meanan*, id.; *meanbh*, little.

MENSE. V. MENSK.

MENSEFULLIE, adv. In a mannerly way; with propriety, S.

MEN'S HOUSE, s. A cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. **BOTHY.**

MENSK, MENSE, s. 1. Dignity of conduct. 2. Honour. *Barbour.* 3. Discretion; decorum, S. *Burns.* 4. It is obliquely used in the sense of thanks, or grateful return, S. *Tannahill.* 5. Credit; ornament, or something that gives respectability, S. A. *A. Scott's Poems.* 6. It is said of any individual in a family, who sets out or recommends all the rest, "He" or "She's the mense of the family," or "of a' the family," *Dumfr. Loth.* —Isl. *menska*, humanitas; A. S. *mennisc*, humanus; L. *mens*, the mind.

To MENSK, MENSE, one, v. a. 1. To treat respectfully. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To do honour to. *Lynd.* 3. To do the honours of; to preside at. *To mense a board*, to do the honours of a table, *Dumfr. Siller Gun.* 4. To fit; to become, *Ettr. For. Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

MENSKE, adj. Humane. *Sir Tristrem.*

MENSKFUL, MENSKFUL, adj. 1. Manly. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. Noble, *ibid.* 3. Moderate; discreet, S. *Ramsay.* 4. Becoming, particularly in regard to one's station, S. *Tales of My Landlord.* 5. Mannerly; respectful, S. *Ramsay.* [Gol.]

MENSKIT, part. pa. Honourably treated. *Gaw. and*

MENSKLES, MENSELESS, adj. 1. Void of discretion, S. *Douglas.* 2. Greedy; insatiable, S. *P. Buch. Dial.* 3. Immoderate, S. *Morison.*

MENSKLY, adv. Decently. *Barbour.* —A. S. *mennislice*, humaniter.

MENSWORN, part. pa. V. **MANSWEIR.**

To MENT, v. n. 1. "To lift up the hand affectedly, without intending the blow." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* 2. "To attempt ineffectually," *ibid.* This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of the v. *Mint*, to aim, &c. q. v.

MENT, pret. Mended, S. A. *Herd's Coll.*

MENTENENT, s. One who assists another. *Acts Cha. I.* —Fr. *mainten-ir.*

MENTICAPTE, s. Insanity; derangement; a forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.* —Lat. *mente captus*, mad, Cic.

To MER, v. a. To put into confusion. *Wallace.* —Isl. *mer-ia*, contundere.

MERCAL, s. A piece of wood used in the construction of the Shetland plough. *Stat. Acc.* —Su. G. *mar*, large, *kulle*, head.

MEROAT, s. A market.

MERCAT-STEAD, s. A market town; literally the place where a market stands. *Descr. of the Kingdoms of Scotland.*

MERCH, MERGH, (outt.) s. 1. Marrow. *Douglas.* 2. Strength; pith, S. *Ferguson.* 3. Transferred to the mind, as denoting understanding. *Hamiltoun.* —A. S. *merc*, *maerk*, Su. G. *maerg*, id.

MERCHANGUID, s. "Sufficient merchanguid," marketable merchandise. *Aberd. Reg.*

* **MERCHANT.** A man's eye is said to be his merchant, when he buys an article on his own judgment, without recommendation or engagement on the part of another, S. *Fountainhall.*

MERCHY, (outt.) adj. Marrowy, S. B. *Mick. Bruce.*

MERCHINESS, s. The state of being marrowy; metaph. used. *Mick. Bruce.*

MERCHIT, part. pa. Bounded. V. **MARCH, v.**

MERCIABLE, adj. Merciful, O. Fr. *King's Quair.*

MERCIALL, adj. Merciful. *King's Quair.* —O. Fr. *merciaule.*

MERCIALL, adj. Martial. *Bellenden.*

MERCIMENT, s. 1. Mercy; discretion, S. B. "I maun be at," or "come in, your merciment," I must put myself completely under your power. 2. A fine, E. *amerciament.* *Aberd. Reg.*

MERCURY LEAF. The plant *Mercurialis perennis*, South of S.

MERDAL, s. A fat, clumsy female. —Isl. *wardöl*, id. *Shetl.*

MERE, s. A boundary. *Wyntoun.* —A. S. *macra*, Su. G. *maere*, Belg. *meer*, id.

MERE, s. 1. The sea. *Wyntoun.* —A. S. *mere*, Isl. *maere*, id. 2. An arm of the sea. *Pitcottie.* 3. A small pool, caused by the moisture of the soil; often one that is dried up by the heat, Ang. —The E. word "commonly" denotes "a large pool or lake," Johns.

To MERES, v. n. *Bellend. T. Liv.* As the corresponding word in *Livy* is *conciliaret*, should this be *meise*, i. e. incorporate?

MERESWINE, MER-SWINE, s. 1. A dolphin. *Doug.* 2. A porpoise, S. —Teut. *maer-swin*, *delphinus*; Su. G. *marsswin*, a porpoise.

MERETABILL, adj. Meritorious. *Aberd. Reg.*

MERGH, s. Marrow; energy. V. **MERCH.**

MERGIN, (ø hard) adj. Most numerous; largest, S. B. —Su. G. *marg*, multus. [Fife.]

To MERGLE, v. n. To wonder; to express surprise,

MERY, *adj.* Faithful. *Gawon and Gol.* The phrase *mery men*, applied to adherents or soldiers, may be merely expressive of their hilarity in the service of their chief.—A. S. *mérige*, cheerful.

MERITOR, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Meaning uncertain.

MERK, *s.* A term used in jewellery. *Inventories.*

MERK, *s.* An ancient Scottish silver coin, in value thirteen shillings and fourpence of our money, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling. *Ruddiman.*

MERK, **MERKLAND**, *s.* A denomination of land, from the duty formerly paid to the sovereign or superior, S. Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*

MERK, *adj.* Dark. V. **MARK**.

To **MERK**, *v. n.* To ride. *Gawon and Gol.*—Arm. *mark-at*, Ir. *markay-in*, to ride; Ger. *mark*, a horse.

To **MERK**, *v. a.* To design, S. B. *Doug.*—A. S. *marko-ian*, designare.

MERKERRIN, *s.* The spinal marrow, Ang.—*Merph*, marrow, and Germ. *kern*, pith; q. that which constitutes the pith of the body.

MERKE SCHOT. The distance between the bow marks, in the exercise of archery. *Wyntown.*

MERKIE-PIN, *s.* That part of a plough on which the share is fixed, Orkn.

To **MERE**, *v. n.* To candy; applied to honey, &c. Galloway. V. **MERLIE**.

MERLE, *s.* The blackbird, Fr. *Compl. S.*

MERLED, **MIRLED**, *part. pa.* Variegated. V. **MARLED**.

MERLIE, *adj.* Candied. "When honey is in this state, it is said to be *merlie*; when it is beginning to grow this way, it *merles*." *Gall. Encycl.*

MERLINS, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, Loth.—From Fr. *merveille*, a prodigy; or perhaps q. *marvellings*.

MERMAID'S GLOVE, *s.* The sponge, Shetl. "Spongia Palmata, *Mermaid's Glove*." *Edmonstone's Zett.*

MERMAID'S PURSE. The same with the *Mermaid's Glove*, Gall.

* **MERRY**, *adj.* An old term used by a chief in addressing his soldiers; *My merry men*. V. **MERY**.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, *s.* A spurious child, Ang.

MERRY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* 1. The Aurora Borealis, S. *Encycl. Brit.* 2. The exhalations from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere, Roxb. *Summer-couts*, S. B.

MERRY-HYNE, *s.* 1. A *merry-hyne* to him, or it, a phrase used by persons when they have got quit of what has annoyed them, *Aberd.* 2. To get one's merry-hyne, to receive one's dismissal rather in a disgraceful manner; applied to servants, *ibid.*; from *Hyne*.

MERRY-MEAT, *s.* "The same with *kimmering*, the feast at a birth." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **BLITHE-MEAT**.

MERRY-METANZIE, *s.* A game among girls in Tweeddale, Fife, Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland. They form a ring, within which one goes round with a handkerchief, and with this gives a stroke in succession to every one in the ring; the person who strikes, or the *taker*, still repeating this rhyme:—

Here I gae round the jingle-ring,
The jingle-ring, the jingle-ring,
Here I gae round the jingle-ring,
And through my merry-metanzie;

or, as in Aberdeen:—

"Here we go by jinga-ring,
Jinga-ring, jinga-ring,
Here we go by jinga-ring,
An' roun' about merry-metanzie."

Then the handkerchief is thrown at one in the ring, who must take it up and go through the same process.

MERSE, *s.* 1. A fertile spot of ground between hills; a hollow, Nithsdale. *Mermaid of Galloway.* 2. Alluvial land on the side of a river, Dumfr. 3. Also expl. "Ground gained from the sea, converted into moss," Dumfr. Perhaps, as having been originally under water, from Teut. *mersche*, *maræ*, *palus*.

MERTRIK, *s.* V. **MARTRIK**.

MERVADIE, *adj.* Sweet and brittle, Galloway. V. **MERVIN**.

MERVY, **MARVIN**, *adj.* 1. Rich; mellow; applied to fruits, Dumfr. 2. Savoury, *ib.*; syn. *Smervy*, S. B.—Dan. *marv*, marrow.

MERVIL, *adj.* Inactive; applied both to body and mind, Roxb.; syn. *Marbel*, Loth.—C. B. *marwaawol*, of a deadening quality; *marwald*, torpid; *marwal-au*, to deaden.

MERVYS. *Mara. Barbour.* V. **MER**.

MES, **MESS**, *s.* Mass, S. *Godly Ballads.*

MES, or **MASS JOHN**. A ludicrous designation for the minister of a parish, S.; q. *Mass-priest*. *Poems Buchan Dialect.*

MESALL, **MYSEL**, *adj.* Leprous. *Bellenden.*—Fr. *mesel*, *id.* Hence the disease named *measles*.

MESCHANT, *adj.* V. **MISCHANT**.

To **MESE**, *v. a.* To mitigate. V. **MEIS**.

MESE of herring. Five hundred herrings. *Skene.*—Isl. *meis*, a bag in which fish are carried.

MESH, *s.* A net for carrying fish, S.; from the same origin with *Mese*.—Arm. *maes*, a bushel, Roquesfort.

MESLIN, **MASLIN**, *s.* Mixed corn, S. O. Gl. Sibb. V. **MASHLIN**.

MESOUR, *s.* Measure. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **MESS AND MELL**. 1. To have familiar intercourse, Ayr. *Steam-Boat.* 2. To mingle at one mess. It seems to be a proverbial phrase in the West of S.

MESSAGE, *s.* Ambassadors. *Wall.*—Fr. *id.*

MESSAN, **MESSIN**, **MESSOUN**, **MESSAN-DOG**, *s.* 1. A small dog, *Dunbar.* 2. A country cur. *Watson.*—From *Messina*, in Sicily, whence this species was brought, or Fr. *maison*, a house.

MESSANDEW, *s.* An hospital, S. The term is often so written in legal deeds. V. **MASSONDEW**.

MESS-BREID, *s.* The bread used in celebrating mass. *Aberd. Reg.*

MESSIGATE, *s.* The road to the church, Orkn. From Isl. *messa*, *missa celebratio sacrorum*, and *gata*, via.

MESSINGERIE, *s.* The office of a messenger-at-arms. *Acts Ja. VI.*

MESS-SAYER, *s.* The contemptuous term applied by our Reformers to a mass-priest. *Knox's Hist.*

To **MESTER**, *v. a.* Perhaps, to need. *King's Quair.* V. **MISTER**.

MESWAND, *s.* A wedge; properly a measuring-rod. *Abp. Hamilton.*—Alem. *mes*, *mensura*, *wand*, *virga*.

MET, **METT**, **METTE**, *s.* 1. Measure, S. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. A determinate measure, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *maat*, A. S. *mete*, *mensura*.

MET, *v. aux.* May; used for *Mat* or *Mot*. *Jacobite Relics.* V. **MAT**.

METAL, *s.* The stones used for making a road, S.

To **METAL** a road. To make or repair it.

MET-BURDIS, **METT-BURDIS**, *s. pl.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* Perhaps boards for holding meat.—A. S. *met*, *cibus*, and *bord*, *mensa*.

To **METE**, *v. a.* To paint. *Douglas.*—A. S. *met-an*, *pingere*.

METE GUDIS. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Probably measures for meting goods.

METE HAMYS, METHAMS, s. pl. Manora. *Wallace*.
—A. S. *mete*, meat, and *ham*, a house.

METH, s. A boundary. *V. MIRTH.*

METHINK, v. impers. *Methinks, Barbour.*—A. S. *me thinka, mihi videtur.*

METHOWSS, s. A house for measuring. "Ane commounne methowss for victuall." *Aberd. Reg.*

METING, s. A glove called a mitten. *Invent.*

METLUYME, s. An instrument for measuring. *Aberd. Reg.*

METSTER, s. 1. A person legally authorized to measure, S. "Metstar," *Aberd. Reg.* 2. A commissioner appointed by Parliament for regulating weights and measures. *Tit. Act Ja. VI.*

MET-STICK, s. A bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot, S. *Blackwood's Magazine.*

METTEGE, s. Measurement. *Aberd. Reg.*

METTLE, adj. Capable of enduring much fatigue, *Ettr. For.* Nearly allied to E. *mettled.*

To MEUL, MIOL, v. n. To mew as a cat, S.—Lat. *mialis-are, Fr. miaul-er, id.*

MEW, s. "Make na twa mews of ae daughter." *Ferguson's S. Prov.* A corr. of the S. word *Maich*, a son-in-law.

MEW, s. An enclosure. *Ferguson.*—E. *id.* Hence *mews*, the royal stables.

MEWITH, 3 p. v. Changeth. *Sir Gawain.*—Fr. *mu-er.*

To MEWT, v. n. To mew, as a cat. *Kelly.*—Fr. *miault, mewing.*

MY, interj. Denoting surprise, *Roxb.*

MYANCE, s. Means; wages; fee.—Fr. *moyen, mean, q. moyens.*

To MIAUVE, v. n. To mew, as a cat, *Buchan.* *V.* the letter W.

MICE-DIRT, s. The dung of mice, S. *V. DIRT, s.*

MICELED, pret. v. Expl. "Did eat somewhat after the way of mice." *Gall. Encycl.* This, I think, must be improperly spelled, to suit the idea of its formation from *mice*. The word, I am informed, is pron. q. *Meysel* or *Meysle, q. v.*

MICHAELMAS MOON. 1. The harvest moon, S. 2. The produce of a raid at this season, as constituting the portion of a daughter. *Gall. Encycl. Stat. Acc.*

MYCHARE, s. A covetous, sordid fellow. *Colk. Sow.*—Fr. *miche*, a small fragment; q. one who lives by gathering fragments.

MYCHE, adj. Great; much. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *mychen, id.; Isl. miok, mioeg, valde.*

MICHTFULL, adj. Mighty; powerful.

MICHEN, s. Common spignel, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *moikern, id.*

MICHTIE, adj. 1. Of high rank. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Stately; haughty, S. 3. Strange; surprising; also as an adv. as, *michtie gude, S. B.* 4. Potent; applied to liquors, and synon. with *Stark, ibid.*—Su. G. *maagta, very, maagta godt.*

MICKLE-MOUTH'D, MUCKLE-MOW'D, adj. Having a large mouth, S. *Kelly.* *V. MEKYL.*

MID-CUPPIL, s. That tie which couples or unites the two staves of a fall, S. B. *Fife.*

MIDDEN, MIDDY, MIDDING, s. 1. A dunghill, S. *Wallace.*—A. S. *midding, Dan. moeding, id.* 2. Metaph. a dirty slovenly woman, S.; synon. *Heap.* 3. An eating midden, a phrase expressive of the highest contempt for one who is a mere belly-god, *Angus.*

MIDDEN-DUB, s. A hole into which the sap of a dunghill is collected, S. O. *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*

MIDDEN-HEAD, s. The top of a dunghill, S. To be heard on the midden-head, to quarrel openly; a metaph. borrowed from dunghill-fowls, S. *Bear's Helenore.*

MIDDEN-HOLE, s. 1. A dunghill, S. 2. A small pool beside a dunghill, in which the filthy water stands, S.

MIDDEN-MYLIES, s. pl. Orach, S. B. thus denominated, as growing on dunghills.—*Mylier* is allied to Sw. *well, melre, and molla*, names for this herb.

MIDDEN-STEAD, s. The place where a dunghill is formed, S. *Antiquary.*

MIDDEN-TAP, s. The top of a dunghill. If a crow fly over a dunghill, it is viewed by some as a premonition of bad weather. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To MYDDIL, MIDIL, v. n. To mix. *Douglas.*—Dag. *middel-en, intercedere.*

MYDDIL ERD, MEDLEET, MIDLEET, s. This earth. *Sir Gawain.*—A. S. *middan-earð, mundus; Alem. mittil-gard, id.*

MIDDING-DUNG, s. Manure from a dunghill, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

MIDDING-MOUNT, MIDDEN-MOUNT, s. A singular species of rampart used by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in the reign of Charles I. for defending themselves against the batteries of the castle. *Spalding.*

MYDDIS, s. The middle. *Wynntown.*

* **MIDGE, s.** This not only denotes a gnat as in E. but is used by the vulgar for a Scottish mosquito. *Gl. Antiq.*

MYDLEN, adj. Middle. *Wallace.*

MIDLENTREN, MIDLENTRENE, MYDLENTRENE, s. The middle of the Fast of Lent. *Aberd. Reg. V. LENTRENE.*

MYDLEST, adj. Middlemost. *Wynntown.*—A. S. *midlaesta, medius.*

MYDLIKE, adj. Moderate; ordinary. *Barbour.*—A. S. *medlice, modicus.*

MIDLYNGIS, s. pl. Apparently, a particular description of pins. *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps pins of a middling size.

MID-MAN, MIDSMAN, s. A mediator. *Baillie.*

MIDS, s. 1. Means. *Baillie.* 2. A medium between extremes. *Pardovan.*

To MIDS, v. a. To strike a medium. *Stair.*

MYDWART, s. Middle ward of an army. *Wall.*—A. S. *midde, and weard, custodia.*

MIDWART, AMIDWART, prep. Towards the centre. *Douglas.*—A. S. *midde-weard.*

MIDWINTER-DAY, s. The name anciently given to the brumal solstice. *Annand.*

MIELDS, s. pl. The Aberdonian pronunciation of *Moulds*, dust of the grave. *Ross's H.* "Married to the mools," a proverbial phrase used of a young woman whose bridal-bed is the grave. *V. MULDER.*

MIENE, s. Interest; means used; synon. *Moyen.* *Parl. Ja. II.*

MIFF, s. A pettish humour, S. *Antiquary.*

MYID, MEID, s. A mark, *Fife.* *V. MEITH.*

MYIS (pl. of Mus). Mice. *Wynntown.*—A. S. *Isl. mys.*

To MYITH, v. a. *V. MYTH*

MYKIL, adj. Great. *V. MEKYL.*

MYLD, s. Unexpl. *Inventories.*

MILD, s. A species of fish, *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *mialld-r, piscis pulcherrimi nomen, sed captu rarus.*

MILDROP, s. 1. The mucus flowing from the nose in a liquid state; *meldrop, S. A. Henrysons.* 2. The foam which falls from a horse's mouth, or the drop at

the bit, *ibid.* 3. The drop at the end of an icicle, or any pendent drop, *ibid.*—Isl. *meldrop-ar*, spuma in terram cadens ex fraeno, from *mel*, a bit, and *drop-a*, to drop.

MILDS, MILES, s. pl. The *Chenopodium album* et *viride*, Loth. Roxb.—Norv. *melde*, *Chenopodium urbicum*; Hallager. V. **MIDDEN-MYLIES.** [*&c.*]

MILE, s. Wild celery, *Apium graveolens*, Linn. Roxb.

MYLES, s. Expl. "wild spinage," Loth. This is the *Chenopodium album* et *viride*; the same with *Midden-Mylies*. In Ettr. For. it is sometimes eaten with salt, in times of scarcity.

MILES, s. pl. A small animal found on the diseased entrails of sheep, Roxb. Selkirks. Liddisd.; called in other counties a *Flook*.—Teut. *miluswe*, *acarus teredo*; a little worm in ships, also a moth that frets garments.

MYLIES, s. pl. The links on a fishing rod through which the line runs, S. V. **MAILYIE.**

MILYGANT, MYLIGANT, s. A false person. *Colkelbie Sow*.—O. Fr. *male-gent*, *mechant*, *mauvais*, Roquefort.

• **To MILITATE, v. n.** To have effect; to operate; but not implying opposition, as in E. *Fountainh.*

MILK, s. An annual holiday in a school, on which the scholars present a small gift to their master, which has at first received its designation from *milk*, as the principal part of the entertainment.

To MILK, v. a. "To steal." *Gl. Picken.* V. **MILL, v.**

To MILK the tether. To carry off the milk of any one's cows by milking a *hair-tether*, S.; a superstitious idea, also prevalent in Sweden.

MILK-AND-MEAL, s. Milk-porridge, S. B.

MILK-BROTH, s. Broth in which *milk* has been used instead of water, S. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. **BAREFOOT-BROTH.**

MILKER, s. A cow that gives milk, S.

MILK-GOWAN, s. A yellow flower whose stem contains a humour similar to buttermilk; *Dandelion*, *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn.; Ettr. For. This seems to be the same with the *Witch-gowan*, Dumfr.

MILK-HOUSE, s. A dairy; a house in which milk is kept previous to its being manufactured, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*—Sw. *miolck-hus*, *id.*

• **MILKY, adj.** That state which the farinaceous part of grain assumes when the ear is filled, but has not begun to grow white, Clydes. *Agr. Surv. Clydes.*

MILK-MADLOCKS. V. MADLOCKS.

MILKMAID'S PATH. The milky way, or galaxy, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*

MILK-MEAT, s. Milk and meal boiled together, S. B.; *synon. Milk-and-Meal.* This term was used in O. E. "*Milke mete*, or *mete* made of *mylke*. *Lactatum*, *Lacticinium*." *Prompt. Parv.*—Isl. *miolkrmatr*, Dan. *melke-mad*, *id.*

MILKNESS, s. 1. The state of giving milk, S. *Ross.* 2. Milk itself, S. *Ferg.* 3. A dairy, S. A. *Bor.* 4. The produce of the dairy, in whatever form, S. *Spalding.*

MILKORTS, MILKWORTS, s. pl. The root of the *campanula rotundifolia*, S. B.

MILK-SYTH, s. A milk-strainer, S.; *corr. milsie*, *milsey*. *Bannat. P.* Also called the *Sey-dish*, from *Sey*, to strain, *q. v.*

MILK-WOMAN, s. A wet-nurse, S. B.

To MILL one out of a thing. To procure it in an artful way, Loth.—Isl. *mill-a*, *lenire*.

MILL, s. A snuff-box, properly of a cylindrical form, S. *Picken.*—Isl. *mel-ia*, *contundere*; the box being formerly used in the country as a *mill* for grinding the dried tobacco leaves.

To MILL, v. a. To steal, Renfr. A. *Wilson's Poems.*

To MILL one, v. a. To give one a beating; to drub, &c. Renfrews. Probably from Isl. *mel-ia*, *contundere*, *q. to bruise as in a mill.*

MILLART, MILLERT, MYLHARD, s. A provincialism for *Miller*, Aberd. *Skinner.*

MILL-BANNOCK, s. "A circular cake of oat-meal, with a hole in the centre,—generally a foot in diameter, and an inch in thickness. It is baked at *mills* and *haurnd* or toasted on the burning seeds of shelled oats, which makes it as brittle as if it had been baked with butter." *Gall. Encycl.*

MILL-BITCH, s. A small pock or bag, clandestinely hung up by the miller, so as to receive a quantity of meal, for his own profit, through a chink made for the purpose, S. A.

MILL-CLOOSE, s. "The boxed wood-work which conducts the water into the mill-wheels. *Gall. Encycl.* From *mill*, and Fr. *ecluse*.

MILL-EE, MILL-EYE, s. The eye or opening in the *hupes* or cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out, S. *Pirate.* *Mill-es* is often, in leases, used as signifying the whole mill and pertinents, Mearns.

MILLER OF CARSTAIRS. A proverbial allusion. "Sir G. Lockhart said the Lords were *like to the miller of Carstairs*, drew all to themselves." *Fountainh.*

To DROWN THE MILLER. 1. A phrase used in regard to baking, when too much water is put in, S. 2. Applied to the making of punch or *toddy*, when too much water is poured in, S. *The Pirate.* 3. Transferred to any thing which, however acceptable in itself, defeats the end desired, by its excess or exuberance, S. *Antiquary.* 4. It seems used to denote bankruptcy. A. *Scott's Poems.*

MILLER'S THUMB, s. The river Bullhead, S. *Sibb.*

MILL-LADE, s. V. **LADE.**

MILL-LICHENS, s. The entry into the place where the inner mill-wheel goes, S. B. Perhaps *q. the lungs or lights of a mill.* V. **LYCHNIS.**

MILLION, MILLAIN, adj. Belonging to mail. *Sir Egeir.*—Teut. *maelien*, or perhaps made in *Milan.*

MILL-REEK, s. The lead distemper, a disease among miners, which brings on palsy, and sometimes madness, often terminating in death in about ten days, Lanarks. *Pennant's Tour in S.*

MILL-RING, s. 1. The open space in a mill between the runner and the wooden frame surrounding it, by making which very large, the miller collected for himself a great deal of meal, S. Hence the phrase, *to Ring the Mill.* 2. The meal which remains in the ring, S. This is considered as a perquisite to the miller. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* V. **RING.**

MILL-RING, s. The dust of a mill, S. B.

MILL-STEEP, s. A lever fixed to the machinery of corn-mills, by which the mill stones can be put closer to, or more apart from each other, at pleasure, Roxb.

MILL-STEW, s. The dust of a mill, S.—Teut. *molenstof*, pollen, meal.

MILL-TROWSE, s. The sluice of a *mill-lead*, *Gall.* "*Mill-Bloose*, the same with *Milt-trowse*." *Gall. Encycl.*; *q. the troughs that conduct the water.*

MILNARE, s. A miller. *Wyntown.*—Sw. *moelnare*, *id.*

MILN-RYND, MILL-RYND, s. A piece of iron, resembling the rowel of an old spur, sunk in the centre of the upper mill-stone. There is a square orifice in the middle of it, for receiving the iron spindle, fixed in the lower stone, on which spindle the upper one turns, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

MILORD, MY LORD. A designation often given to a haggis in the South of S. from the idea of its being the "chieftain of the pudding race."

MILSIE, MILSEY, s. A strainer. V. MILK-SYTH.

MILSIE WALL, s. 1. A wall with crenated battlements; a word still used by old people, Peebleshire. *Act Parl. in favour of Baillie of Jerviswood.* 2. *Melsie-wa'*, the wall of a dairy, in which there is a sort of window made of perforated tin, Berwicks.—Fr. *milice*, O. Fr. *militie*, warfare, q. resembling the walls raised for military defence.

To MILT, v. a. V. MILT, v.

MIM, adj. 1. Prudish, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Prim; demure. *Ross.* 3. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking, S. *Ramsay.* 4. Affecting squeamishness in admitting what cannot justly be denied. *M'Ward.* 5. Quiet; mute, S. B.—This seems originally the same with E. *mum*, used as an adj. mute.

MIMENTIS, s. pl. Memorandums. *Parl. Ja. III.* From Lat. *memento*.

MIMLIE, adv. Prudishly, S.

MIM-MOUDNESS, s. Affected modesty in conversation, S.

MIM-MOUED, adj. 1. Reserved in discourse, implying the idea of affectation of modesty. *Saxon and Gael.* 2. Affectedly moderate at the table, S. 3. Affected in the mode of speaking, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

MIMNESS, s. Prudishness, S.

MIN, MYN, adj. Less. *Kennedy.*—Su. G. *minne*, Alem. *min*, id.

To MIND, v. n. 1. To remember, S. *Wodrow.* 2. To design; to intend, S. *Knox.*—A. S. *ge-mynd-gan*, Dan. *mind-er*, *meminisse*.

To MIND, v. a. To recollect, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*

MIND, s. Recollection, S. To keep mind, S.; to keep in mind, E. *Burns.*—A. S. *ge-mynd*, Dan. *minde*, *memoria*.

OF GODS MYND. A phrase often used in our old Acts, in relation to deceased sovereigns. *Acts Ja. II.* Equivalent to the phrase, "of blessed memory."

To MYNDE, v. a. 1. To undermine. *Douglas.* 2. To dig in a mine, Tweedd.

MYNDE, MINDE, s. A mine in which metals or minerals are dug, Tweedd. *Acts Ja. V.*

MYNDLES, adj. 1. Forgetful. *Douglas.* 2. Causing forgetfulness, *ibid.* 3. Acting like one in a delirium, *ibid.*

MINENT, s. Corr. from E. *minute*, Ettr. For.

To MING, MYNG, v. n. To mix; to mingle, Lanarks. *Parl. Ja. III.*

MING, s. A mixture, Peebles.—A. S. *meng-an*, *miscere*. V. MENG, v.

To MYNG, MYNG, v. a. To mix. *Henryson.*—A. S. *meng-an*, Su. G. *meng-a*, id.

MINIKIN, (pron. meenikin) s. Any thing that is very small, Fife.

MINIKIN, adj. Of the smallest size; as, a *minikin prein*, i. e. the smallest that is made, while one of the largest size is denominated a *corkin* or a *bodle prein*, S.

MYNIVER, s. A species of fur brought from Russia, that of the *Mus Ponticus*; E. *meniver* and *minever*. *Rates.*—Fr. *menu vair*, id.—C. B. *mynfyr*, genus quoddam pellitii, Boxhorn.

MINK, s. 1. A noose, Aberd.; nearly syn. with *Munks*, q. v. *Munkie*, Mearns. 2. A ring of straw or rushes, used in adjusting the bow on an ox, Aberd. *Beattie's Tales.*

MYNKES, s. A species of fur. *Rates.*

To MINNE, v. a. To contribute. *Sir Trist.*—Isl. *mynd-a*, procuraro, *mund*, *dos*.

To MYNNES, v. a. To diminish. *Ab. Reg.*

MINNIE, MINNY, s. 1. Mother; a fondling term, S. *Clerk.* 2. The dam, among sheep, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—Belg. *minnie*, a nurse, *minne*, love, *minnen*, to love; Isl. *manaa*, *matricula*.

To MINNIE Lambs. To join each lamb of a flock to its own dam, after they have been separated, Loth.

MINNIE'S BAIRN. The mother's favourite, S. *M. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation.*

MINNIE'S MOUTHES, s. Those who must be wheedled into any measure by kindness; q. by a mother's fondling. *Calderwood.*

To MYNNIS, v. n. To grow less. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *minsk-a*, id. from *min*, less.

MINNOYT, part. pa. Annoyed? *Taylor's Scots Poems.*

MINSHOCH, (gutt.) s. "A female goat two years old." *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *minnsagh*, "a young she-goat."

To MINT, v. n. To insinuate; to hint; to communicate by *inuendo*, Ayrs.—Alem. *gi-mein-en*, communicate; pret. *gi-meinta*.

To MINT, MYNT, v. n. 1. To aim; to take aim. *Doug.* 2. To attempt, S. *Gawan and Gol.* To mint at, to aim at, S. *Ramsay.* To mint to, the same. *Baillie.*—A. S. *ge-mynt-an*, *disponere*; Alem. *meint-a*, *intendere*.

MINT, MYNT, s. 1. An aim. *Douglas.* 2. An attempt, S. *Ramsay.* 3. Apparently used in the sense of E. *threat*. *Aberd. Reg.*—Alem. *meinta*, *intentio*.

To MINT with. To take an aim with any object. *Herd's Coll.*

MINUTE, s. The first draught of a writing, S. *Johns. Dict.*

To MINUTE, v. a. To take short notes, or make a first draught of any writing, S.

MIOLING, s. A term borrowed from the cat, to denote the cry of the tiger. *Urquhart.*

To MYPE, v. n. 1. To speak a great deal, *Roxb.* 2. To be very diligent; as, "a mypin' bodie," one who is constantly engaged, or *eydent*, *ibid.*

To MIRD, v. n. To make amorous advances; to toy amorously, *Dumfr.*; as, "Mird wi' your maika, ye smatchet."

To MIRD, v. n. To meddle, S. B. *Ross.*—C. B. *ymyryd*, to intermeddle.

To MIRE, v. a. To entangle in a dispute, S. *Society Contendings.* The v. to Bog is used in the same sense.

MIRE-BUMPER, s. The Bittern, S. *Mire*, and Isl. *bomp-a*, to strike against.

MIRE-SNIPE, s. The snipe, S. *Scolopax gallinago*, Linn.—Isl. *myr snippe*, id.

MIRE-SNIPE, s. An accident, Strathmore; "I met wi' a miresnipe." As denoting something unexpected, it may refer to the sudden spring of this bird.

To CATCH A MIRE-SNIPE. To get into a bog; to mire one's self, *Selkirks.*

MYRIT, pret. Stupified. *Douglas.*

MIRK, MYRK, MERK, adj. 1. Dark, S. A.; *mark*, S. B. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *myrk*, Su. G. *moeck*, id. 2. Duskish, as distinguished from dark. *The Har'at Rig.*

MIRK, MIRKE, s. Darkness, S. *Lyndsay.*—A. S. *myrce*, Isl. *myrkur*, id.

To MIRK, v. a. To darken. *Poet. Mus.*—Isl. *myrb-a*, Su. G. *moeck-a*, *obscurare*.

MIRK MONANDAY. A day of uncommon darkness, often referred to in the conversations of old people, S. March 24, 1652.

To **MIRKEN**, **MIRKYN**, v. n. To grow dark. *Douglas*.—Sw. *moerkna*, id.

MYRKEST, *adj.* Most rotten. *Wallace*.—Isl. *mor-kinn*, Su. G. *murken*, rotten.

MIRKY, *adj.* Smiling; merry, S. B. Fife. *Skirrefs*.—A. S. *myrig*, merry, or *myrg*, pleasure.

MIRKLES, s. pl. The radical leaves of *Fucus esculentus*, eaten in Orkney.

MIRKLINS, *adv.* In the dark, S. B.

MIRKNES, s. 1. Darkness. *Barbour*. 2. Mental darkness. *N. Burne*.

MIRL, s. A crumb, S. B. V. **MURLE**.

MIRLES, s. pl. The measles, Ab.—Fr. *morbilles*, id.

MIRLY-BREASTED, *adj.* Having the breast speckled, S. *Tannahill*.

MIRLIE, **MIRLEY**, *adj.* Speckled, S. O. A. *Wilson's Poems*.

MIRLIEGO, s. A small upright spinning-wheel, *Mearns*; denominated, as would seem, from the quickness of its motion, q. what goes merrily.

MIRLYGOES, **MIRLIGUES**, s. pl. One's eyes are said to be in the *mirlygoes*, when one sees objects indistinctly, S. *Ferguson*. Perhaps q. merrily go, because objects seem to dance before the eyes.

MIRLIT, **MIRLET**, **MIRLED**, *part. pa.* "Variegated with small interwoven spots;" waved with various colours, *Clydesd.* Corr. from E. *marbled*.

MIRREITIS, s. pl. Merits. *Colk. Sow*.

MIRROT, s. A carrot, S. B.—Su. G. *morrot*.

MYRTRE, *adj.* Belonging to myrtle. *Douglas*.

MYS, **MYSS**, **MISS**, s. 1. A fault, S. B. *Wallace*.—Gr. *ἀμαρτία* means a miss. 2. Evil, in a physical sense. *Sir Gawain*.—Goth. *missa*, defectus, error.

MISBEHADDEN, *part. pa.* 1. Unbecoming or indiscreet; applied to language, S. 2. Ill-natured; as, "a *misbehadden* gelt," a child that is very ill trained, S. B.—From *mis*, and A. S. *beheald-an*, custodire; A. S. *mis*, and *behaldden*, wary.

To **MISCALL**, **MISCA'**, v. a. To call names to, S. *Rutherford*.

MYSCHANCY, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S. *Douglas*. 2. Causing unhappiness, *ibid*.

MISCHANT, **MESCHANT**, *adj.* 1. Wicked. *Bellenden*. 2. False. *Lyndsay*.—Fr. *mechant*, id. [*wart*.

MISCHANT, **MISHANT**, s. A worthless person. *Pol-*

MISCHANTER, s. 1. Misfortune; disaster; an unlucky chance; as, "a *sair mischanter*," S. 2. A designation for the Devil; like *Mischief*, *Sorrow*, &c. S. O. "Go to the *mishanter*, go to the devil." *Gl. Picken*. It must be viewed as compounded of the particle *mis*, and S. *aunter*, O. E. *antre*, adventure, q. *mis-aunter*. O. Fr. *mesaventure*, infortune, mauvais succes, *Roquefort*.

MISCHANT YOUTHER. A very bad smell, S.—Fr. *mechant odeur*, id. V. *PRAT*.

MISCHANTLIE, **MESCHANTLIE**, *adv.* Wickedly. *Bp. Forbes*.

MISCHANTNESSE, s. Wickedness. *Godscroft*. *Hume's Hist. Doug*.

* **MISCHIEF**, s. (often pron. *Missi'ff*). 1. A vexatious or ill-deedie person; as, "Ye're a perfect *mischief*," S. 2. Equivalent to "the devil;" as, "He's gane to the *mischief* as fast as he can," S.

To **MISCHIEVE**, v. a. To hurt, S. B.

MISCOMFIST, *part. adj.* Nearly suffocated with a bad smell, Fife; *Scots*, syn.

MISCONTENT, *adj.* Dissatisfied. *Spalding*.

MISCONTENTMENT, s. A ground of discontentment or dissatisfaction. *Spald.*—Fr. *mescontentment*.

To **MISCOOK**, v. a. 1. To dress food improperly, S. 2. Metaph. to mismanage any business; as, "Ye've *miscookit* a' your kail," S.

MISDIMABLE, *adj.* "It was a gay bit *misdimable* house, wi' a but and a ben, an' a fireside," &c. *H. Blyd's Contract*. Q. a house not to be misdeemed, or despised. For the narrator is often made to say the contrary of what he means.

* To **MISDOUBT**, v. a. 1. To doubt; to distrust, S.; used also by old E. writers. *Rob Roy*. 2. Very generally in a derisory or sarcastic sense, when the offer made is agreeable to him who makes it, or suits his own interest. *I dinna misdoubt ye*; I have no hesitation as to your doing what you say, S.

MISDOUBT, **MISDOOT**, s. Doubt; apprehension, S. O. "I hae a *misdoot* that a's no right and sound wi' her mair than wi' him." *The Entail*.

MYSEL, *adj.* Leprous. V. **MESALL**.

MYSELL, v. Myself, S. corr. *Wallace*.

MYSELWYN, s. Myself. *Barbour*.—From *me*, and *sylfne*, accus. of *sylfe*, ipse.

MISERICORDE, *adj.* Merciful, Fr. *Poems 16th Cent*.

MISERLY, **MISERT**, *adj.* Extremely parsimonious, *Aberd*.

MISERTISH, *adj.* Very avaricious, *Gall*.

To **MISFAYR**, **MISFARR**, v. n. 1. To miscarry. *Doug*. 2. To fare ill; to be unfortunate. *Poems 16th Cent*. Todd has incorporated *Misfare*, "to be in an ill state," as an E. word, from Gower. *Misfarin*, S. B. ill-grown.—A. S. *misfar-an*, male invenire, perire.

To **MYSFALL**, v. n. To miscarry. *Barbour*.

MISFALT, s. Misdeed; improper conduct. *Bellend*.—Fr. *mesfaire*, to misdo; O. Fr. *mesfait*, coupable, criminel, *Roquefort*.

MYSFAR, s. Mischance. *Wallace*.

MISFORTUNATE, *adj.* Unfortunate, S. *Culloden Pap. Heart Mid-Loth*.

* **MISFORTUNE**, s. A soft term used to denote a breach of chastity, especially as announced by a third party, S. *Har't Rig*.

MISGAR, s. A kind of trench in sandy ground, from the action of the wind, Orkn.—Norw. *mis* denoting defect, and *giær*, form.

MISGYDINS, s. Mismanagement. *Poems 16th Cent*. V. **MISGUIDE**.

To **MISGIE**, v. a. To misgive, S.

To **MISGOGGLE**, v. a. To spoil; applied to any work; as, "He's fairly *misgogglit* that job," *Teviotdale*. A variety of *Misgrugle*, q. v.

To **MISGRUGLE**, v. a. 1. To rumple; to handle roughly, S. *Journ. Lond*. 2. To disfigure; to deform, S. B.—Belg. *kreukel-en*, to crumple.

* To **MISGUIDE**, v. a. 1. To abuse; to spoil, S. 2. To mispend; to waste; to squander, S. 3. To use ill; to maltreat, S.

MISGUIDING, s. The act or habit of wasting, S. *Burns*.

MISGULLY, v. a. To cut clumsily; to mangle, Fife; q. to use the gully amiss. Synon. *Margulyie*, *Guddle*.

MISHAD, *pret.* Misdemeaned; acted improperly. *Acts Ja. V*. From *mis* and *had*, the pret. of *have*.

MISHANTER, s. Misfortune, S. *Ross*.—Fr. *mesaventure*, O. E. *mysaventure*.

MISHAPPENS, s. Unfortunateness. *Baillie*.

- MISHARRIT**, *part. pa.* Unhinged. *Pal. Honor.*—A. S. *mis*, and *hæarro*, a hinge.
- MISHMASH**, **MISMASHERIE**, *s.* Whatever is in a huddled or confused state, S.—Su. G. *mis* *mask*. V. **MIXTIE-MAXTIE**.
- MYSIE**, *s.* The abbrev. of *Marjory*, S. *Monastery*. Also of *Marianne*.
- MISK**, *s.* Land covered with coarse, rough moorish grasses, Upp. Clydes.; otherwise defined, "A piece of ground partly earth, partly moss," *Ayrs.*—C. B. *mis* *wog*, moss.
- To **MISKEN**, *v. a.* 1. Not to know, S. *Douglas*. 2. To overlook; to neglect. *Compl. S.* 3. To seem to be ignorant of, S. *Baillie*. 4. To forbear; not to meddle with. 5. To refuse to acknowledge. *Abp. Hamilton*. 6. To *misken one's self*, to forget one's proper station, S.
- MISK-GRASS**, *s.* The grass which grows on ground as described under *Misk*, q. v.
- To **MYSKNAW**, *v. a.* To be ignorant of. *Crosraguell*.
- MISLEARD**, *adj.* 1. Unmannerly, S. *Ferguson*. 2. Mischievous, S. *Burns*. *Mis*, and *lear'd*, *i. e.* learned.
- To **MISLIKEN**, **MISLIKLY**, *v. a.* To form a wrong estimate of; to slight; to depreciate, S. O.; *synon. Lichtly. The Entail.*—A. S. *mis*-*lic*, *mis*-*lic*, *dis*-*similis*, *mis*-*lic*-*nyse*, *dissimilitudo*; Isl. *mis*-*lik*-*r*, *dissimilis*, *mis*-*legg*-*ia*, *disparilliter* *construere*.
- To **MISLIPPEN**, *v. a.* 1. To disappoint, S. 2. To illude; to deceive, *Renfrews. Tannahill*. 3. To neglect any thing put under one's charge. To *mis-lippen one's business*, to pay no proper attention to it, S. *The Ghaist*. 4. To suspect, S. *Black Dwarf*.
- To **MISLUCK**, *v. n.* To miscarry.—Belg. *mis*-*luck*-*en*, *id.*
- MISLUCK**, *s.* Misfortune, S. *Ramsay*.
- MISLUSHIOUS**, *adj.* Rough; unguarded. *Ramsay*.
- To **MISMACK**, **MISMAKE**, *v. a.* 1. To shape improperly; applied to clothes, S. B. 2. To trouble; to disturb; as, "Dinna *mis*make yoursell for me," *Ettr. For.*—Teut. *mis*-*maeck*-*en*, *malè* *formare*.
- To **MISMAE**, *v. a.* To disturb; as, "She never *mis*-*maed* her mind," *Dumfr.* It seems to be compounded of *mis* and the old *v. Ma*, to make, (q. v.) used by our venerable *Barbour*.
- To **MISMAGGLE**, *v. a.* 1. To spoil; to disorder, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 2. To mangle, *Fife. Card. Beaton*. V. **MAGIL**.
- MISMAIGHT**, *part. pa.* Put out of sorts; mismatched, S.; from *mis*, and *maik*, q. v. Gl. *Sibb*.
- MISMAINNERS**, *s. pl.* Ill-breeding; indiscretion, *Ettr. For. Wint. Tales*.
- To **MISMARROW**, *v. a.* To mismatch. V. **MARROW**, *v.*
- To **MISMAUCHER**, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* To spoil, or render useless, *Aberd.* Perhaps corr. from Teut. *mis*-*maeck*-*en*, *deformare*.
- To **MISMINNIE**, *v. a.* Applied to lambs when they lose their dams, or are put to suck strange ewes, Clydes. From *mis*, denoting defect, and *minnie*, a mother.
- To **MISMUVE**, *v. a.* 1. To disconcert, *Ettr. For.* 2. To alarm; to put in a flurry, as, "Ye needna *mis*muve yoursell," *Clydes.*; q. to move one's self *amiss*.
- MISNOURTOURNESSE**, *s.* Ill-breeding. *Rollocke*.
- MISNURTURED**, *adj.* Ill-bred. *Rutherford*.
- To **MISPERSON**, **MYSPERSON**, *v. a.* To give disgraceful names to one; to abuse in language. *Aberd. Reg.* Formed from *mis* and *person*, q. mistaking the person.
- MISPERSONING**, *s.* The act of giving abusive names to another. *Aberd. Reg.*
- To **MISPORTION one's self**, *v. a.* To eat to excess, S. B.
- MIS-RID**, *part. pa.* Entangled, *Galloway*; *synon. Ravell'd*, *i. e.* not redd. *Davidson's Seasons*. V. **RED**, *v.* to loose, &c.
- MISS**, *s.* 1. A fault. 2. A false stroke, when one fails to hit the mark; a term common in various sports, S.—Teut. *mis*-*se*, *vanus ictus, jactus*, &c. V. **Mrs.**
- MISSAYING**, *s.* Calumny, or depreciation. *Aberd. Reg.*
- To **MISSAYE**, *v. a.* To abuse; to rail at. *Baron Courts.*—Teut. *mis*-*seggh*-*en*, *malè* *loqui* *alicui*.
- MYSSEL**, *s.* A veil. V. **MUSSAL**, *v.*
- MISSELLIS**, *s. pl.* *Inventories*. Apparently, fire works, from Fr. *missile*, "a squib, or other fire-work thrown," *Cotg.* Perhaps *missiles*, missile weapons.
- To **MISSET**, *v. a.* To displease. *Poems 16th Cent.* V. **MISSETTAND**.
- MIS-SET**, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered; put out of sorts, South of S. *Tales of my Landl.* 2. Out of humour, South of S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*—Teut. *mis*-*sett*-*en*, *turbare*.
- MISSETTAND**, *part. pr.* Unbecoming. *Palice of Honor.*—Teut. *mis*-*sett*-*en*, *male* *disponere*.
- MISSILRY**, *s.* Perhaps, leprosy. *Roull.* V. **MESALL**.
- * **MISSIVE**, *s.* 1. A letter sent, S.; Fr. *id.* *Dr. John*, justly observes, "that it is retained in Scotland in this sense." *Bacon*. 2. Most generally, a letter on business, or one containing an engagement afterwards to be extended in form. *Tales of My Landlord*.
- MISSLIE**, *adj.* 1. Solitary, Gl. *Sibb*. 2. Applied to one whose absence is regretted, or remarked, *Gall. Encycl.* V. **MISTLIE**.
- MISSLIENESS**, *s.* Solitariness, from the absence of some favourite person or thing, *Clydes*.
- To **MISSPEAK**, *v. a.* To praise one for a good quality, which his conduct immediately after shows that he does not possess, *Clydes*. Nearly *synon.* with *For-speak*, *v.* sense 1. *Mis-spreken* is the Teut. word corresponding with *Misspeak*.
- To **MISSWEAR**, *v. n.* To swear falsely, S.
- To **MISTAİK**, *v. a.* To neglect; to be chargeable with oversight concerning, so as not to make necessary provision. *Acts Ja. VI.* This ought to be written *mis*-*stai*-*k*, from *Mis*, and *Stai*-*k*, to accommodate, &c. q. v.
- To **MISTENT**, *v. a.* To neglect, *Berwicks.*; from *Mis*, and *Tent*, to attend. q. v.
- MISTER**, **MYSTER**, *s.* Craft; art. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *mestier*, *id.*
- To **MISTER**, *v. a.* To need; to be in want of. *Wallace*. *Mister'd*, reduced to difficulties, S. B.
- To **MISTER**, **MYSTER**, *v. n.* 1. To be necessary. *Barb.* 2. To be in straits. *Balfour*.
- MISTER**, **MYSTER**, *s.* 1. Necessity, S. B. *Barbour*. 2. Want of food, S. B. *Ross*. 3. Any thing necessary, *Douglas.*—Su. G. *mis*-*a*, Dan. *mis*-*er*, to want.
- To **BEIT A MISTER**. V. **BEIT**, *v.*
- MIST-FAWN**, *s.* A word formed from fancy, to denote the resemblance which *mist* sometimes assumes, of a white spot of ground. V. **FAWN**. *Perils of man*.
- MYSTIR**, *adj.* Necessary. *Barbour*.
- MISTIRFUL**, *adj.* Necessitous. *Douglas*.
- MISTLIE**, *adj.* 1. Dull; solitary; from the absence of some object to which one is attached, *Loth. Roxb.*; also *misslie*, Gl. *Sibb*. 2. Bewildered on a road, *Roxb.* 3. Dreary, *ibid.* *Eerie*, *synon.*—From Su. G. *mis*-*a*, to want, and *lik*, expressing state or resemblance, or Teut. *misselick*, *incertus in quo errari* *potest*. This closely corresponds with sense "

To MISTRAIST, v. n. To mistrust. *Wallace*. V. TRAIST.
To MISTRAM, v. a. *Forbes's Defence*. This term, being applied to a house, probably denotes a misplacing of the beams of it, from the privative *mís*, and *tram*, lignum; trabs.

MISTRESS, s. 1. A title given in the Highlands, Islands, and South of S. to the wife of a principal tenant. *Guy. Man.* 2. In the Lowlands, the wife of a minister is so designed by the vulgar, S. *Steam-Boat*.

MISTRY, s. Strait. *Barbour*.

To MISTRYST, v. a. 1. To break an engagement with, S. Gl. Sibb. 2. To disappoint; to bring into confusion by disappointing, S. *Rob Roy*. 3. To alarm; to affright; implying the idea of meeting with something quite different from what was expected, *ibid.* It is used in this sense both North and South of S. V. TAYST.

To MISTROW, v. a. 1. To suspect; to mistrust. *Barbour*. 2. To disbelieve. *Wynntown*.—Isl. *mis-tru-a*, Belg. *mistrouw-en*, id.

MISTROWING, s. Distrust. *Barbour*.—Belg. *mistrouwen*, id.

MITCHELL, s. Unexplained. *Poems 16th Century*.

MYTH, s. Marrow, Selkirks.

To MYTH, v. a. To measure. *Douglas*.—A. S. *met-an*, *metiri*.

To MYTH, MYTH, v. a. 1. To mark. *Wallace*. 2. To show. *Gawan and Gol*.—Isl. *mid-a*, locum signo.

MYTH, s. A mark. V. MEITH.

MITH, MEITH, aux. v. Might, S. B. *Shirrefs*.—Su. G. *matha*, id.

MITHER, s. A mother, S. *Herd's Coll.*

MITHERLESS, adj. Motherless; as, "The *mitherless* bairn." *Thom.*

MITHERLIE, adj. Motherly, S.

MITHERLINESS, s. Motherliness, S.

MITHER'S-PET, s. "The youngest child of a family; the mother's greatest favourite," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

MYTHIE, adj. Of or belonging to marrow; as, a *mythie bone*, a marrow-bone, Selkirks.—C. B. *mwyd-ion*, medulla.

MITHNA. Might not, S. B. *Glenfergus*.

MITHRATES, s. Expl. "the heart and skirts of a bullock," *Ayrs*. This seems originally the same with *Mithret*, q. v.

MITHRET, s. The midriff, Ettr. For.—A. S. *Mid-arythe*, the midriff or diaphragm.

MYTING, s. 1. A term used to express smallness of size. *Evergr.* 2. A fondling designation for a child; pron. q. *witten*, Ang.—Tent. *myte*, *mydie*, acarus, a mite.

To MITLE, v. a. To eat away, as mites do, *Gall. An-nand*. "When siller is chynged [changed] it is said to *mitle* away." *Gall. Encycl.*

MITTALE, MITTAINE, s. A kind of hawk. *Acts Ja. II.*

MITTENS, s. pl. 1. Woollen gloves. *Sir J. Sinclair*. 2. To Lay up one's Mittens, to beat out one's brains, *Aberd. Journ. Lond.* 3. To Claw up one's Mittens, (1.) To kill; applied to shooting a hare, &c. *Fife.*; also to killing a man, *Roxb.* (2.) To overturn, *ibid.*—Fr. *mitaine*.

PIN-MITTENS, s. pl. Woollen gloves wrought upon a wooden pin, *Teviotd.*

MITTILAT, s. To mak a *mittilat* o' one; to disable one in his limbs, *Aberd.*

To MITTLE, v. a. To hurt or wound, S.—Fr. *muttl-*—*muttl-are*, id.

2. The same with Mittens, S.

* To MIX, v. n. To change colour; applied to grain, S.; synon. *Meing*.

MIXT, part. pa. 1. Disordered; applied to one in some degree ailing, *Banffs.* 2. Denoting partial intoxication, S.

MIXTIE-MAXTIE, MIXIE-MAXIE, adv. In a state of confusion, S. *Burns*.—Su. G. *misk mask*, id.

To MIZZLE, v. a. To speckle, S. B.

MIZZLED, adj. Having different colours, S.—A. S. *misl*, varius; Isl. *mislitt*, variegatus.

MIZZLIE, MIZLIN, adj. 1. Syn. with *Missled*, or nearly so, *Strathearn*. 2. Variegated; applied to the effect of fire on the limbs, South of S. *A. Scott's Poems*.

To MOACH, (gutt.) v. n. To be approaching to a state of putridity. V. MOCH.

To MOACH, MOCH, v. n. To be in a putrescent state. The term is now generally used in the part. pa. *Moch'd meat*, or *flesh*, is animal food in a state of incipient corruption. To *moach* properly respects the effect of dampness, accompanied with heat.—Isl. *mokk-a*, mucere. V. MOCH, adj.

MOAGRE, s. A confusion, Upp. Clydes.—Isl. *mug-r*, turba; *mogur*, multitudo.

MOAKIE, s. "A fondling name for a calf," Clydes. The term has been traced to *Moe*, v. q. v.

MOBIL, MOBLE, s. Moveable goods, S. *Douglas*.—Fr. *meubles*, id.

MOCH, MOCHY, adj. 1. Moist. *Palice Honor.* 2. Close; misty, S. 3. Applied to meat when it begins to be putrid, *Lanarks*. Probably *moch*, a heap, is the original; a moist heap is apt to grow hot, and to putrify.—Isl. *mokk-r*, condensatio nubium, *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilo humidus.

MOCH, s. A heap, Gl. Sibb. Hence, perhaps *muck*, dung in a heap.—A. S. *mucg*, acervus.

MOCH, (gutt.) s. A moth, *Aberd.* V. MOGH.

MOCHIE, adj. Filled with moths, *ibid.*

To MOCHRE, MOKRE, v. n. 1. To heap up; to hoard. *Priests Peblis*. 2. To be busy about trifling matters or mean work, S. B.; pron. *mochre*. 3. To work in the dark, *ib.*—Ital. *mucchiare*, Isl. *mock-a*, coacervare.

MOCHT, aux. v. Might. *Wallace*.—Alem. *moht-a*, from *mog-en*, posse.

MOCKAGE, s. Mockery. *Crosraquell*.

MOCKRIFF, adj. Scornful, Clydes. *Ballad, Edin. Mag.*

MODE, MWDE, s. 1. Courage. *Wynntown*.—A. S. *Sw. mod*, id. 2. Indignation. *Sir Tristrem*. Hence E. *mood* and *moody*.—Su. G. Isl. *mod*, ira; A. S. *mod-ian*, irasci.

MODERANCE, s. Moderation. *Pittcottie*.

To MODERATE, v. n. 1. To preside in an ecclesiastical court, S. *Acts Assembly*. 2. To preside in a congregation at the election of a pastor, S. *Pardovan*.

MODERATION, s. The act of presiding in an election, S.

MODERATOR, s. 1. He who presides in an ecclesiastical court, S. *Acts Assem.* 2. The minister who presides at the election of a pastor, S. *Pardovan*.

MODGEL, s. A noggin; "I've gotten my *modgel*," I have got my usual quantity of drink. To *Tak* one's *Modgel*, to partake of a social glass; sometimes denoting a morning dram, *Fife*. Perhaps from L. B. *modiol-us*, a term latterly used in monasteries to denote a certain quantity of liquor.

MODY, MUDY, adj. 1. Bold. *Barbour*. 2. Pensive; melancholy. *Douglas*. E. *moody*.—Sw. *modig*, bold, daring.

MODIE-BROD, s. V. MOWDIE-BROD.

MODYR, MODER, s. Mother. *Wallace*.—A. S. *Isl.* &c. *moder*, Belg. *moeder*.

MODYR-NAKYD, adj. Stark-naked, S.; *mother-naked*, *Ramsay*. Naked as at birth.—Teut. *moeder-naecht*, id.

MODYWART, MODEWART, s. A mole, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *mold*, terra, and *wrot-an*, versare rostro.

To MOE, v. n. To cry as a calf; *Mus* being used to express the lowing of a cow, *Clydes*. V. *MUE*, and *MOAKIE*.

MOEYNLES, adj. Destitute of interest. *Hume*.

MÖEM, s. A scrap, *Galloway*.

MOGEN, adj. Apparently signifying common, public; synon. *Mein*. *Agr. Surv. Peab.*—Su. G. *mage*, multitudo.

MOGGANS, s. pl. 1. Long sleeves for a woman's arms, S. B. *Ross*. 2. Hose without feet, *Aberd.* *Hairy moggans*, *Fife*. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *mouw-ken*, parva manica; Gael. *mogan*, boot-hose.

MOGGANS, s. pl. The legs, *Roxb.*

To MIX MOGGANS with one. To be joined in marriage; a vulgar phrase used in *Fife*.

MOGH, s. A moth, *Ang.*—O. E. *mough*.

MOGHIE, adj. Having maggots; as *mophie meat*, animal food when fly-blown, *Lanarks*.

MOY, s. A certain measure; "Ane moy of salt." *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *moge*, is "a measure containing about six bushels," *Cotgr.* *Muid* and *muy*, "a great vessel, or measure," *ibid.*—O. Fr. *moyan*, a tun; Ir. Gael. *mióch*, a bushel.

MOY, MOYR, adj. 1. Gentle; mild. *Dunbar*. 2. Affecting great moderation in eating or drinking; *mim*, synon. *Kelly*.—Gael. *modh*, modest; Dan. *mos*, a virgin.

MOYAN, s. A species of artillery, of a middle size. *Pitc.*—Fr. *moyen*, moderate.

MOICH, (gutt.) adj. Giving the idea of moistness conjoined with putridity; applied to tainted meat, *Ayrs*. V. *MOCH*, *adj.*

MOICHNESS, s. Dampness causing corruption, id. *Old Ballad*.

To MOIDER, v. a. To stupify with blows, or in whatever other way, *Lanarks*.

MOIDERT, part. adj. Dull; stupid, *ibid.* *Dumfr. Duncan's S. Country Weaver*. "One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spirituous liquors to excess, is said to be *moidert*." *Gall. Encycl.*—O. B. *muyd-wr*, a soaker, from *muyd-aw*, to moisten; to steep.

MOYEN, MOYAN, s. 1. Means for attaining any end. *R. Bruce*. 2. Interest, S. *Calderw.* 3. Means of subsistence. *Spotsw.* *Be the moyan of*, by means of. *R. Bruce*. 4. Temporal substance; property. *Acts Ja. VI.* 5. Undue means, such as secret influence, bribery. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *moyen*, a means.

To MOYEN, MOYAN, v. a. 1. To accomplish by the use of means. *R. Bruce*. 2. To procure; implying diligence, S. *A weil-moyent man*, one who has good means for procuring any thing, S. B.—Fr. *moyenn-er*, to procure.

MOYENER, MOYANER, s. One who employs his interest for another. *R. Bruce*.—O. Fr. *moyennere*, mediateur.

To MOIF, v. a. To move. *Douglas*.

MOIKEN, s. Spignel, *Athamanta meum*, *Perthshire*. "The *athamanta meum* (spignel) here called *moiken* or *muilcionn*, grows in the forest of *Clunie*." *Stat. Acc. P. Clunie*. Its proper Gael. name is *muilcionn*.

MOIL, s. Hard and constant labour, S. *A. Scott's Poems*.—Sw. *mol-a*, laborare duriter.

MOYLIE, s. 1. "A bullock wanting horns." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A mild good-natured person, tame even to silliness," *ibid.*—Gael. Ir. *maol*, "bald, blunt, without horns;" C. B. *moel*, bald, blunt, *moel-d*, to make bald.

MOYLIE, adv. Mildly. *Montgomerie*.

MOYND, s. Apparently used for mine. *Inv.*

MOIST-BALL. A ball for holding musk. *Invent. V. Muir*.

To MOISTIFY, v. a. To moisten. *Gl. Skirr*. A low word, generally used in a ludicrous sense, in regard to toppers, S. *Burns*.

MOYT, adj. Many. *King's Quair*.—O. Fr. *moult*, *mout*, much; Lat. *multus*.

To MOKRE, v. a. To board. V. *MOCHER*.

MOLD, s. The ground. V. *MULDE*.

MOIE, s. Promontory. *Barbour*. V. *MULL*.

MOLLACHON, s. A small cheese, *Stirlings*.—Gael. *malachan*, a cheese.

MOLLAN, s. "A long straight pole, such as fishermen use at their fish-yards." *Gall. Encycl.*

MOLLAT, MOLLET, s. 1. The bit of a bridle. *Dunbar*. 2. The ornament of a bridle. *Douglas*.

To MOLLET, v. n. Perhaps, to curb. *Lyndsay*. V. *MOLLAT*.

MOLLET-BRYDYL, s. A bridle having a curb. *Bellend.*—Teut. *muyl*, the mouth; *Isl.* *mull*, Su. G. *myl*, a bridle, a curb.

MOLLETS, s. pl. 1. Fantastic airs, *Roxb.* 2. Sly winks, *ibid.*—Fr. *mollet*, delicate, effeminate; *molleté*, delicacy, effeminacy.

MOLLIGRANT, s. Whining; complaining, *Ang.* *Molligrunt*, *Loth.*—*Isl.* *mogl-a*, murmur, and *grawn*, os et nasus.

MOLLIGRUB, MULLYGRUB, s. The same with *molligrant*, S. *Ramsay*. *Mulligrub* is an E. word used in a similar sense in cant language.

MOLL-ON-THE-COALS, s. A gloomy-minded person, *Ayrs*. *The Entail*. A silly play on the E. word *melancholy*.

MOLOSS, adj. Loose; dissolute in conduct, *Ayrs*. *Molash'd*, intoxicated.

To MOLLUP, MOLLOP, v. n. To toss the head in a disdainful way, *Teviotd.* *Brownie of Bodsbeck*.—Teut. *muyl*, the mouth, also a halter, or bit, and *op*, up.

MOLUCCA NUT. Used as a charm in the Western Islands. *Martin*. V. *CROSPUNK*.

* **MOMENT, s.** A second of time, S.

MOMENT-HAND, s. The hand of a clock or watch which marks the seconds, S.

MON, MUN, MUNE, MAUN, aux. v. Must. *Douglas*.—*Isl.* *mun*, id.

MOND, s. The heraldic term used to denote the globe that surmounts an imperial crown. *Inventories*.—Lat. *mundus*, Fr. *monde*.

MONE, s. Money. *Aberd. Reg.*

To MONE, v. a. To take notice of. *Barbour*.—A. S. *mon-ian*, animadvertere.

MONE, s. Mane. *Pal. Hon.*—*Isl.* *moen*, id.

MONE, s. The moon; *meen*, *Aberd.* *Barbour*.—A. S. *mona*, Germ. *mon*, id.

MONESTING, s. Admonition. *Barbour*. V. *MONYAS*.

MONETH, s. A month; still the pronunciation of some old people, S. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *monath*, id. from *mona*, the moon.

MONY, adj. 1. Many, S. *Bellenden*. 2. *Glen Border*. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *monag*, Sw. *monga*.

MONYCORDIS, MANICORDS, s. pl. A musical instrument of many cords. *Houlate.*

MONYFEET. "*Jock wi' the Monyfeet,*" the centipede, S. In Ayr. its sex is changed, it being called *Jenny with the Manyfeet*; and also in Roxb. where it is *Maggie Monyfeet. Annals of the Parish.* In Angus, also, it is viewed as of the feminine gender, being called *Maggie wi' the Monyfeet.* In Fife it is called *Jenny hunder feet.*

MONY LANG. *This mony lang,* for a long time past, S. B. *Glenfergus.*

MONIPLIES, MONNYPLIES, s. pl. 1. That part of the tripe of a beast, which consists of many folds, S.; the omasum. *Ess. Highl. Soc.* 2. Coarsely applied, in a ludicrous sense, to the intestines of man, S. *Taylor's S. Poems.* S. *mony*, many, and *ply*, a fold.

To **MONYSS, v. a.** To warn; to admonish. *Barbour.* —Fr. *admonest-er*, id.

MONKRIE, MUNKRIE, s. A monastic foundation or establishment. *Acts Ja. VI.* The word is evidently formed of A. S. *monac* or *munuc*, *monachus*, and *rice*, *munus*, *dominium.*

MONONDAY, MUNANDAY, s. Monday, S. *Fordun.* —A. S. *Monan daeg*, id. the day consecrated to the moon.

MONS MEG, s. A large gun, now stationed in Edinburgh Castle, probably so called from the place of its manufacture. *Ferguson.*

MONSTOUR, MUNSTOUR, s. A muster. *Acts Ja. V.* —From Fr. *monstre*, id. L. B. *monstrum*, *millitum recensio*; *monstr-are*, *millites censere*; from the primary sense of the v. in Lat. to show, to exhibit. V. LAIF SUNDAY.

MONSTRANCE, s. Perhaps, show; display. "*Ane greit monstrance of sylver.*" *Aberd. Reg.* —O. Fr. *monstrance* is used in the sense of *preuve*, exhibition, *Roquefort.*

MONTEYLE, s. A mount. *Barbour.* —Ital. *monticell-o*, L. B. *monticell-us*, *collis.*

MONTH, MOUNTH, s. 1. A mountain. *Complaynt S.* 2. The Grampian mountains towards their eastern extremity. *To gang o'er the Month*, to cross the Grampians, S. B. *Barbour.* —A. S. *monte*, *munt*, a mountain.

MONTHIS BORD. The ridge of a mountain. V. BORD.

MONTUR, s. Expl. saddle-horse. *Sir Gawan.* —Fr. *monture*, id.

MOO, s. The act of lowing, S. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. MUE.

MOO, s. The mouth, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. MOW.

MOODIE, adj. Gallant; courageous. *Ballad of Captain Carre.* V. MODY, MUDY, *adj.* sense 1.

MOODIE-HILL, s. A molehill. *Minstrelsy Border.* V. MOUDIE.

MOOL, s. A slipper. *Spalding.* V. MULLIS.

To **MOOL, v. a.** To crumble. V. MULE.

To **MOOLAT, MOOLET, v. n.** To whine; to murmur, Ayr.; synon. with *Chirm.*

MOOLETIN, part. pr. Whining, *ibid.* —Teut. *müyl-en*, *mutire*, *mussitare.*

MOOLIE-BEELS. Chilblains, S.; from *Mules, s. pl.* used in the same sense. *Gall. Encycl.*

MOOLIE PUDDING. A school-game. "*Moollie Pudding.* —One has to run with the hands locked, and his hands on the heads of the others."

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING. A decampment by night, in the way of carrying off one's goods or furniture, for the purpose of escaping from one's creditors, or from arrestment, S. *Campbell.* V. FLIT, v. n.

MOONOG, s. "A name for the cranberry or crawberry." *Gall. Encycl.*

To **MOOP, v. n.** V. MOUR.

MOORAT, MOORIT, adj. Expl. "brownish colour in wool," Shetl. *Edmonstone's Zettl.* Perhaps of the colour of heather, of a moor.

MOORAWAY, s. A thick shower of snow, Shetl.

MOOR-FOWL, s. Red game; moor-cock, S. *Sibbald.*

MOOR-GRASS, s. *Potentilla anserina*, S. *Lightfoot.* V. MURRICK.

MOOR-ILL, s. A disease of black cattle. V. MUIR-ILL.

MOORS. V. BROWN MAN OF THE MOORS.

MOOSE, s. V. MOUSE.

MOOSEWEB, MOUSEWEB, s. 1. The gossamer, S. 2. A spider's web. 3. Metaph. phlegm in the throat or stomach, S. *Ferguson.* —Fr. *mousse*, *mors*; Teut. *mos*, moisture.

MOOSE-WEBB'D, adj. Covered with spiders' webs. *Taylor.*

To **MOOTER.** V. MOUT *awa'.*

MOOTH, adj. Misty; foggy, S. B. —Belg. *mottig*, id. *mottig weer*, drizzling weather.

MOOTHLYE, adv. Softly, Ettr. For. *Wint. Ev. Tales.* V. MURTH.

MOOTIE, adj. Parsimonious; niggardly, Loth. V. MOUT, v.

MOOTIT-LIKE, adj. Puny; having the appearance of declension in size, S. *Hogg.* Corr. from E. *Moult*, to cast the feathers.

To **MOOTLE, v. a.** To nibble; to fritter away. Thus a child is said to *mootle its piece*, Loth. Roxb. A diminutive from *Mout*, v. q. v.

MOPPAT, s. An instrument for cleaning the inside of a cannon. *Invent. E. mop*, Lat. *mappa.*

MORADEN, s. Homage. V. MANRENT.

MORAY-COACH. A cart, Banffs.; a cant term, used in ridicule of the neighbouring county; like the phrase, *a Tyburn coach.*

MORE, MOR, adj. Great, Gael. *Wynetown.*

MORE, s. A heath. V. MURE.

MORGAN-STERNE, s. A warlike instrument formerly used by those who were besieged, in defending themselves against their assailants, "made of a large stock banded with iron, like the shaft of a halbert, with a round globe at the end with cross iron pikes." *Monro's Exped.* —Belg. *morgenstar*, a club or cudgel with pricks.

MORGEOUN, s. V. MURGEOUN.

MORGOZ'D, part. adj. Confused. *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps a corr. of E. *mortgaged.*

MORGUE, s. A solemn face; an imposing look, Fr. *Forbes's Defence.*

MORIANE, adj. Swarthy; resembling a Moor. *Diallog.* —Fr. *morien*, id. from Lat. *Mauritanus.*

MORMAIR, s. An ancient title of honour in S. equivalent to *Earl.* —From Gael. *mor*, great, and *Mair*, q. v.

MORN, MORNE, s. Morrow. *To morne*, to-morrow; S. *the morne*, id. *Douglas.* —A. S. *morgæn*, *morgen*, Isl. *morgun*, *morrow.*

MORN I'E-MORNING. The morn after daylight breaks. *Gall. Encycl.* To-morrow in the morning.

* **MORNING, s.** 1. A glass of spirits 'aken before breakfast, not only in the Highlands, but by many Lowlanders, who pretend that this is necessary to

- whet their appetite, S. *Waverley*. 2. A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before the regular breakfast, Dumfr.
- MORNING-GIFT**, *s.* The gift conferred by a husband on his wife, on the morning after marriage. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *morgen-gife*, Germ. *morgan-geba*, Teut. *morghen-gave*, id.
- MOROWING**, *MOROWNING*, *s.* Morning. *Dunbar*.—Moes. G. *maurgins*, A. S. Isl. *morgen*, id.
- To MORROCH**, *v. a.* To soil. "When any thing is trampled in a gutter, we say it is *morrock'd*." *Gall. Encycl.* Corr. perhaps from C. B. *mathrack*, a trampling down.
- MORROW**, *s.* A companion; or one thing which matches another, Shetl. V. *MARROW*.
- MORSING-HORN**, *s.* A flask for holding powder. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.
- MORSING-POULDER**. Apparently powder used for priming. *Inventories*.
- MORT**, *s.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which dies; pron. *murt*. *Surv. Roxb.*
- MORT-WOO**, *s.* Wool of such skins, *ibid*.
- MORT**, A **MORT**. Died, or dead. *Bann. P.*—Fr. *murt*, 3 p. *s.* ind. improperly used.
- MORT**, *adj.* Fatal. A *mort cold*, *i. e.* a deadly cold. *Ruddiman*.
- MORTAGE**, *s.* A particular mode of giving pledges; also denominated *Deidwad*. E. *mortgage*. V. *WAD*, *s.*
- * **MORTAL**, *adj.* Dead drunk, S.
- MORTAR**, *s.* 1. Coarse clay of a reddish colour, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. This clay as prepared for building, S.
- MORTAR-STONE**, *s.* A stone hollowed out, formerly used as a mortar, for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks, S. *Pinkerton*. V. *KNOCKIN-STONE*.
- MORT-CLOTH**, *s.* The pall carried over the coffin at a funeral, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- MORTERSHEEN**, *s.* A fatal species of glanders, q. *mort aus chiens*, a carcass for dogs. *Spalding*.
- MORTFUNDYIT**, *part. pa.* Cold as death. V. *MORT*, and *FUNDY*.
- MORT-HEAD**, *s.* 1. A death's head, S. 2. A large turnip excavated, with the representation of a face cut through the side, and a lighted candle put within. This is carried about under night, by mischievous boys, as an object of terror, S.
- MORTH O' CAULD**. "Those who receive a severe cold, get what is termed a *morth o' cauld*; which means, their death from cold." *Gall. Enc.*—Fr. *mort*, death.
- To MORTIFY**, *v. a.* To give in mortmain, S. *Erskine*.—L. B. *mortificare terras*, id.
- MORTIFICATION**, *s.* 1. The act of giving in mortmain, S. *ibid*. 2. Lands or money thus disposed, S. *Statist. Acc.*
- MASTER OF MORTIFICATIONS**. An officer in a burgh who has the charge of all the funds mortified to pious uses, S. *Mannerling*.
- MORTIFIER**, *s.* One who gives property in mortmain, S. *Sir J. Carr*.
- MORTYM**, *MORTON*, *s.* Supposed to be the common marten, martlet, or house-swallow; *mertym*, South of S. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- MORTUMLINGIS**, *s. pl.* Prayers muttered or mumbled for the dead. *Bann. P.*
- MORT-SAFE**, *s.* A frame of cast-iron with which a coffin is surrounded during five or six weeks, for the purpose of preventing the robbery of the grave, Fife. A word of recent formation.
- MORUNGEOUS**, *adj.* In very bad humour; *morungous cankert*, very ill-humoured, S. B.
- MORWYNGIFT**, *s.* The same with *Morning-gift*. *Acts Ja. IV.*
- MOSINE**, *s.* The touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; metaph. S. *motion-hole*. Z. *Boyd*.
- MOSS**, *s.* 1. A marshy place, S. *Barbour*. 2. A place where peats may be dug, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *mose*, *mossa*, id. locus uliginosus.
- MOSS**, *s.* The *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Roxb.; synon. *Moss-crops*. *Agr. Surv. Roxb.*
- MOSS-BLUTER**, *s.* The snipe, Roxb.
- MOSS-BOIL**, *s.* A fountain in a moss. *Gall. Enc.* Denominated from its boiling up.—Isl. *bull*, ebullitio, *bull-a*, ebullire.
- MOSS-BUMMER**, *s.* The Bittern, S. A. from its booming sound.
- MOSS-CHEEPER**, *s.* 1. The Marsh Tit-mouse. *Sibbald*. 2. The Tit-lark, S. *Fleming*.
- MOSS-CORNS**, *s. pl.* Silver-weed, S.; also *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass*.
- MOSS-CROPS**, *s. pl.* Cotton-rush, and Hare's-tailed rush, S. *Lightfoot*.
- MOSS-FA'EN**, *adj.* A term applied to trees which have been overthrown in a morass, and gradually covered with moss, q. *moss-fallen*, S. B.
- MOSSFAW**, *s.* A ruinous building, Fife.
- MOSS-HAT**, *s.* Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up. *Tales of My Landlord*. V. *HAG*.
- MOSSMINGIN**, *s.* The name given in Clydes to the Cranberry, *Myrtillus occycoas*.
- MOSS-TROOPERS**, *s.* Banditti who inhabited the marshy country of Liddisdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. *Lay of Last Minst.*
- MOST**, *s.* A mast. *Mearns*.
- MOSTED**, *adj.* Crop-eared, Moray. *Northern Antiq.*—Fr. *mousse*, "dulled, blunted, made edgelesse, or pointlesse," *Cotgr.*
- MOT**, *v. aux.* May. V. *MAT*.
- MOT**, *s.* A word, Fr. *Crosraguell*.
- * **MOTE**, *s.* A crumb; a very small piece of any thing, Roxb.
- MOTE**, *s.* 1. A little hill, or barrow. *Bellenden*. 2. Sometimes improperly used for a high hill, *ibid*. 3. A rising ground; a knoll, S. B. *Ross*.—A. S. *mot*, Isl. *mote*, conventus hominum, applied to a little hill, because, anciently, conventions were held on eminences. Hence our *Mote-hill* of Scone.
- To MOTE**, *v. a.* 1. To pick motes out of any thing, S. *To mote one's self*, to louse, S. 3. *v. n.* To use means for discovering imperfections, S. *Douglas*.
- MOTH**, *adj.* Warm; sultry, Loth.
- MOTHER**, *s.* The mother on beer, &c. the lees working up, S.—Germ. *moder*, id.
- MOTHER-BROTHER**, *s.* A maternal uncle. *Pitt-cottie*.—Sw. *moderbroder*, an uncle by the mother's side.
- MOTHER-NAKED**. V. *MODYR-NAKYD*.
- MOTHER-SISTER**, *s.* A maternal aunt. "Maðertera, the mother-sister." *Wedd. Vocab.*
- MOTHER-WIT**, *s.* Common sense; discretion, S. *Ferguson*.
- MOTTIE**, *adj.* Full of motes. *Ross*.
- MOTTYOCH'D**, *part. adj.* Matted. V. *MUTTYOCH'D*.
- MOU**, *s.* The notch in the end of the beam, into which the rope used in drawing a plough is fastened, Orkn.
- Mou-PIN**, *s.* A pin which fastens this rope to the beam, *ibid*.
- MOUD**, *s.* A moth, Selkirks. *Hogg*.

MOUDIE, MOWDIE, s. A mole, S.—Su. G. *mullwad* has the same meaning. V. **MOWDY.**

MOUDY HILLAN, s. A mole-hill, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* V. **HILLAN.**

MOUDIE-SKIN, s. A mole's-skin. *Village Fair. Blackw. Mag.* The purses of the Scottish peasantry were frequently made of mole skins; and it was reckoned lucky to possess one.

To MOVE OF, v. n. To descend according to a certain lineage, in reference to heritable property. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *mouv-oir*, "as relever, to hold land of."

MOVIR, MOUIR, MURE, adj. Mild; gentle. *Wyn-town.*—Belg. *morice, murw*, Su. G. *moer, mollis.*

MOVIRLY, adv. Mildly, *ibid.*

MOULD-BOARD, s. A wooden board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, S. *The Pirate.*

To MOULIGH, v. n. To whimper; to whine, *Ayr.*—Isl. *moept-a*, to murmur.

MOULY HEELS. V. MULES.

MOULS, MOWLS, s. pl. Chilblains; now vulgarly denominated *Mooly heels.* *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. **MULES.**

* **To MOUNT, v. n.** To make ready; to make all necessary preparation for setting off, S. *Ross.*

MOUNTAIN-DEW, s. A cant term for Highland whisky that has paid no duty, S. *Lights and Shadows.*

MOUNTAIN DULSE. Mountain laver, S.

MOUNTAIN-MEN, s. pl. 1. The persecuted Presbyterians in Scotland, who, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. were under the necessity of betaking themselves to the mountains for refuge, S. *Sir P. Hume's Narrative.* 2. The Presbyterians in this country, who do not acknowledge the lawfulness of the present civil government; adhering to the principles of those who disowned the authority of Charles II. and James, S. V. **HILL-FOLK.**

MOUNTH, s. A mountain. V. **MONTE.**

MOUNTING, s. The ornamental furniture of any piece of dress, S. *Durham, X. Command.* In E. *mount* is used as a v. signifying to "embellish with ornaments."

To MOUP, MOOP, v. a. 1. To nibble; to mump, S. *Douglas.* 2. To impair by degrees. *Ramsay.*—Most probably corrupted from E. *mump.*

To MOUP, v. n. 1. To fall off; to fall; *He's beginning to moup*, S. 2. To romp. *Burns.*

To MOUPER, v. a. To eat in the way of continued nibbling, *Roxb.*; a diminutive from *Moup*, v. a.

MOURY, adj. Apparently mellow, S. *Trans. Antiq. Soc.*—Teut. *morwe*, *mollis*, *tener.*

MOURIE, s. A stratum of gravel mingled with sand, *Moray.*—Isl. *moer*, *solum grumis sterilibus obsitum*, G. *Andr.*

MOUSE, s. The bulb of flesh on the extremity of the shank of mutton, S. pron. *moose.*—Teut. *muys*, *car-nosa pars in corpore.*

MOUSE-WEB, s. V. **MOOSE-WEB.**

To MOUT, v. n. To moult, S. *Acts Ja. II.*—Teut. *muyl-en*, *plumas amittere.*

To MOUT awa', (pron. moof) v. a. To take away piecemeal, S.

MOUTCHIT, MUTOHIT, s. A disrespectful term applied to children; similar to *smatchet*, *Teviotd.*—Fr. *mouchette*, a small fly.

To MOUTER, v. n. To fret; to fall off in consequence of friction or some similar cause, *Loth.*

To MOUTER, v. a. To take multure for grinding corn, S. *Ramsay.*

To MOUTER, (pron. mooter) v. a. The same with *mout awa'*, S.

MOUTH-POKE, s. The bag out of which a horse eats his corn; used by carters, and suspended from the horse's neck; nose-bag, S.

MOUTIT, part. pa. Diminished; scanty; bare. *Palice Honor.*

To MOUTLE, v. a. To nibble; to fritter away; pron. q. *mootle*, *Clydes.* *Mout*, *synon. Roxb.*

MOUTON, s. A French gold coin brought into S. in the reign of David II. having the impression of the *Agnus Dei*, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep; hence called *Mouton.* *L. Hailes.*

To MOUZE, v. n. To plunder clandestinely. *Monro's Exped.*

MOW, MORN, s. A heap, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *moow*, *acervus.*

MOW, (pron. moo) s. 1. The mouth, S. *Matth. P.*—Fr. *moue*, Su. G. *mun*, Teut. *muyl*, *id.* 2. A distorted mouth. *Boull.* S. Used in pl. in the sense of jest. *Nae mows*, no jest, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

To MOW, v. n. To speak in mockery. *Lyndsay.*

MOWAR, s. A mocker. *Palice Honor.*

To MOW-BAND, v. a. To mention; to articulate, S. *Ross.*—Teut. *muyl-banden*, *fiscellam ori appendere.*

MOW-BAND, s. A halter, *Ayr.*—Teut. *muyl-band*, *capistrum.*

MOWBEIRARIS, s. pl. Thievish gleaners. *Council-Book B. of Ayr.* Q. *bearers of heaps*, from A. S. *moow*, *acervus strues.*

MOW-BIT, s. A morsel, S. *Ferguson.*

MOWCH, s. A spy; an eavesdropper. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *mousche*, *mouche*, *id.* V. **MUSH.**

MOW-CUE, s. A twisted halter for curbing a young horse, *Roxb.* Perhaps from S. *mow*, the mouth, and Isl. *kug-a*, *supprimere subjugare.*

MOWDEWARP, s. A mole, S. *Lett. A. Melville, Life.* From *mold*, *terra*, and *weorp-an*, *jactare.*

MOWDY, MOWDIE, MOUDIE, s. A mole, S. A. *Dumfr. Gall. Davidson's Poems.*

MOWDIE-BROD, s. A board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, now exchanged for a cast-iron plate denominated a *Fur-side*, S. Probably a corr. of *Mould-board.* V. **MOWDIEWORT-BURD.**

MOWDIE-HILLOCK, s. A heap of earth thrown up by a mole, South of S.

MOWDIE-HOOP, s. A mole-hill, *Fife*; from *Mowdie*, a mole, and Teut. *hoop*, a heap.

MOWDIE-MAN, s. A mole-catcher. *Gall. Encycl.*

MOWDIEWARK, s. A mole, *Upp. Lanarks.* V. **MODYWART.**

MOWDIWART, s. A designation improperly given to a coin. *Perils of Man.* The Portuguese *moidor* had been running in the author's head when he wrote this; for such a term was never applied to Scottish money.

MOWDIEWORT-BURD, s. The mould-board of a plough, *Fife*; elsewhere *mowdiwarp-burd*; as *throwing up the mold*, like a mole.

MOWE, s. Dust, S.; *peat-mowe*, *peat dust.* *Rudd.*

MOWE, s. A motion. *Douglas.*

MOWELL, adj. Moveable. *Aberd. Reg.*

MOWENCE, s. Motion, or perhaps dependance. *Barbour.*—Fr. *mouvance*, *id.*

MOW-FRACHTY, adj. Palatable, S. B.—From *mow*, the mouth, and *fracht*, perhaps a lading.

- MOWE, s.** "Mock; jeer; flout," Upp. Clydea. *Narratives of Clyde, Edin. Mag.*—O. Teut. *morre*, os cum prominentibus labris; *morr-en*, grunnire; *mur-murare*; tacite stomachare; Kilian; q. "to make mouths."
- MOWE, s.** Jest. Skinner.
- MOWSTER, s.** Muster. *Bellenden.*
- MOZY, adj.** Dark in complexion, S.—Isl. *moa-a*, musco tingere.
- MOZIE, s.** "A meidert-looking person; a being with silly intellects." *Gall. Encycl.*
- MOZIE, adj.** Sharp; acrimonious; having a sour look, Ayr.—Gael. *muiscag*, is expl. "threatening," and *mosack*, "rough, bristly," Shaw.
- MUA SICKNESS.** A disease of sheep; the rot, Zetl. *Edmonstone's Zetl.*
- MUCHT, v. aux.** Might, S. O. Picken. V. Mocht.
- To MUCK, v. a.** 1. To carry out dung, S. 2. To lay on dung; to manure, S. *Ruickbie's Wayside Col-lager.*—Isl. *myk-ia*, stercorare, is used in the same sense; Su. G. *meck-a*, stabula purgare.
- MUCK-CREEL, s.** A large hamper, formerly used for carrying out dung to the fields, S. *Aberd. Reg.* V. HOUGHAM.
- MUCK-FAIL, s.** The sward mixed with dung, used for manure, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*
- MUCKLE, adj.** Great. V. MEKIL.
- MUCKLE-CHAIR, s.** An old-fashioned arm-chair, S. "Muckle-chair, the large arm-chair, common in all houses whose inmates revere the memory of their fore-fathers." *Gall. Encycl.*
- MUCKLE-COAT, s.** A great-coat, S. *Herd's Coll.*
- MUCKLE-MOUD, adj.** Having a wide mouth, S. *Hogg.*
- MUCKLENESS, s.** Largeness in size, S.
- MUCKLE-WORTH, adj.** Of great value, S.
- MUCK-MIDDEN.** V. MIDDEN.
- MUD, s.** A small nail, used in the heels of shoes, Loth.—Isl. *mot*, commissura, a joining close.
- To MUDDLE, v. a.** To overthrow easily and expeditiously. *Chr. Kirk.*—Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *maed-en*, Isl. *maed-a*, secare, desecare, q. to mow down.
- To MUDDLE, v. n.** 1. To be busy at work, properly of a trivial kind, while making little progress, S. 2. To be busy in a clandestine way, doing work although unperceived, Ayr.; nearly synon. with *Grubble*. *Sir A. Wylie.* 3. To have carnal knowledge of a female, S. *Old Song.*—Teut. *moddel-en*, lutum movere, fodicare.
- To MUDDLE, v. a.** To tickle a person, while he who does so lies on him to keep him down, Clydes.—Teut. *moddel-en*, fodicare, scrutari.
- To MUDGE, v. a.** To move; to stir, S. *The Entail.*
- To MUDGE, v. n.** To stir; to budge, S.
- MUDGE, s.** The act of stirring, S.—O. Fr. *muete*, Lat. *motus*, C. B. *mud*, a motion.
- MUDGEONS, s. pl.** Motions of the countenance denoting discontent, scorn, &c. Border, Roxb. Renfr. Perhaps allied to Isl. *moedg-a*, irritare. V. MUDYEON.
- MUDYEON, s.** A motion of the countenance, denoting discontent, scorn, &c.; *mudgeon*, Renfr. *Mont-gomerie.*—Isl. *modg-a*, irritare.
- To MUE or MOO, v. n.** To low as a cow, S.—Germ. *mu*, vox vaccae naturalis, *muh-en*, mugire.
- MUFFITIES, s. pl.** Mittens, either of leather or of knitted worsted, worn by old men, Ang. Orkn.—Isl. *muffa*, Dan. *moffe*, chirotheca pallita, hyberna.
- MUFFLES, s. pl.** Mittens, S.—Fr. *mouffle*.
- To MUG, MUGGLE, v. n.** To drink, Aberd.
- MUG, MUGGLE, s.** A drizzling rain, Aberd.
- To MUG, v. a.** To soil; to defile. *Muggin*, part. pr. soiling one's self, using dirty practices in whatever way, Renfr.—Dan. *moug*, soil, dirt; the same with E. *muck*.
- To MUG, v. a.** "To strike or buck a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the wa' baw." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *muck*, hasty, quick; *muck-iaw*, to hasten; to be quick.
- MUGGED, adj.** Probably, rough; as formed from Gael. *mogach*, shaggy. *Law's Memorials.*
- MUGGER, s.** One who deals in earthen vessels or *mugs*, hawking them through the country, South of S. *Scottish Gypsies, Edin. Month. Mag.*
- MUGGER, s.** The herb properly called *Mugwort*, Ayr; *Muggart*, Gall.; *Muggert*, S. B. "Muggart, the mugwort." *Gall. Encycl.*
- MUGGY, adj.** Tipsy; a low word, S. from *mug*, a drinking vessel.
- MUGGY, MUGGLY, adj.** Drizzly, Aberd.—Isl. *mugga*, caligo pluvia vel nivalis.
- MUGGIE, s.** The hole into which a ball is rolled, Roxb.; *Capic-hole*, Lanarks.
- To MUGGIE, v. a.** To put the ball into the hole.
- MUGGS, s. pl.** A particular breed of sheep, S. *Statist. Acc.*
- MUIR, s.** A heath, &c. V. MURE.
- MUIR-BAND, MOOR-BAND, s.** A hard subsoil composed of clayey sand impervious to water. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*
- MUIR-BURN.** V. MURE-BURN.
- MUIRPOWL EGG.** A species of pear, of excellent quality, S. *Neill.*
- MUIR-ILL, s.** A disease to which black cattle are subject, S. *Statist. Acc.*
- MUIS, s. pl.** 1. Bushels. *Complaynt S.* 2. Heaps; parcels, Gl. Sibb.—O. Fr. *mu*, a bushel; Lat. *mod-ius*.
- MUIST, Must, s.** Musk, Bord. *Douglas.*—Corr. from Fr. *musque*, id.
- MUIST-BOX, s.** A box for smelling at; a musk-box. *Nich. Bruce's Lect.*
- MUITH, adj.** 1. Warm and misty, applied to the weather. "A muith morning," Roxb.; pron. as Fr. *u*. 2. Soft; calm; comfortable, *ibid.* 3. Cheerful; jovial, id. Lanarks.—C. B. *mwyth*, mollis, "smooth, soft." As denoting closeness of the air, it might seem allied to Isl. *moeda*, obscuramen, fuligo, G. Andr. The same with *Mooth*, S. B. q. v. It assumes the form of *Meeth* in Aberdeens.
- MUKERAR, s.** A miser. *Douglas.* V. MOCHRE.
- MUKITLAND AITTES.** Oats raised from ground that has been manured. *Acts Cha. I.* V. MUCK, v.
- MULDE-METE, s.** 1. A funeral banquet. *Douglas.* 2. The last food eaten before death. *To give one his mald meat*, to kill him, S. *Ruddiman.*
- MULDES, MOOLS, s.** 1. Pulverized earth, in general, S. 2. The earth of the grave, S. *Ramsay.* 3. The dust of the dead. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *mulda*, Su. G. *mull*, A. S. *mold*, dust, *mol-a*, comminuere.
- MULDRIE, s.** Moulded work. *Pal. Hon.*
- MULE, s.** A mould; as, a *button-mule*, S.; corr. from the E. word.
- To MULE, MOOL, v. a.** 1. To crumble, S.—Isl. *mol-a*, id. 2. *To mule in*, to crumble bread into a vessel for being soaked, S. *Ramsay.* 3. *To mule in with*, to have intimacy with; q. to eat out of the same dish, S. *Ross.*

MULES, *s. pl.* Kibes; chilblains, *S.*—*Fr. mules*, *id.*
V. MOOLIE HEELS.
MULETTIS, *s. pl.* Great mules. *Poems 16th Cent.*—*Fr. mulet*, "a great mule; a beast much used in France for the carriage of sumpters," &c. *Cotgr.*
MULIE, *adj.* Full of crumbs; or of pulverized earth, *Clydes.*
MULIN, MULOCK, *s.* A crumb, *S.*—*Teut. moelia*, *offa*; *C. B. muelog*, refuse.
MULINESS, *s.* The state of being full of crumbs, &c. *Clydes.*
MULIS, *s. pl.* A term of contempt. *Montg.*
MULL, MAOIL, *s.* A promontory, *S.* *Barry.*—*Isl. mull*, from *montis*, promontorium; *Gael. maol*, *id.*
MULL, *s.* A virgin. *Kennedy.*—*A. S. meoule*, *id.*; *Moes. G. mawilo*, a damsel.
MULL, *s.* A mule. *Know.*
To MULLER, *v. a.* To crumble, *S.* **V. MULE.**
MULLIGRUMPHS, *s. pl.* In the *mulligrumps*, sullen, discontented, sulky, *Roxb. A. Scott's Poems.* A variety of the low *E.* term *mulligrubs*.
MULLIS, MOOLA, *s. pl.* Slippers without quarters, anciently worn by persons of rank. *Maitland Poems.*—*Fr. mules*, *Ital. mulo*, *Teut. muhl*, sandalium.
MULLOCH, *s.* "The crumbled offal of a peat-stalk." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* This must be merely a determinate sense of *Mulock*, a crumb; *q.* the crumbled remains of a peat-stack. **V. MULIN, MULOCK.**
MULREIN, *s.* The Frog-fish, Firth of Forth. *Neill.* **V. WIDE-GAB.**
MULTIPLE, MULTIPLIE, *s.* Number; quantity. *Wallace.*—*Fr. multiplie*, manifold.
MULTURE, MOUTER, *s.* The fee for grinding grain, *S.* *Douglas.*—*Fr. mouture*, *L. B. molitura*.
MULTURER, *s.* The tacksman of a mill, *S.*
MUM, *s.* A mutter, *S. B.* *Ross.*—*Teut. momm-en*, larvam agere.
MUM, *s.* "A species of fat ale." *Antiquary.*
MUM CHAIRTIS, *s. pl.* Cards with figures: or for *mumchancis*, *mumchance*, being an old game at cards. *Maitl. P.* Perhaps the *E.* game of *Whist*.
To MUMGE, (*g* soft) *v. n.* To grumble; to fret; generally applied to children, when any request is refused, *Roxb. Br. of Bodebeck.* **V. To MUXE.**
MUMM'D, *part. pa.* Tingling from cold, *Loth.*; apparently corr. from *E. numb*, torpid.
MUMMING, *s.* Perhaps, muttering. *Burel.*
MUMNESS, *s.* The state of being benumbed, *Loth.*
To MUMP, *v. n.* To speak in an affected mincing style, *Ettr. For.*
To MUMP, *v. a.* 1. Apparently, to mimic in a ludicrous way. *Hogg.* 2. "To hint; to aim at," *Gl. Shirreff.* This is often used in the proverbial phrase, "I ken your meaning by your mumping," *S.*
To MUMP, *v. n.* To hitch; to move by succussion, *Roxb.*
To MUMP, *v. n.* To hint; to aim at, *S.* *Shir.*
MUMP, *s.* A "whisper; surmise." *Gl. Surv. Ayr.*
To MUMPLE, *v. n.* "To seem as if going to vomit." *Gall. Enc.* It may be a dimin. from *Mump*, as signifying to make faces.
MUMP-THE-CUDDIE, *s.* A play of children, in which they sit on their *hunkers* or *hams*, with a hand in each hough, and in this position hitch forward; he who arrives first at the goal gaining the prize, *Roxb. V. CURCUDDOON.*
MUMT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of stupor, *Loth.*

MUN, *v. aus.* Must. **V. MON.**
MUN, *s.* A small and trifling article, *Upp. Clydes.*—*O. B. mwen*, a separate particle; *mon*, a point.
MUN, *s.* Used for man, (*homo*) *Clydes. Renfr.*
MUNDIE, *s.* Perhaps, prating fool. *Philotus.*—*Teut. mondigh*, loquacious.
MUNDS, *s.* The mouth, *Loth.*—*Germ. mund*, *id.*
To MUNGE, *v. n.* To mumble; to grumble; to *gag moungin' about*, to go about in bad humour, *Ettr. For. Roxb.*; sometimes *Munch*, *Roxb.*—*C. B. mwen-gast*, to mutter; to speak indistinctly. *Munger* is expl. "to mutter to one's self, or murmur, *Shropsh.*" *Grose.*
MUNYMENT, MUNIMENT, *s.* A legal document or writ; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.* From *Lat. munire*, to fortify.
To MUNK, *v. a.* To diminish, so as to bring any thing below the proper size, *Upp. Clydes.*; *Scrimp* is given as synon.; corr. perhaps from *Mank*.—*O. B. man*, small.
MUNKIE, *s.* A small rope, with a loop or eye at one end, for receiving a bit of wood, called a *knool*, at the other; used for binding up cattle to the *sta'-tree*, or stake in a cow-house, *Mearns.*—*Gael. muince*, a collar, from *muin*, the neck.
MUNKRIE, *s.* A monastic foundation; a monastery. **V. MONKRIE.**
MUNKS, *s.* A halter for a horse, *Fife.*—*Isl. mundvik*, canthus oris; *Gael. muince*, a collar. **V. MUNKIE.**
MUNN, *s.* A short-hafted spoon, *Galloway. Stat. Acc.*—Perhaps from *Isl. munn*, the mouth.
MUNN, *s.* "An old person with a very little face." *Gall. Encycl.*
MUNS, *s. pl.* The hollow behind the jawbone, *Ettr. For.*
MUNSHOCK, *s.* The name given to the red Bill-berry, or *Vitis Idaea*, by those who live on the Ochil hills.—*Gael. moín*, a mountain, or *moine*, a moss. *Subh* denotes a berry.
MUNSIE, *s.* A designation expressive of contempt or ridicule, *S.*—*Peih.* a corr. of *Fr. monsieur*, vulgarly pron. *monsie*.
MUNTER, *s.* A watch or clock of some kind. *Acts Cha. I.*—*Fr. monstre*, *montre*, "a watch or little clock that strikes not," *Cotgr.*; from *monstr-er*, *montr-er*, to show, because it points out the time.
MUPETIGAGE, *s.* A fondling compellation addressed to a child, *East Loth.*—*Fr. mon petit gage*, *q.* my little pledge. *E. moppet.*
MUR, *adj.* **V. MOVIE.**
MURALYEIS, *s. pl.* Walls. *Douglas.*—*Fr. muraille*, a wall.
MURDIE-GRUPS, *s. pl.* The belly-ache; a colic, *Upp. Clydes.* From *Fr. mord-re*, and *O. Fr. grip-er*, both signifying to gnaw, to pinch.
To MURDRES, MURTHREYS, *v. a.* To murder. *Bellend.*—*Moes. G. maurthar-jan*, *id.*
MURDRESAR, *s.* 1. A murderer, *ibid.* 2. A large cannon. *Comp. S.*—*Fr. meurtriere*, *id.*
MURE, MUIR, MOR, anc. MORE, *s.* A heath; a flat covered with heath, *S. Barbour.*—*A. S. mor*, ericetum, heath-ground; *Isl. mör*, *id.*
MURE-BURN, *s.* 1. The burning of heath, *S. Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Metaph. strife; contention, *S.*
MURE-ILL, *s.* **V. MUIR-ILL.**
MURISH, *adj.* Of or belonging to *mure* or heath, *S. Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*
MURELAND, MOORLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to heathy ground. *Ramsay.*

MURE-LAND, s. The higher and uncultivated part of a district, opposed to *Dale-land*, S.
MURE-LANDER, s. An inhabitant of the higher and uncultivated parts of a district, S.; also *Mure-man*, Clydes.
MURE-SICKNESS, s. A wasting disorder which attacks sheep, Shetl. *Surv. Shetl.*
To MURGEON, v. a. 1. To mock, by making mouths. *Chr. Kirk.* 2. To murmur; to grumble, S.—Fr. *morguer*, to make a sour face.
MURGEON, MORGEOUN, s. 1. A murmur, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Muttering, in reference to the Mass. *R. Bruce.* 3. *Murgeons*, distorted gestures, Ettr. For.—As Fr. *morguer* signifies to make wry mouths, here there is merely a transition from the face to the body.
To MURGULLIE, V. MARGULYIE.
MURYT, pret. Walled. *Barbour.*—Fr. *mur-er*, to wall.
MURKIN, adj. Spoiled by keeping, applied to grain, Shetl.—Isl. *morkinn*, murcus, *morkna*, murcus fio, putresco, Haldorson. Su. G. *murken*, id.
MURKLE, s. A term of reproach or contempt, Fife.—Teut. *morkel-en*, grunire; murmurare, mussitare.
MURLAN, s. A round narrow-mouthed basket, S. B. *Pop. Ball.* V. MURLING.
To MURLE, v. a. and n. To moulder. *Priests Poblis.*—O. B. *murli*, crumbling.
MURLIE, s. 1. Any small object, Ang. 2. A fondling term for an infant; also *murlic-fles*, ibid.
MURLING, s. A soft murmur, Ang.—Su. G. *morl-a*, mussitare.
MURLING, MORTLING, MURT, s. The skin of a young lamb, or of a sheep soon after it has been shorn, Gl. Sibb.—This is merely E. *morling*, *morling*.
MURLOCH, s. The young Piked Dog-Fish. *Statist. Account.*
MURMELL, s. Murmuring. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *mur-mul-en*, submurmurare.
MURMLED, MURBLED, adj. Having sore or tender feet, so as to go lame, Loth. S. A.—O. E. *mormall*, a sore, or swelling on the feet, or elsewhere.
To MURMURE, MURMOWE, v. a. 1. To calumniate secretly. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. To complain against. *Aberd. Reg.*
MURPHY, s. A cant term for a potato, supposed to have been introduced from Ireland, Lanarks.
To MURR, v. n. To purr as a cat; a term applied to infants, S. B.—Isl. *murra*, Teut. *mur-en*, murmurare.
MURRICK, s. An esculent root, or vegetable, Shetl.
MURRIOW, MURRIOWN, MURREON, s. A helmet. *Knox.*—Fr. *morion*, *morion*, id.
MURRLIN, s. "A very froward child, ever whining and ill-natured." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently a dimin. from one of the verbs mentioned under *Murr*, as signifying to murmur.
MURROCH, s. A designation given to shell-fish in general, Ayrs.—Gael. *maorach*, shell-fish.
MURT, s. A lamb-skin before castration-time, Teviotd. V. MURLING.
MURTH, MORTH, s. Murder, Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *mord*, id.
To MURTHUR, v. n. To murmur softly as a child, Upp. Clydes. "To murthur an' greet." *Janet Hamilton.*
MUSSAL, MYSSAL, MUSSALING, s. A veil. *Philolus.*—Perhaps from *mousseline*, muslin.
To MUSALL, MISSAL, v. a. To veil. *Acts Ja. II.*—Su. G. *musla*, occultare.

MUSARDBY, s. Musing; dreaming. *Douglas.*—Fr. *musardie*, id. *musard*.
MUSCHE, adj. Meaning not clear. *Inventories.*
MUSCHET, part. pa. Notched; or spotted. *Inventories.* If the former be the sense, it is from the v. *Musk*, q. v.; if the latter, from Fr. *mouchet*, spotted.
MUSCHINPRAT, s. A great or important deed; used ironically; as, "That is a *muschinprat*," Fife. It had been originally applied to an improper action.—Fr. *mechant*, bad, and *prat*, q. v.
MUSE-WOB, s. V. MOOSE-WEB.
MUSH, s. Muttering. *Neither hush na mush*, neither a whisper nor the sound of muttering, Ang. This seems allied to Isl. *musk-ra*, *mussito*, *musk-er*, *mussitatio*.
To MUSH, v. a. To cut out with a stamp; to nick or notch; to make into flounces; applied to grave-clothes, S. *Old Song.*—Fr. *mouchet-er*, "to pinke, or cut with small cuts," Cotgr. V. MUSCHET.
MUSH, s. A nick or notch; that especially which is made by scissors. *Old Song.*
MUSH, s. One who goes between a lover and his mistress, Fife.—Fr. *mousche*, a fly; metaph. an eaves-dropper, a promoter. V. MOWCH.
MUSHINFOW, adj. Cruel, W. Loth.; apparently q. *mischantfow*.
MUSHOOH, (gutt.) s. "A heap of grain laid aside in a corner for seed." *Gall. Enc.*
MUSHOCH-RAPES, s. pl. Ropes for surrounding this grain, *Gall. ibid.*
MUSICKER, s. A musician, S. O. *Entail.*
MUSK, s. A pulp? *Max. Sci. Trans.*
MUSK, s. A confused heap, Galloway. *Gall. Enc.*—Isl. *mosk*, acus, *quisquillae*, *palea*; item, *pulvis*, Haldorson.
MUSK, s. A term formerly used in S. denoting moss, and synon. with modern *fog*. "Muscus, *musk* or *fog* of walls or trees." *Despaut. Gram.* From the Lat. word, or Ital. *mosco*, id.
MUSKANE, MUSCANE, adj. 1. Mossy. *Palice Honor.* 2. Putrid; rotten. *Bellen.*—Teut. *mosch-en*, *mucere*.
MUSLIN-KAIL, s. Broth made of water, barley, and greens, S.; q. *meslin-kail*. *Burns.* V. MASCHLIN.
MUSSELE-BROSE, s. "Brose made from mussels. These shell-fish are boiled in their own sap, and this juice, when warm, is mingled with oatmeal." *Gall. Encycl.*
MUSSLING, adj. Meaning uncertain. *Z. Boyd.*
MUST, s. Mouldiness. *Henryson.*—Teut. *mos*, *mosse*, *mucor*.
MUST, s. Musk. V. MUIST.
MUST, s. Hair-powder, or flour used for this purpose, S.; perhaps as anciently scented with musk, S. *must*.
To MUST, MUUST, v. a. To powder the hair with musk, S. *Waverley.*
MUSTARDE-STONE, s. A stone used for bruising mustard-seed, S. *Dunbar.*
To MUSTER, v. n. To talk with great volubility, Clydes.
MUSTER, s. Excessive loquacity, Clydes.
MUSTERER, s. An incessant talker, Clydes.
To MUSTUR, v. n. To make a great parade; q. to show one's self. *Douglas.*
To MUT, v. n. To meet. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *moet-jan*, Su. G. *moet-a*, id.
MUTCH, s. 1. A head-dress for a female, S. *Ramsay.*—Teut. *mutse*, Su. G. *myssa*, id. 2. Occasionally a night-cap for a man. *Spalding.*
NIGHT-MUTCH, s. A night-cap for a female, S. *Rates.*

MUTCH-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.
MUTCHKIN, *s.* A measure equal to an English pint, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Belg. *mutsie*, denotes a quart.
MUTCHKIN-STOUP, *s.* The vessel used for measuring a *mutchkin*, S. *Herd's Coll.*
MUTE, *Moor*, *s.* A whisper, Fife. V. *Mura*, *v.* to articulate.
MUTE, *s.* 1. Meeting. *Wallace*. 2. A parliament; an assembly. *Kennedy*.
To MUTE, *v. n.* 1. To plead; an old law term. *Baron Courts*. 2. To treat of. *Barbour*.—A. S. *mot-ian*, tractare, discutere.
MUTE, *Mora*, *s.* 1. A plea. *Reg. Maj.* 2. A quarrel. *Butherford*.
To MUTE, *v. n.* 1. To articulate. *Lynds*. 2. To mention what ought to be kept secret, S. *Godscroft*. 3. To complain, S. *Wallace*. Used also as a *v. a.* *Kennedy*.—Lat. *mut-ire*, to mutter.
MUTH, *adj.* Exhausted with fatigue. *Wyn*. V. *MAIT*.

MUTH, *adj.* Warm; cheerful. V. *MUTH*.
MUTHER, *s.* A great number; as, "a *muther* o' beasts," a great drove of cattle; "a *muther* o' folk," &c.; sometimes *murther*, Fife; *myter*, Perth.—Gael. *mothar*, a tuft of trees.
MUTING, *s.* Apparently, assembly; meeting. *Colkelbie Sow*.—A. S. *mut*, conventus. V. *Mura*, *s.*
MUTTER, *s.* The same with *Multure*, S. *Gall. Encycl.*
MUTTIE, *s.* A vessel used in a mill, for measuring meal, Loth. It contains half a stone weight.—Su. G. *matt*, a measure, Alem. *muttu*, id.
MUTTYOCH'D, *Morttyoch'd*, *part. adj.* Matted. *Gall. Encycl.*
MUTTLE, *s.* A small knife, Shetl. Perhaps q. *murtle*, from Isl. *mora*, cultellus.
MUTTON, *s.* A sheep. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *mouton*.
To MUZZLE, *v. a.* To mask. *Law's Memor.* V. *MUSSAL*, *v.*

N.

N appears, in the Goth. dialects, as often holding merely the place of a servile or redundant letter. In many instances it has been inserted in words making a transition from one language to another; or in the same language in the lapse of ages. Thus Teut. *blinck-en*, corruscare, appears also as *blick-en*, id.
NA, *NAE*, *NE*, *adv.* No; not, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *na*, *ne*, id.
NA, *NE*, *conj.* 1. Neither. *Douglas*. 2. Nor. *Barbour*. 3. Used both for neither and nor. *Doug.*—A. S. *na*, *ne*, neque nec.
NA, *conj.* But, *ibid.*
NA, *conj.* Than. *Wallace*.—O. B. Gael. Ir. *na*, id.
NA, *adj.* No; none. *Barbour*.
To NAAG, *v. a.* To tease. V. *NAG*.
NAB, *s.* A smart stroke, Ettr. For. "Nab, a blow on the head." *Gall. Encycl.* V. *Knap*, *s.* id.
To NAB, *v. a.* To strike; to peck, S. perh. from *neb*, the beak.
NABALISH, *adj.* Covetous; griping, S.
NABBIT, *part. adj.* Nabbed; caught suddenly.
NABBLE, *s.* "A narrow-minded, greedy person." *Gall. Encycl.* This, I suppose, is from the Heb. name *Nabal*, which, from the character of the man, is a designation pretty generally conferred on a covetous person, S.
NA CA DEED I. A phrase used in Orkn. "I will not." Perhaps by a transposition, q. "No indeed, quoth I."
NACHET, *NACKET*, *s.* 1. An insignificant person. *Dunbar*. 2. A little *nacket*, one who is small in size, S.—Fr. *nacquet*, a lacquey.
NACKET, *s.* 1. A bit of wood, stone, or bone, used at the game of *Shinty*, S. 2. A quantity of snuff made up, or a small roll of tobacco, S.—Su. G. *kneck*, globulus lapideus, quo ludunt pueri.
NACKET, *s.* 1. A small cake or loaf, Roxb. 2. A piece of bread eaten at noon, *ibid.*; the same with *Nockit*, *Gall.* *Davidson's Seasons*. V. *KNOCKIT*.
NACKETY, *adj.* V. *KNACK*.
NACKETIE, *adj.* Expert at any piece of nice work, Roxb.; synon. *Nicknackie*.
NACKIE, *s.* "A loaf of bread." *Gl. Picken. Ayr.* V. *NACKET*.

NACKIE, *adj.* V. *KNACKY*.
NACKS, *s.* A disease in the throat of a fowl, from taking too hot food. It causes severe wheezing and breathlessness; and is similar to the E. *pip*, S. Syn. *Cannagh*.—Isl. *gnack*, stridor, *gnack-a*, stridere. V. *KNACKS*.
NADKIN, *s.* 1. The taste or smell which meat acquires from being too long kept; *Natkin*, id. Roxb. 2. Any disagreeable odour; as, "Jock's brought in a *natkin* wi' him," *ibid.* Loth. Clydes. 3. A taste of the same kind, *ibid.*
NAEGAIT, *adv.* In no wise, S.
NAELINS, *adv.* Used interrogatively, *Aberd.*
NAE MOWS. Not jests; dangerous.
NAES, *Nae is*. Is not, S. B.
NAFFING, *s.* Frivolous chat, S. V. *NYAFF*.
To NAG, *v. a.* To strike smartly, *Lanarks*.
To NAG, *v. n.* To gibe; to taunt; to tease with unkind reflections; as, "He's aye *naggin* at ane," Loth. *Naag*, id. Shetl.—Dan. *nagg-er*, to torment, to vex, to fret.
NAG, *s.* A stroke at the play of *Nags*, q. v.
NAGGIE, *s.* A cup, *Lanarks*. A corr. of E. *noggin*.
NAGS, *s. pl.* A game at *marbles*, or *taw*, in which the loser is struck a certain number of times on the knuckles by the other players, with their bowls, *Aberd.* Called also *Knuckle-dumps*.
NAGUS, *s.* An abusive designation. *Dunbar*.—Su. G. *Necken*, *Neccus*, Old Nick.
NAY, *adv.* Tyrwh. remarks that this "seems to be used sometimes as a noun. *It is no nay*; It cannot be denied." *Coilyear*. *No nay*, Chaucer.
NAIG, *s.* 1. A riding-horse; a *nag*, S. *Burns*. 2. A stallion, S.
To NAIG AWA', *v. n.* To move like a horse, or *nag*, that has a long, quick, and steady pace, Fife.—The most probable origin of *naig* or *nag*, as denoting a horse, is Isl. *knegg-ia*, A. S. *knæg-an*, to neigh, Su. G. *gnegg-a*, id.
NAIL, *s.* A particular pain in the forehead, S.
NAIL. *Aff at the nail*, 1. Destitute of any regard to propriety of conduct, S. 2. Frequently, mad; wrong-headed, S. B. 3. The phrase is also used in another form; *Aff or off the nail*, tipsy. *The Steam-Boat*.

NAILS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*
NAIN, *adj.* Own, S. *Picken.* In Angus, q. *nyawn* ; as, "his *nyawn*," his own. This has originated, like *Tane* and *Tether*, entirely from the accidental connexion of letters. *Mine ain*, my own ; *tane*, the one ; *tether*, the other. V. **NAWN**.
NAIP, *s.* The summit of a house, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *nap-ar*, prominent, *nauf*, prominentia ; E. *knap*, a prominence.
NAIPRIE, *s.* Table-linen, S. *Knox.*—Fr. *nappe*.
NAYSAY, **NA-SAY**, *s.* A refusal, S. *Ramsay* ; as "nineteen *na-says* is half a grant."
To NAYSAY, *v. n.* To refuse, S.
NAYSAYER, *s.* One who denies or refuses, S. "A sturdy beggar should have a stout *naysayer*." S. *Prov. Kelly*.
NAIT, *s.* Need. *Coilyear.*—Moes. G. *nauht*, Isl. *naud*, necessitas.
NAITHERANS, *conj.* Neither. V. **NETHERANS**.
NAITHLY, *adv.* Perhaps, industriously. *Douglas.* A. S. *nythlice*, studiosus.
NAKYN, *adj.* No kind of, S. *Barbour*.
NAKIT, *pret. v.* 1. Stripped. *Pal. Hon.* 2. *part. pa.* Destitute of ; *Nakit of counsell*, devoid of counsel. *Bellend.*—Su. G. *nakta*, nudare.
NALE, *s.* An old word signifying an alehouse, *Roxb.* This, I suspect, is a cant term used as an abbreviation, q. *an ale*, for "an alehouse."
To NAM, *v. a.* To seize quickly, and with some violence, *Roxb.*—Su. G. *nam-a*, id. V. **NOME** and **NUMMYN**.
NAM. Am not, q. *ne am* ; Chaucer, *n'am*. *Sir Trist.*
NAMEKOUTH, *adj.* Famous. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nam-cutha*, nomine notus.
NAMELY, *adj.* Famous ; celebrated ; a term used by Highlanders, when they condescend to speak *Saxon*. *Clan Albin*.
NAMMONIE, *s.* A little while, *Orkn.*—Isl. *mund*, the hand, with *na*, a particle indicating proximity.
NANCY, *s.* A name for Agnes, S. ; although some view it as belonging to Anne. *Nannis* and *Nanze* are undoubtedly for *Agnes*, S.
NANCY-PRETTY, *s.* London Pride, a flower ; corr. from *None so pretty*.
NANE, *adj.* No ; none, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nan*, id.
NANES, **NANYS**, *s.* For the *nany*s, on purpose.—E. *nonce*, Su. G. *naenn-a*, to prevail with one's self to do a thing.
NAP, *s.* 1. A little round wooden dish made of staves, *Dumfr.* 2. A milk vat, *ibid.* *Boyn*, synonym.—This is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *nap*, cyathus, scyphus, patera, poculum.
NAP, *s.* A cant term for ale, or strong beer, *Aberd.* *Tarras.* V. **NAPPY**.
NAP, **NYAP**, *s.* A bit ; a morsel taken hastily ; a snatch, *Dumfr.* V. **GNAP**.
*** NAPKIN**, *s.* "A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland," *Johns.* ; a pocket-*napkin*, a neck-*napkin* or cravat. V. **KIN**.
NAPPER O' NAPS, *s.* A sheep-stealer, *Roxb.* ; given as old.
NAPPY, *s.* Ale, S. O. *Burns*.
*** NAPPY**, *adj.* Tipsy ; elevated with drink. *Herd's Collection*.
NAPPIE, *s.* "A wooden dish." *Picken*.
NAPPLE, *adj.* Brittle. *J. Nicol.* Qu. what *knaps*, or is easily broken.
NAPPIE, *adj.* Strong ; vigorous ; "a *nappie* callan," a strong boy, *Ayr*.

NAPPIT, *part. adj.* Crabbed ; ill-humoured, *Aberd.* *Cappit*, synonym.
NAPPLE, *s.* "A sweet wild root." *Gl. Galloway*. Apparently *Orobis tuberosus*, or heath-peas, S. *knapparts*. *Davidson's Seasons*.
NAPSIE, *s.* "A little fat animal, such as a sheep." *Gall. Encycl.*
NAB, *prep.* Near, S. *Yorks.* V. **NAB**.
NAR, *conj.* Nor. *Douglas*.
NAR. Were not. *Sir Tristrem*.
NAR, *adj.* Nigher. *Poems 16th Cent.*—A. S. *near*, id.
To NARR, **NERR**, **NURR**, *v. n.* To snarl as dogs, S. O. *Gl. Sibb.*—E. *gnar*, A. S. *gnyr-an*, id.
NARROW-NEBBIT, *adj.* Contracted in one's view with respect to religious matters, S. V. **NEB**.
NAR-SIDE, *s.* The left side, as opposed to *Aff-side*, the right side, *Mearns* ; being the side nearest to him who mounts on horseback, drives a team, &c.
NARVIS, *adj.* Belonging to Norway. *Skene.*—Sw. *Norwægs*, Norwegian.
NAS. Was not. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *nas*, i. e. *ne was*, non erat.
To NASH, *v. n.* To prate ; to talk impudently, S.—Probably from Teut. *knaschen*, stridere. "A *nash* body," a little pert chattering creature.
NASH-GAB, *s.* Insolent talk, *Roxb.* *Tales of my Landlord*. In other counties, it is *Snash-gab*.
NASK, *s.* A withe for binding cattle, *Caithn.* *Aggr. Surv. Caithn*.
NAT, *adv.* Not. *Douglas*.
NAT. Know not, *ibid.*—A. S., *nat*, i. e. *ne wat*, non scio.
To NATCH, *v. a.* To lay hold of violently, S. B.
To NATCH, *v. a.* To notch, *Aberd.*
NATCH, *s.* A notch, *Aberd.* *Burns*.
To NATE, *v. a.* To need, *Clydes.* V. **NORR**.
NATE, *s.* Use. *Douglas.*—Isl. *not*, id. V. **NORR**.
NATHELESS, *adv.* Notwithstanding ; nevertheless. S. *The Pirate*. "Nathless he so endured." *Milton.*—A. S. *no the lacs*, id.
NATHER, *conj.* Neither. *Balfour's Pract.*—A. S. *nather*, *nawther*, id. from *ne* the negative particle and *ather*, uterque. V. **ATHIR**.
NATHING, *s.* Nothing, S. *Barbour*.
NATIE, *adj.* Tenacious ; niggardly, *Shetl.* ; synonym. *Nittie* and *Nectie*, q. v.
NATYR-WOO, *s.* 1. Fine wool, *Mearns*. 2. Wool that has been pulled off a sheep's skin from the root, and not shorn, *ibid.* ; q. *Nature-wool*.
NATIVE, *s.* The place of one's nativity, *Perth*.
NATKIN, *s.* A disagreeable taste or smell. V. **NADKIN**.
NATRIE, **NYATRIE**, *adj.* Ill-tempered ; crabbed, *Aberd.* *Mearns* ; pron. q. *Nyattrie*. V. **NATTER**, *v.*
To NATTER, *v. n.* To chatter peevishly, *Roxb.* *Nyatter*, *Dumfr.* *Gall. Encycl.*
NATTERIN, *part. adj.* Chattering in a fretful way, id.—Teut. *knoter-en*, garrire.
To NATTLE, *v. a.* 1. To nibble ; to chew with difficulty, as old people often do, *Roxb.* 2. To nip ; as, "To *nattle* a rose," to nip it in pieces, *ibid.*—Isl. *knitt-a*, exactly corresponds.
NATURAILL, *adj.* Used in a sense the reverse of that of the term in E. ; lawful, as opposed to illegitimate. *Acts Ja. V.*
*** NATURAL**, *adj.* Genial ; kind ; used in regard to the weather, S. B.
NATURALITIE, *s.* Natural affection, S.

NATURALITIE, *s.* Naturalization. *Acts Mary.*—*Fr. naturalité.*

NATURE, *adj.* 1. Spontaneously producing rich herbage; as, *nature grund*, land that produces rich grass without having been sown, *S. O.* 2. Rich; nourishing; applied to grass so produced; as, *nature gerse*, *nature hay*, *S. O. Roxb. Agr. Surv. Ayr.*

NATURENESS, *s.* 1. Spontaneous fertility in rich herbage, *S. O.* 2. Richness; exuberance; applied to grass produced spontaneously, *S. O.* These words are pronounced *naitur* and *naiturness*.

NAUCHLE, *s.* A dwarf; *synon. Crute*, *Upp. Clydes.* The *n* has the liquid sound as if *y* followed it, *nyauchle*.—*Isl. knocke*, metaphorice pusillus, pusio, *G. Andr.*

NAUFRAGE, *s.* Shipwreck.—*L. naufragium.*

To **NAVELL**. *V. NEIVE.*

NAVEN, **NAWYN**, *s.* A navy. *Barbour.*—*Germ. nasen*, *navis.*

NAVIE. *Rid Navie.* Meaning doubtful; perhaps *red hand*. *Pittcottie's Cron.*

NAVYIE, *adv.* No wise; *syn. Nawayes*, *Nawiss.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

NAUKIE, *adj.* Asthmatical; as, "He whoezes like a *naukie hen*," *Roxb. Loth.*—*Isl. gnak-a*, stridere. *V. NACKS.*

NAUM, *s.* A heavy blow with a bludgeon, *Ettr. For.*

NAUR, *prep.* Near; the *pron.* of some districts in *S. Jacobite Relics.* *V. NEB.*

NAVUS, **NAWUS**, or **NAWVUS-BORE**, *s.* A hole in wood occasioned by the expulsion of a knot, *Aberd. W. Beattie's Tales.* *V. AUWIS-BORE.*

NAWAYES, *adv.* No wise. *Acts Ja. VI.*

NAWIES, **NAWYNS**, *adv.* In no wise. *Barb.*

NAWN, **NYAWN**, *adj.* Own. *His nyawn*, his own, *Angus. V. NAIN.*

NAXTE, *adj.* Nasty. *Str Gawan.*

NAZE, *s.* A promontory; a headland, *S. B.*; *syn. Nes*, *Ness*.—From *nasus*, nose, the promontory of the face.

NE, *conj.* Neither. *V. NA.*

NE, *adv.* No. *V. NA.*

NE, *prep.* Nigh. *Douglas.*—*A. S. neah.*

To **NE**, *v. n.* To neigh, *ibid.*—*Teut. nacyen*, *id.*

NE, *s.* Neighing, *ibid.*

NEAPHLE, *s.* A trifle; a thing of no value, *Dumfr.*—*Fr. nipes*, trifles; *Su. G. nipp*, a trifle.

NEAR, *adj.* Niggardly, *S. B.*

NEAR-BEHADDIN, *part. adj.* Niggardly, *Roxb.*; *Near-be-gawn*, *synon.*

NEAR-GAWN, **NEAR-BE-GAWN**, *adj.* Niggardly, *S. Fergusson.* From *near*, and *gaand*, going.

NEAR-HAND, *adj.* Near; nigh, *S. B.*

NEAR-HAND, *adv.* Nearly; almost, *S. V. NEB-HAND.*

NEAR HIMSELF. A phrase applied to a man who is very niggardly, *S. Saxon and Gael.*

NEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* Short-sighted, *S.*

NEASE, *s.* Nose. *R. Bruce.*

NEATY, **NEATTY**, *adj.* 1. Mere, *S. B. Ross.* 2. Identical, *S. B. id.*

NEB, *s.* 1. The beak of a bird, *S. Kelly.*—*A. S. Belg. nebbe*, rostrum. 2. The nose, used ludicrously. *Lang-nebbit*, *Narrow-nebbit*, *q. v.*; *sharp-nebbit*, having a sharp nose, *S.*—*A. S. nebbe*, *Isl. nef*, *nasus*, *S.* Applied to the snout. *Kelly.* 4. Any sharp point, *S.* 5. To *gie* a thing a *neb*, to make it pungent, *S. B.*

To **NEB**, *v. n.* To bill; to caress as doves do, *Loth.*; from *neb*, the beak or bill. *Jacob. Rel.*

NEB AND FEATHER, used as an *adv.* Completely; from top to toe; as, "She's dunkit out *neb and feather*," *Teviotd.*

NEB AT THE GRUNSTANE. To keep one's *neb* at the *grunstone*, to keep one under, or at hard work, *S.*

NEBBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having a beak or nose, *S.* Frequently used in composition, as in *Lang-nebbit*, *Narrow-nebbit*, *Quhaup-nebbit*, *q. v.* 2. Having a hooked head. Thus, *Nebled staff* would seem to be *synon.* with *Kebbie* and *Nibbie*. *Herd's Coll.*

NEB-CAP, *s.* The iron for fencing the point of a shoe, *Ettr. For.* *V. CAP-NEB.*

NEB O' THE MIRE-SNIPE. "To come to the *neb o' the mire-snip*;" to come to the last push, *S. A. Brownie of Hodgeb.*

NEB O' THE MORNING. "That part of the day between daylight and sun-rising." *Gall. Encycl.*

NEBSIE, *s.* An impudent old woman, *Roxb.* Perhaps from *Neb*, the nose, as in advanced life the nose often approximates to the chin.

NECE, *s.* Grand-daughter. *V. NEIPCE.*

NECES, *s. pl.* An unknown animal. *Inventories. V. NETES.*

NECESSAR, *adj.* Necessary, *S. A. Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr. necessaire.*

To **NECK**, or **NICK**, *with nay.* *V. NYKIS.*

NECK-BREAK, *s.* Ruin; destruction. *W. Guthrie's Sermon.* The term is inverted in *E.*

NECKIT, *s.* A tippet for a child, *S. B.*

NECK-VERSE, *s.* The beginning of the Fifty-first Psalm, *Miserere mei*, &c. *Lay Last Minstrel.* Sung at executions.

NEDEUM, *s.* A gnawing pain. *Gall. Encycl.*

To **NEDEUM**, *v. n.* To thrill with pain, *ibid.*—*C. B. cnouad*, gnawing.

NEDMIST, *adj.* Undermost, *S.*—*A. S. neothemest*, *id.*

NEDWAYIS, *adv.* Of necessity. *Barbour.*—*A. S. neadwise*, necessary.

NEED-BE, *s.* Necessity; expediency; applied to an afflictive dispensation of Providence, and apparently borrowed from *1 Pet. i. 6, S.*

NEEDLE-E'E, *s.* Through the Needle-e'e, a play among children, in which, a circle being formed, each takes one of his neighbours by the hands, the arms being extended; and he who takes the lead, passes under the arms of every second person, backwards and forwards, the rest following in the same order, while they repeat a certain rhyme, *S. Blackw. Mag.* It is the same game that in *E.* is called *Thread-the-Needle.*

NEEDLE-FISH, *s.* The shorter Pipe-fish. *Sibbald.*

NEED-MADE-UP, *adj.* and *s.* Applied to any thing hastily prepared, as immediately necessary, *Aberd.*

NEEF, *s.* Difficulty. *Poems Buchan Dial.*—*A. S. naefde*, want.

NEEMIT, **NIMMET**, *s.* Dinner; in *Loth. neemit*, in *Teviotd. nimmet*; *q. noon-meal.* A *corr.* of *A. S. non-mets*, prandium.

NEEP, **NEIP**, *s.* The old name for a turnip, *S. Aberd. Reg. Jacobite Relics.* "Rapum, a *neip*." *Wederburn's Vocab.*—From *A. S. naep*, rapa.

NEEP-HACK, *s.* A pronged mattock for raising turnips during severe frost, *Ang. Mearns.*

NE'ER-BE-LICKET. Nothing whatsoever; not a whit, *S. Antiquary.*

NE'ER-DO-GOOD, **NE'ER-DO-GUDE**, *s.* *Synon. Ne'er-do-weel*, *S. Waverley.*

NE'ER-DO-WEEK, *adj.* Past mending, *S. Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

NETHER, s. An adder. This in some counties is the invariable pron. *a nether*. O. E. "*Neddyr* or *eddyr*. Serpens." *Prompt. Parv.* This corresponds with A. S. *naeddre*, *nedder*, *neddre*, serpens, anguis, &c. a serpent, an adder, Somner. Todd has inserted the term *Nedder* in the E. Dictionary, on the authority of Chaucer.

NETHER, adv. Nearer, Ettr. For.

NETHERANS, NAITHERANS, NAITHERS, conj. Neither, West of S. Mearns. *Gl. Picken.*

NETHER END. The breech, S. *Davidson.*

NETHIRMARE, adv. Farther down. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nither*, and *mare*, more.

NETHMIST, NETHMOST, adj. Undermost, Aberd. Ettr. For.; the same with *Nedmist*. q. v.

NETHRING, s. Depression. *Barbour.* V. *NIDDER.*

NETTERIE, adj. Ill-tempered, Tweedd. Perhaps from A. S. *naeddre*, Teut. *nater*, an adder.

NETTY, s. A woman who traverses the country in search of wool, Ettr. For.

NETTY, adj. Mere, Aberd. *W. Beattie.*

NETTLE-BROTH, s. Broth made of young nettles, as a substitute for greens, S.

NETTLE-EARNEST, s. In *nettle-earnest*, no longer disposed to bear jesting, but growing testy, Selkirks. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

NETTLIE, adj. Ill-humoured; peevish, S. A. I suppose that the adj. is from the name of the weed, as referring to its stinging quality.

NEUCHELD, (gutt.) part. pa. With calf, Perth.

NEUCK-TIME, s. The twilight; in reference to its being the season for pastime or gossiping among the working people, W. Loth.

To NEVELL, NAVELL, NEFFLE, v. a. 1. To strike with the fist, S. *Philotus.*—Su. G. *knuff-a*, pugnis impetere. 2. To take hold with the fist, S.—Isl. *knuff-a*, pugno prendo. 3. To knead; to leave the marks of the knuckles on bread, Ayrs. *Picken.* 4. To pommel; to beat with any kind of instrument; used improperly, Ayrs. *Annals of the Parish.*

NEVEL, NEVEL, s. A blow with the fist, S. *Ramsay.* V. *NEIVE.*

NEVELLING, NEFFELLING, s. Fisticuffs, S. *Knox.*

NEVEW, NEVO, NEVOW. V. *NEPUOY.*

NEVIL-STONE, s. The key-stone of an arch. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.* Qu. if q. *navel-stone*, as being the central part?

To NEVIN, NEVIN, NYVIN, v. a. To name. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *nafn*, Dan. *nofn*, a name, *naevn-er*, to name.

NEVYS, pl. Fists. V. *NEIVE.*

NEUK, s. Corner, S.; same with *nook*, E. V. *Oo.* *Far nook*, the extremity of any thing, S. *In the nook*, in child-bed, Gall.

NEUKATYKE, s. A collie, or shepherd's dog, that is rough or shaggy, Fife.

NEULL'D, NULL'D, adj. Having very short horns, Roxb.; *Nittled*, synon.—Teut. *knovel*, *knevel*, nodus.

NEVOY, s. A nephew, S. V. *NEPUOY.*

To NEW, v. a. To curb; to master; to humble, Aberd.; pron. *Nyow.* V. *NEW'D*, which is the part of this v.

* **NEW, adj.** Or *New*: newly; anew. *Pitcottie.*—Lat. idiom, *de novo*, id.

To NEW, v. a. To renovate. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *newe-ian*, id.

NE WAR. Unless. *Douglas.*—Alem. *ne ware*, nisi.

NEWCAL, s. A cow newly calved, Loth. *Ramsay.*

NEW CHEESE. A sort of pudding made by simmering the milk of a new-calved cow, Aberd.

NEW'D, part. pa. Oppressed, S. B. *Ross.*—Isl. *nu-a*, conterere, the same with *gny-a*, subigere.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY. Among the superstitions connected with this day, the following keeps its place in Ayra. "She was removed from mine to Abraham's bosom on Christmas day, and buried on Hogmanae; for it was thought uncanny to have a dead corpse in the house on the *New-year's-day*." *Annals Par.*

NEWYN. Renewing, or perhaps naming. *Wallace.*

NEWINGIS, NEWINGS, s. pl. 1. News; a fresh account of any thing. *Q. Kennedy, Res. with J. Knox.* 2. Novelties, *Rutherford.*

NEWIS, NEWYS, NEWOUS, adj. 1. Earnestly desirous, Loth. 2. Parsimonious; covetous; greedy, Loth.—A. S. *hneaw*, tenax; O. E. *niggish*, covetous; Su. G. *nidsk*, *nisk*, avarus, parvus.

NEWIT, part. pa. Renewed. V. *New.*

NEWLINGIS, adv. Newly; S. *newlins.* *Barbour.*

NEWMOST, adj. Nethermost, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—A. S. *neothemest*, id.

NEWOUS, adj. Newfangled; fond or full of what is new, Clydes.

NEWOUSLIE, adv. In a newfangled way, id.

NEWOUSNESS, s. Newfangledness, *ibid.*—O. B. *newys*, new; *newys-law*, to make new.

To NEWSIE, v. n. To talk over the news, Ab.

NEWSIE, adj. Fond of hearing or rehearsing news, *ibid.*

NEWTH, prep. Beneath. *Barbour.* V. *NETH.*

To NYAFF, v. n. 1. To yelp; to bark, S. 2. Applied to the pert chat of a saucy child, or of any diminutive person, S. V. *NIFFAFFS.*

To NIB, v. a. To press or pinch with the fingers. *Montg.*—Isl. *kneppe*, coarcto.

NIBAWAE, adj. Diminutive and meagre, Aberd.; q. resembling what is picked by the *nib* or beak of a fowl.

NIBBIE, s. A walking staff with a hooked head, used by shepherds, like the ancient crook. "Gin I get haud o' my *nibbie*, I'se recle your riggin for ye." *Teviotdale.*

NIBBIT, s. "Two pieces of catmeal bread, spread over with butter, and laid face to face," Ayrs. *Pick.* This may be q. *nieve-bitt*, a piece of bread for the hand.

* **NICE, adj.** Simple. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *niats*, simple.

NICE-GABBIT, adj. Difficult to please as to food, Fife. V. *GAB.*

NICETE, NYOTE, s. Simplicity. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *nice*, dull, simple, *niceté*, simplicity.

To NICH, NYGH, v. a. V. *NEYCH.*

NYCHBOUR, NYCHTOUR, s. 1. A neighbour. *Bel-lend.*—A. S. *neah-ge-bure*, Germ. *nach-bauer*, *neah*, *nach*, nigh, id. and *gebure*, *bauer*, an inhabitant. 2. An inhabitant, or perhaps rather, a fellow-citizen. Thus the phrase, "The *nichtbouris* of this towne," is used for the inhabitants, &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

NYCHBOURLYKE, adj. Like one's neighbours, S. *Acts Mary.* This term is still used. It occurs in the proverb, "*Neighbourlike* ruins half the world," S.

To NICHER, NEIGHER, (gutt.) NICKER, v. n. 1. To neigh, S. *Ramsay.*—A. S. *gnaeg-on*, Isl. *knacog-la*, id. 2. To laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner, S. *Minstreley Border.*

NICHER, NICKER, s. 1. A neigh, S. *ibid.* 2. A horse-laugh, S.

NYOHLIT, *pret. v.* Uncertain. *Houlate.*

To NYOHTBOUR, *v. n.* To co-operate in an amicable manner, with those living in the vicinity, in the labours of husbandry. *Aberd. Reg.*

NYOHTBOURHEID, NYOHTBOURSHIP, *s.* That aid which those who lived adjacent to each other, were legally bound to give one another in the labours of husbandry; *synon. Marrowschip. Aberd. Reg.*

NICHT-COWL, *s.* A night-cap, *S.*

NICHTED, *part. pa.* Benighted, *S.* V. NICHTIT.

NICHT-HAWK, *s.* 1. A large white moth, which flies about hedges in summer evenings, *Clydes.* 2. A person who ranges about at night, *ibid.* Probably the same with *A. S. niht-buttorfleoce*, night-butterfly, *blatta*; *Lye.*

NICHT-HAWKIN, *adj.* Addicted to nocturnal roaming, *ibid.*

NYCHTYD, *pret.* Drew to night. *Wyntown.*—*Su. G. Isl. natt-as*, ad noctem vergere.

NYCHTYRTALE, *s.* *Be nychtyrtale*, by night; in the night-time. *The Bruce.*

NICHTIT, *part. pa.* Benighted, *S.*

NICHT QUAIFFIS. Night-coifs. V. QUAIFFIS.

To NICK, *v. n.* To drink heartily, *S. B.*

To NICK, *v. a.* To strike off a small bowl, by the first joint of the thumb pressing against the forefinger; a term used at the game of *marbles* or *taw*, *S.*

NICK, *s.* The angle contained between the beam of a plough and the handle, *Orkn. Asee*, *synon.*

NICK, *s.* An opening between the summits of two hills, *South of S. Gall. Encycl.*

To NICKER, *v. n.* V. NICHER.

NICKERERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for new shoes, *Roxb.*; probably from their making a creaking noise.

NICKERIE, *s.* *Little nickerie*, a kindly compellation of a child, *Loth.*

NICKET, *s.* A small notch, *Gl. Sibb.*

NICKIE, NIKIE, *s.* The abbrev. of the name *Nicol*; sometimes of the female name *Nicolas*, *S.* "Nikie Bell." *Acts*, iii. 392. *Nickie-ben*, the devil. *Burns.*

NICKIM, NICKUM, *s.* A wag; one given to mischievous tricks, *Fife, Aberd.* Perhaps *q. nick him.*—*Isl. hnick-r*, dolus.

NICKLE, *s.* A good *nickle*, great power in *nick*ing a bowl. *E. knuckle.*

NICK-NACK, *s.* 1. A gimcrack, *S.* 2. Small wares, *S. B. Morison.*

NICKNACKET, *s.* A trinket, *S. A. Burns.*

NICKNACKIE, *adj.* Dexterous in doing any piece of nice work, *Roxb.*; *synon. Nacketie.*

To NICKS, NIX, *v. n.* To set up a mark and throw at it; to take aim at any thing near; as to *nix* at a bottle, *Roxb.*—*Tent. naeck-en*, appropinquare.

NICKSTICK, *s.* A tally, *S. Trans. Antiq. Soc. S. nick*, a notch, and *stick.*

NICKSTICK BODIE. One who proceeds exactly according to rule; as, if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask him again without having a return in kind, *Teviotdale.*

NICNEVEN, *s.* The Scottish *Hecate* or mother-witch. *Montgomerie.*

NIDDER, *s.* "The second shoot grain makes when growing." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps from *A. S. nitherian*, detrudere.

To NIDDER, NITHER, *v. a.* 1. To depress, *S. Ross.* 2. To straiten; applied to bounds. *Douglas.* 3. *Niddered*, pinched with cold, *Ang. Loth.* 4. Pinched with hunger, *S.* 5. Stunted in growth, *S. A. Gl. Sibb.* 6. To put out of shape, as by frequent hand-

ling and tossing. "Nidderit & deformeit." *Aberd. Reg.* 7. Plagued; warmly handled, *S. B. Gl. Skirr.*—*Su. G. nedr-as, nidr-as*, deprimi; *Tent. ver-nadr-en*, *id.*

To NIDDLE, *v. n.* 1. To trifle with the fingers, *S.* 2. To be busily engaged with the fingers, without making progress, *S.*—*Isl. hnadl-a*, digitis prensare.

To NIDDLE, *v. a.* "To overcome." *Gall. Encycl.*—*A. S. nid-ian*, urgere, cogere.

To NIDGE, *v. n.* To squeeze through a crowd, or any narrow place, with difficulty, *Roxb.* V. GNIDGE, *v. a.*

NIDGEELL, *s.* 1. "A fat froward young man." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A stiff lover; one whom no rival can displace," *ibid.*—*C. B. cnodig*, fleshy, corpulent, fat.

NIEF, *s.* A female bond-servant. *Spotisw. Cowel* refers to *Fr. naif*, naturalis, a term applied, in that language, to one born a servant.

NIEL, *s.* The abbrev. of *Nigel*, *S.* Perhaps rather the abbrev. of *Nathaniel*. *Niel Gow*, Nathaniel Gow.

NIEVE, *s.* The fist, *S.* V. NEIVE.

NIEVEFU, NEFFOW, *s.* 1. A handful, *S. Burns.*—*Su. G. naefwe full*, *id.* 2. A small quantity of any dry substance; as, "a *neffow* o' woo," *i. e.* wool, *Clydes.* 3. Any person or thing very small and puny. *Burns.* 4. Metaphorically and contemptuously, what is comparatively little, or of no value. 5. A death's-hold of what is viewed as worthy of grasping. *Jacobite Relics.*

NIEVESHAKING, *s.* Something dropped from the hand of another; a windfall. *Blackw. Mag. V. NEIVE.*

To NIFFER, NYFFER, *v. a.* 1. To exchange. *Ab. Reg.* 2. To higgie. V. NEIFFAR, *v.*

NIFFERING, *i. e.* the act of bartering. *Rutherford.*

To NIFFLE, *v. n.* To trifle; to be insignificant in appearance, in conversation, or in conduct; as, "He's a *niffin'* body," *Fife.*—*Belg. knuffelen*, to fumble.

NIFF-NAFFY, *adj.* Troublesome about trifles, *S. Guy Mannering.*

NIFFNAFFS, (pron. *nyiffnyaffs*) *s. pl.* 1. Small articles of little value, *S.* 2. Denoting a silly peculiarity of temper, displayed by attention to trifles, *S.*—*Fr. nipes*, trifles; *Sw. nipp*, *id.* 3. In the singular, it sometimes denotes a small person, or one who has not attained full strength, *S. A. Perils of Man.*

To NIFFNAFF, *v. n.* To trifle; to speak or act in a silly way, *S. Ramsay.*

NIGER, (*g* hard) *s.* Corr. of *negro*, *S. Burns.*

NIGGAR, NIGRE, *s.* A miser, *S. A. Scott's Poems.* Corr. from *E. niggard*.—*Isl. nauggur, hnauggur*, parcus, tenax, *Sw. niugg, niugger*, *id.*

NIGGARS, *s. pl.* Two pieces of iron placed on the sides of cast-metal grates for contracting them, *Roxb.*—*A. Bor. "Niggards*, iron cheeks to a grate," *Grose*; evidently from *E. niggard*, as it is a parsimonious plan.

To NIGHT, *v. n.* To lodge during night. *Spalding.*—*Isl. natt-a*, pernoctare.

NIGHT HUSSING, *s.* A night-cap for a female, *Selkirks. Syn. Mutch. Hogg.*

To NIGHT THEGITHER. To lodge under the same roof, *S. Brownie of Bodsb.*

NIG-MA-NIES, *s. pl.* "Unnecessary ornaments." *Gall. Encycl.* V. NIGNAYES.

NIGNAG, *s.* A gimcrack; a variety of *Nicknack*, *Teviotd.*

NIGNAYES, NIGNYES, *s. pl.* 1. Gimcracks, *S. Ramsay.* 2. Whims; peculiarities of temper or conduct, *S. Cleland.*

NYKIS, 3 p. pres. v. *Gawan and Gol.*—Perhaps allied to Su. G. *nek-a*, to deny. *Nykit*, 3 p. past.

NILD. L. could. *Maitland Poems.*

NYLE, s. Corr. of *navel*, Fife. "Her *nyle's* at her mou," a phrase applied to a woman far advanced in pregnancy.—A. S. *nauel*, *nafel*, Su. G. *nafe*, id.

NILL YE, WILL YE. A phrase still used in S. signifying, "Whether ye will or no." Syn. *volens*, *volens*.—A. S. *nill-an*, *nolle*.

NYIMMIE, s. dim. A very small piece.

NYMNES, s. Neatness. *Burel.*

NINE-EYED-EEL. The less lamprey. Firth of Forth. V. EEL.

NINE-HOLES, s. pl. 1. The game of Nine-men's Morris, S. 2. That piece of beef that is cut out immediately below the *brisket* or breast, S. The piece next to the *nine-holes* is called the *runner*, as extending the whole length of the fore ribs, S.

* NIP, s. Bread or cheese is said to have a *nip*, when it tastes sharp or pungent, S.

To NIP, NIP up, or awa, v. a. To carry off cleverly by theft, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *knippe*, *raptim moto*.

NIP, NIMP, s. A small bit of any thing, S.—Su. G. *nypa*, id.

NIP, s. A bite ; a term used in fishing, S.

NIPOAIK, s. One who eats delicate food clandestinely, S. *Dunbar.*

NIPLUG, s. To be at *niplug*, to quarrel, S.

* NIPPERS, s. pl. The name for pincers, S. In E. the word denotes "small pincers."

NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY, adj. Childishly exact, or affectedly neat, S. A. *Rob. Roy.* Syn. *Hippertie-tippertie.*

NIPPIT, adj. 1. Niggardly, S. 2. Scanty in any respect, S. *Lynd.*—Su. G. *napp*, Isl. *kneppe-r*, *arctus*.

NIPRIKIN, s. A small morsel, *Roxb.*

NIP-SCART, s. 1. A niggardly person, *Teviotd.* 2. A crabbed or peevish person, *Clydes.* From *nip*, to pinch, and *scart*, to scratch.

NIPSHOT, s. To play *nipshot*, to give the slip. *Baillie.* Perhaps q. to *nip* one's shot. V. SHOT.

NIRB, s. 1. Any thing of stunted growth, *Ettr. For.* 2. A dwarf, *ibid.* V. NIRLIE.

To NIRL, v. a. 1. To pinch with cold, *Loth.* 2. To contract ; to shrink. "Thae pickles (grains of corn) hae been *nirled* wi' the drowth," or "wi' the frost," *Loth.*

NIRL, s. 1. A crumb, S. 2. A small knot, S. B. 3. A puny dwarfish person, *ibid.*—Teut. *knorre*, tuber ; E. *knurle*.

NIRLED, adj. Stunted ; applied to trees, *Loth.* ; most probably q. *knurled*.

NIRLES, s. pl. A species of measles, S. which has no appropriate name in E. *Montgomerie.*

NIRLIE, adj. 1. Very small ; synon. with *Nirled* ; as, "*Nirlic-headed* wheat," S. 2. Niggardly ; as, "a *nirlic* creature," *Loth.*

NISBIT, s. The iron that passes across the nose of a horse, and joins the *branks* together, *Ang.* From *neis*, nose, and *bitt*.

NISE, s. Nose, properly *nis*, S. B. *Cock's Simple Strains.* V. NIS.

To NYSE, v. a. To beat ; to pommel ; a word used among boys, *Loth.* Perhaps radically the same with *Nuse.* V. KNUSE.

NISSAC, s. A porpoise, *Shetl.* A dimin. from *Norw.* *nisse*, *Delphinus Phocaena*.

NIT, s. 1. A nut ; the fruit of the hazel, S. 2. The wheel of a cross-bow. *Inventories.*

NITCH, s. A bundle or truss. V. KNITCH.

To NYTE, v. n. To deny. *Douglas.*—Isl. *neit-a*, *Dan.* *naegt-er*, id.

To NYTE, NITE, v. a. To rap ; to strike smartly. *Brownie of Bods.* V. KNIT.

NIT-GRIT, adj. As large or great as a nut, South of S.

NITHER, NIDDER, adj. Nether, S. *Ruddiman.*—Isl. *nedre*, id.

To NITHER, v. a. V. NIDDER.

NITHERIE, adj. Wasted ; growing feebly ; as, "*nitherie* corn," that which is so feeble that it can scarcely be cut, *Roxb.* Syn. *Niddered.* V. NIDDER, v.

NITTERS, s. "A greedy, grubbing. impudent, withered female." *Gall. Encycl.* V. NITTIE.

NITTY, s. A "little knave." *Skinner.*

NITTIE, NESTIE, adj. Niggardly ; covetous, S.—Su. G. *gnedig*, *Mod. Sax.* *netig*, id.

NITTLED, adj. Having small stunted horns, *Clydes.* *Newll'd*, synon.

NITTLES, s. pl. 1. Horns just appearing through the skin, *Clydes.* 2. The small stunted horns of sheep, id.—Isl. *anytla*, *nodulus*, a little knot, from *anust-r*, *nodus*.

NYUCKFIT, s. The snipe ; a name probably formed from its cry when ascending, *Clydes.*

NIVIE-NICKNACK, s. V. NEVIE-NICKNACK.

To NYVIN, v. a. To name. V. NEVEN.

NIVLOCK, s. A bit of wood, round which the end of a hair-tether is fastened, S. B. from *nieve*.—Su. G. *naefwe*, the fist, and *lycka*, a knot.

NYUM, *Houlate.* L. *nyvin*, name.

NIVVIL, s. A handful, S. B. V. NEIVE.

NIXIE, s. A naiad ; a water-nymph. *Pirate.*—*German.* *nicks*, *daemon aquaticus*.

NIXIN, s. A play, in which cakes of gingerbread being placed on bits of wood, he who gives a certain sum to the owner has a right to throw at them with a *rung*, and to claim as many cakes as he can displace, *Roxb.* *Roulie-poulie*, *Loth.*

NIXT HAND, prep. Nighest to. *Douglas.*

NIXTIN, adj. Next. *Poems 16th Cent.*

NIXTOCUM, adj. Next. *Aberd. Reg.* i. e. Next to come.

NIZ, s. The nose, *Ang.* V. NIS.

NIZZARTIT, part. pa. Stunted in growth, *Lanarks.* *Niddered*, synon.

NIZZELIN, part. adj. 1. Niggardly, S. B. 2. Spending much time about a trifling matter, from an avaricious disposition, id.—Su. G. *nidsk*, *nisk*, covetous.

* NO, adv. This negative has peculiar emphasis in the Scottish language ; and converts any adj. to which it is prefixed into a strong affirmative of the contrary to its meaning ; as, *no wyss*, mad ; *no blate*, impudent, arrogant ; *no canny*, dangerous.

NOAK'S ARK. Clouds assuming the likeness of a boat or yawl pointed at both ends, S.

NOB, s. A knob. *Houlate.*

NOBLAY, s. 1. Nobleness ; faithfulness. *Barbour.*—2. Courage ; intrepidity, *ibid.*—O. Fr. *noblois*, *nobilitas*.

NOBLE, s. The armed Bullhead, *Loth.* *Neill.*

NOCHT, adv. Not. *Barbour.*—A. S. *naht*, *noht*, nihil.

NOCHT FOR THI, conj. Nevertheless. *Barbour.*

NOCHTGAYNESTANDAND, conj. Notwithstanding. *Brechin Reg.*

NOCHTIE, *adj.* 1. Puny in size, and contemptible in appearance; as, "O! she's a nochtie creature." *Ang. Fife.* 2. Bad; unfit for any purpose; applied to an instrument, *Aberd.* Q. a thing of nought, A. S. *no-wiht.*

NOCHTIS, *s.* Naught; of no value. *Keith. Nochtis*, gen. of A. S. *noht*, nihil.

NOCK, *Nok, Nock, s.* 1. The notch of a bow or arrow. *Douglas.* 2. The extremity of the sail-yard, *ibid.* 3. The notch of a spindle, S. B. *Gl. Sherr. Bannatyne Poems.*—Teut. *nocke*, crena, incisura.

NOCKET-TIME, *s.* The time for taking a luncheon, *Roxb. A. Scott.*

NOCKIT, *Nokkit, Nocket, s.* A luncheon, S. A. *Roxb. Gall.*

NOCKIT, *Nokkit, part. adj.* Notched. *Douglas.*

NOCKS, *s. pl.* "Little beautiful hills." *Gall. Encycl.*; the same with *Knock*, q. v.

* **NOD**, *s.* The Land of Nod, the state of sleep. "He's awa to the Land of Nod," he has fallen asleep, S. *Lands of Nod, Aberd. Tales of my Landlord.* This figure is borrowed from the E. word, as denoting "the motion of the head in drowsiness." But it has most probably been at first employed as containing an allusion to the first murderer, Gen. iv. 16.

NODDY, *s.* 1. A one-horse coach, moving on two wheels, and opening behind, S. *The Steam-Boat.* The name may have been given from its nodding motion. 2. It is now often used for a one-horse coach of the ordinary kind with four wheels.

NODDLE-ARAD, *adv.* Head foremost, *Teviotdale.*

TO NODGE, *v. a.* To strike with the knuckles, S. B. V. *GUIDER*, and *KNUSE.*

NODGE, *s.* A push or stroke, properly with the knuckles, *Ayr.*; *Dunsh, Pusch*, *synon.* *The Steam-Boat.*

TO NODGE, *v. a.* 1. To sit or go about in a dull, stupid state, *Ettr. For.* 2. To NODGE along, to travel leisurely, *Dumfr.*

NOD, *s.* 1. A knob; a hooked stake, driven into the wall, S. *Minstralsy Bord.* 2. A large peg driven through dijets, to keep them on the roof of a cottage, *Dumfr.* It seems originally the same with Teut. *knock*, a knot in a tree, Sw. *knagg*, E. *knag.*

NODDING, *part. pr.* "Walking steadily, and regularly nodding the head." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *knok-a*, *nok-a.*

NODDIE, *s.* A small wooden vessel with an upright handle, *Dumfr.* The *Coag* is the larger, the *Luggie* of an intermediate size. In Galloway it is pron. *Nodwin*, like the E. word.

TO NOY, *v. a.* To annoy. *Lyndsay.*—Teut. *noy-en*, *noy-en*, id.; Fr. *nuire.*

NOY, *s.* Annoyance. *Barbour.*

NOYIA, *s.* Annoyance. *Wynetown.*

NOYIT, *part.* 1. Vexed, S. 2. Wrathful, S. B.

NOYNSANKYS, *s. pl.* *Chartul. Aberbroth.* This undoubtedly signifies either meridian or dinner. It is originally the same word with A. S. *non-sang*, *cantus ad horam diei nonam*, the noon-song.

NOYOUS, *adj.* Noisome. *Houlate.*

NOYRIS, *Noyras, Nurion, s.* A nurse; S. *noorise.* *Wallace.*—Norm. Sax. *noorice*, Fr. *nourrice*, id.; Lat. *nutrix.*

NOISOME, *adj.* Noisy, *Aberd.*

NOIT, *s.* A small rocky height. *Gall. Encycl.*

TO NOIT, *Nrya, v. a.* To strike smartly, S. V. *Knout.*

NOITING, *s.* A beating, *Lanarka.*

NOITLED, *part. adj.* "Intoxicated with spirits." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *neutel-en*, frivolè agere; q. brought into that state in which one talks foolishly.

NOK, *s.* A notch. V. *NOCK.*

NOLD. Would not. *Douglas.*—A. S. *nolds*, *noluit.*

NOLDER, *conj.* V. *NOUTHER.*

TO NOLL, *NULL, v. a.* To press, beat, or strike with the knuckles, S. B.—Alem. *knusel*, a knuckle.

NOLL, *s.* A strong push or blow with the knuckles, S. B. V. *NEIVE*, *NEVELL.*

NOLL, *s.* A large piece of any thing, S. B.—Su. G. *knool*, tuber, a bump.

NOLT, *Nowt, s.* 1. Black cattle.—E. *neat.* 2. A stupid fellow, S. *Surv. Moray.*—Isl. *neast*, Sw. *noet*, an ox.

NOLTHIRD, *s.* A neat-herd, S. *Douglas.*

NOLT-TATH, *s.* Luxuriant grass, "raised from the manuring of *nowt*," S. V. *TATH.*

NOME, *pret.* Taken. *Wallace.*—A. S. *nim-an*, to take; part. *nom.*

NONE, *s.* 1. Noon. *Barbour.*—A. S. *non*, Fr. *nons*, id. 2. Dinner. *Diallog.*

NONE-SUCH, *adj.* Unparalleled. *M'Ward.*

NON-FIANCE, *s.* Want of confidence. *Baillie.*—Fr. *non*, negation, and *fiance*, confidence.

NONFINDING, *part.* Not finding. *Acts Ja. V.*

NON OBSTANT. Notwithstanding. "Non obstant that," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*—From Lat. *non obstante*, Fr. *non obstant.*

NONREDDING, *s.* Not cleaning, or clearing out. "The nonredding of his buicht," keeping his booth in a state of disorder. *Aberd. Reg.*

NON-SOUNT, *s.* A base coin. *Knox.*—Fr. *Messieurs de non sont*, men who are imperfect in a physical sense.

NON-SUCH, *s.* One without a parallel, S. *M'Ward.*

NOOF, *Nups, (Fr. u) adj.* 1. Neat; trim; spruce, *Gall. Dumfr. Davidson's Seasons.* 2. Snug; sheltered from the blast, *ibid.*

TO NOOK, *NEUK, v. a.* 1. To check; to snub; to put down; to humble, *Aberd. Ross.* 2. To trick; to outwit; to take in, *ibid.* I suspect that the v. has been formed from the s. *nook* or *neuk.*

NOOK, *NEUK, s.* 1. To Keep, or Hold one in his *awe* *Nook*, to keep a person under, to keep one in awe, *Aberd.* 2. To Turn a nook upon; to outwit; to overreach, id.

NOOL, *s.* A short horn, *Gall. Davidson's Seasons.*—Su. G. *knool*, a bump or knob; Germ. *knoll*, id.

NOOPING, *part. pr.* "Walking with eyes on the ground, and head nodding." *Gall. Encycl.*—Isl. *knip-in*, gestu tristis.

NOOST, *s.* The action of the grinders of a horse in chewing his food, *Roxb.*—Isl. *gnust-a*, stridere, *gnist-r*, stridor.

TO NOOZLE, *v. a.* To squeeze, *Teviotd. Hogg.* Probably a derivative from *Kause*, v. especially as it properly signifies to press down with the knees.

NOOZLE, *s.* A squeeze; a crush, *Ettr. For.*

NOP BED. A bed made of wool, in E. a *flock-bed.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*—A. S. *knoppa*, villus, Su. G. *nopp*, id.; Teut. *noppe*, id.

NOP SEK. *Act. Audit.* Apparently a sack made of coarse cloth.—Su. G. *noppa*, stupae.

NOR, *conj.* Than, S. *Dunbar.*

NORIE, *s.* The Puffin, Orkn. *Stat. Acc.*

NORIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Eleanor*, or *Eleanora.*

NORIE, *s.* A whim; a reverie; a maggot. *Hogg. Pl.* whims, *Perth.*—Sw. *narr-as*, illudere.

NORYSS, s. Nurse. V. **NOYRIS**.
NORLAN, NORLIN, NORLAND, adj. Belonging to the North country, S. B. *Percy*.—Isl. *nordlingr*, Dan. *nordlaend-r*, id.
NORLICK, KNEURLICK, s. A tumour occasioned by a blow, S. A. *Journal Lond.*—E. *knurl*, a knot.
NOBLINS, adv. Northward, S. B. *Ross*.
NORLOC, s. An encysted, growing on the heads of some persons, even to the size of an orange, S. B.; expressed S. A. by the E. word *Wind-gall*. A dimin. from E. *navle*, a knot.
NOR'LOCH. The *North Loch*, a body of stagnant water, which formerly lay in the hollow between the High Street of Edinburgh, and the ground on which Princes Street now stands.
NOR'LOCH TROUT. A cant phrase formerly used to denote a joint or leg of mutton.
NORTHART, adj. Northern; of or belonging to the north, Ayra.; corr. from *Northward*. *Picken*.
NORTHIN, NORTHYN, adj. Northerly. *Complaynt S.*
NOSEBITT, s. Any thing that acts as a check or restraint. *Poems 16th Cent.*
NOSEL, NOLE, s. A small socket or aperture, S. A.
NOSEWISE, adj. 1. Having an acute smell, S. 2. Metaph. denoting one who either is, or pretends to be, quick of perception. *Bp. Galloway*.—Germ. *naseweis*, self-witted, critical. Also, *Nosewise*. V. **NEIS-WISE**.
NOSS, s. A term of the same meaning with *Ness*, a promontory, Shetl. *The Pirate*.—Su. G. *nos*, the nose.
NOST, s. Noise; talking; speculation about any subject, S. B.—Su. G. *kynst-a*, musitare; Isl. *hnist-a*, stridere.
NOT. Know not. *Douglas*. V. **NAT**.
NOTAR, s. A notary public. "Ane noter," id. *Aberd. Reg. Noter. Gl. Lynds*.
To NOTE, v. a. 1. To use, S. B. *Douglas*.—A. S. *not-ian*, Isl. *niot-a*, id. 2. To use as sustenance, S. B.—Teut. *nutt-en*, uti, vesci; Isl. *nautin*, eating, *scitte*, vescor. 3. To need, Ang. *Mearns*. *Rudd*.
NOTE, NOTT, s. 1. Use. *Douglas*. 2. Occasion for, S. B.—Alem. *not*, Su. G. *noed*, id.
NOTELESS, adj. Unnoticed, S. B. *Skirr*.
NOTH, s. 1. Nothing, *Aberd.* 2. The cypher 0, id. Probably a corr. of S. *nocht*.
NOTNA. Needed not.
NOTOUR, NOTTOUR, adj. 1. Notorious, S. *Pardovan*. 2. Avowedly persisted in, notwithstanding all warnings, S. *Ersk.*—Fr. *notoire*.
NOUDS, NOUWDS, s. pl. Fishes counted of little value, Ayra. Gall. Perhaps the Yellow Gurnard or Dragonet.
NOVITY, s. Novelty. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—Fr. *nouveauté*.
NOUP, NURS, s. "A round-headed eminence," Shetl. *Dumfr. (Fr. u.) The Pirate*. The same with *Knoop*, sense 3, q. v.
NOURICE, s. A nurse, S. O. *Lights and Shadows*.—"O. E. *Noryce*. *Nutrix*." *Prompt. Parv.*
NOURICE-FEE, s. The wages given to a wet nurse, S. *Ross*.
NOURISKAP, s. 1. The place of a nurse, S. 2. The fee given to a nurse, S.—From A. S. *norice*, a nurse, and *scipe*; Su. G. *skap*, denoting state.
NOUST, s. 1. A landing place for a boat, especially where the entrance is rocky, Orkney. 2. "A sort of ditch in the shore, into which a boat is drawn for being moored."—Isl. *naust*, statio navalis sub tecto. *Verellius* gives Sw. *bothus*, i. e. boat-house, as the synonyme.

NOUT, s. Black cattle. V. **NOLT**.
NOUTHER, NOWTHIR, NOLDER, conj. Neither, S. *Douglas*.
NOUVELLES, NOUVELLES, s. pl. News, S. *Complaynt S.*
NOW, s. The crown of the head. *Polwart*.—A. S. *knol*, vertex.
*** NOW, adv.** It is used S. in a sense unknown in E. "He was never pleased with his work, who said, *Now*, when he had done with it," S. *Prov.* "*Now*, at the having done a thing, is a word of discontent." *Kelly*.
To NOW, v. n. *To Now and Talk*, to talk loudly, and in a silly manner, Clydea. Hence the phrase, "a *nowan* talker."
NOWDER, conj. Neither. *Inventories*. V. **NOUTHER**.
NO-WYSS, adj. 1. Foolish; without thought, Ang. 2. Deranged; as, "That's like a *no-wyss* body," id.
To NOWNER, v. a. To reckon; to number. "*Now-mert* money," a sum reckoned. *Aberd. Reg.*
NOWT-HORN, s. The horn of an ox, used as a trumpet, S. *Herd's Coll.*
NOWTIT, part. adj. A potato is said to be *nowtit*, when it has a hollow in the heart, *Aberd.*—Isl. *knud-r*, Dan. *knude*, tuber, tuberculum; q. swelled, or puffed up; or A. S. *cnotta*, a knot.
NUB BERRY, s. The Knoutberry. *Stat. Acc.*
NUBBIE, s. A walking-staff with a hooked head; perhaps q. *knobbie*, a stick with a knob, *Roxb.*—Dan. *knub*, a knot in a tree.
NUBBIE, s. "An unsocial person, worldly, yet lazy." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *nubb*, quicquid formam habet, justo minorem. *En knubbig karl*, one who is plump, or whose corpulence exceeds the proportion of his stature, who is *as braid's he's lang*, S.
NUCH, Nuss, adj. Destitute, *Aberd. Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *noed*, necessity, *nisk*, parsimonious.
NUCKLE, adj. Applied to a cow which has had one calf, and will calve soon again. V. **NEWCAL**.
NUDGE, s. A push or stroke with the knuckles, S. A. *Redgauntlet*. V. **NODGE, v.** and **GNIDGE**.
NUFE, adj. Neat; spruce. V. **NOOF**.
NUGET, s. "One who is short of stature, and has a large belly," South of S. *Nuiget*, I suspect, is the proper orthography; q. resembling a thick stick or rung.—Teut. *knudse*, *knodse*, fustis, clava; clava nodosa.
NUIF, adj. Intimate, *Ettr. For.* V. **KNUFF, v.**
NUIK, s. The corner of any thing, S. *nook*, E.
NUIKIT, NUIKEY, part. adj. Having corners; as, "a *three-nukit* hat," S.
To NUIST, v. n. To eat continually; to be still munching, *Roxb.* V. **NOOST**.
To NUIST, v. a. To beat; to bruise, *Lanarks. Gall.*—Dan. *knust*, part. pa. crushed, mangled. V. **KNUSK**.
NUIST, s. "A blow," *ibid.*
NUIST, s. "A greedy, ill-disposed, ignorant person." *Gall. Encycl.*
NUIST, s. A large piece of any thing, *Upp. Clydes.* V. **KNOST**.
NUL-KNEED, adj. Knock-kneed, S.; perhaps q. *knuckle-kneed*. V. **NOLL**.
NUMMYN, part. pa. 1. Taken. *Douglas*. 2. Reached; attained. V. **NOMN**.
To NUMP, v. a. Apparently a corr. of E. *nump*, to nibble. *Jacobite Rel.*
NUNCE, s. The Pope's legate, or nuncio. *Kell's Hist.*
NUNREIS, s. A nunnery. *Bellenden*.
NUPE, s. A protuberance. V. **NOUR**.

NURDAY, NOORS DAY, s. New-year's-day.
NURDAY, adj. What is appropriate to the first day of the year, S. O. *Picken's P.*
NURG, NURGLE, s. "A short, squat, little, savage man." *Gall. Encycl.*
NURIS, s. A nurse. V. **NOYRIS.**
NURISFATHER, s. Nursing-father. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. **NOYRIS.**
NURLING, s. "A person of a *nurring* disposition." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **NURR, v.**
NURR, s. A decrepit person, Roxb.—Teut. *knorre*, tuber, nodus. V. **KNURL.**
To NURR, v. n. To growl or snarl, like a dog when irritated, Roxb. *Gall.*—Dan. *gnurr-er*, to growl. Our term has been originally the same with E. *gnar*, also *gnarl*, to snarl.
NURRIS-BRAID, adv. Applied to persons who begin to work in so furious a way that they cannot hold on, Roxb.
NUBBIT, s. An insignificant or dwarfish person, Roxb. V. **NURR, s.**
To NUSE, v. a. To knead. V. **KNUSE.**
NUTTING-TYNE, s. *Herd's Coll.* Qu. a forked instrument for pulling nuts from the tree? *Tine, E. a fork.* V. **TYND.**

NYAFFING, part. adj. Idle; insignificant; contemptible; as, "Had your tongue, ye *nyaffing* thing," Loth. It seems to include the idea of chattering. V. **NYAFF, v.** after *Newth.*
To NYAM, v. a. To chew, Ettr. For.—Gael. *cnamh-an*, has the same meaning.
To NYARG, v. n. To jeer; to taunt, Aberd.
NYARGIE, adj. Jeering, *ibid.*—Isl. *narr-a*, ludibrio exponere, *narr-as*, scurrari.
NYARGLE, s. "A foolish person fond of disputation." *Gall. Encycl.*
NYARGLING, part. pa. "Wrangling," *ibid.*
To NYARR, NYARR, v. n. To fret; to be discontented, Aberd.—This liquid sound nearly approaches that of Isl. *knurr-a*, murmurare; Teut. *knarr-en*, stridere.
NYAT, NYIT, s. A smart stroke with the knuckles; as, "He gae me a *nyit* i' the neck," Fife.—Isl. *kniot-a*, *niot-a*, ferire.
To NYAT, v. a. To strike in this manner, *ibid.*
To NYATTER, v. n. 1. To chatter, *Gall.* 2. To speak in a grumbling and querulous manner, *ibid.* Aberd. V. **NATTER.**
NYATTERIE, NYATRIE, adj. Ill tempered; peevish, Aberd.—Isl. *nadra*, vipera.

O.

O, art. One, for a. *Sir Tristrem.*
O, s. Grandson. V. **ON.**
O, prep. Of or on.
OAFE, OOFF, adj. Decrepit; worn down with disease, Ayr.—Isl. *ofa*, languor. The term is probably allied to E. *oaf*, a dolt.
To OAG, v. n. To creep, Shetl.
OAY, adv. Yes, S. *Gl. Surv. Ayr.*—Fr. *oui.*
OAM, s. Steam; vapour.—Su. G. *em*, *im*, vapour.
OAT-FOWL, s. The name of a small bird, Orkn. *St. Acc.*
OBEDIENCIARE, s. A churchman of inferior rank. *Acts Ja. V.*—L. B. *obedientarius.*
OBEFOR, prep. Before; q. of *before.* *Ab. Reg.*
To OBEY, v. a. To grant. "Thai wald obey their supplication." *Aberd. Reg.*
To BE OBEYIT OF. To receive in regular payment; to have the full and regular use of. *Acts Mary.*
OBEYSANCE, s. Subjection; the state of a feudal retainer; an old forensic term. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *obéissance*, obedience; L. B. *obedientia.*
OBERING, s. "A hint; an inkling of something important." *Gall. Encycl.*
To OBFUSQUE, v. a. To darken, Fr.
*** OBJECT, s.** One much deformed, or who has lost his faculties, or who is overrun with sores, S. *He's a mere object*, He is a perfect lazar. *Reg. Dalton.*
OBIET SILVER. Money formerly exacted by the priest on occasion of death in a family. *Acts Cha. I.* V. **ABITIS.**
OBIT, s. A particular length of slate, Ang.
To OBLEIS, OBLYS, v. a. To bind; to oblige. *Oblis*, part. pa. stipulated. *Doug.*
OBLISMENT, OBLEISMENT, s. Obligation. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. **OBLEIS, OBLYS, v.**
OBLIUE, s. Oblivion. *Douglas.*
OBROGATION, s. Abrogation. *Aberd. Reg.*
*** OBSCURE, adj.** Secret; concealed. *Spalding.* Milton uses the v. in a similar sense.

OBSERVE, s. A remark, S. *Wodrow.*
To OBSET, OBSETT, v. a. 1. To repair. *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *op-sett-en*, erigere. 2. Sometimes to refund, *ibid.*
OBTAKEN, part. pa. Taken up. *Aberd. Reg.*
To OBTEMPER, v. a. To obey. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *obtemper-er.*
OC, OOK. A termination primarily denoting diminution, but sometimes expressive of affection, S. I am inclined to think that this termination had primarily respected the time of life; and, as it prevails most in those counties in which Celtic had been the general tongue, that it is from Gael. *og*, young.
OCCASION, s. The dispensation of the Sacrament of the Supper, S. *Peter's Letters.*
OCCASIUN, s. Setting. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *occas-us*, O. Fr. *occasse*; coucher de soleil.
OCH HOW, interj. Ah, alas, S.
OCHIERN, s. One equal in dignity with the son of a Thane. *Reg. Maj.*—Gael. *oge-thierna*, the young lord.
OCIOSITÉ, s. Idleness. *Lyndsay's Dreame.*—Lat. *otiositas.*
OCKER, OOCHE, OKER, s. 1. Usury. 2. Interest, even when legal. *Abp. Hamilton.*—Su. G. *ockr*, *okr*, increase, usury; Teut. *oecker.*
OCKERER, s. An usurer. *Reg. Maj.*—Sw. *ockrare*, id.
OCTIANE, adj. Belonging to the ocean. *Douglas.*
OD, interj. A minced oath; corr. of the name of God, S.
ODAL LANDS. V. **UDAL.**
*** ODD, used as a s.** To go or gae to the odd, to be lost. "He'll let nothing go to the odd for want of looking after it," S. Prov.; "spoken of scraping, careful people." *Kelly.*
ODDS AND ENDS. 1. Scraps; shreds; remnants, S.; synon. *Orrows.* 2. Small pieces of business, which constitute the termination of something of more consequence, S.

ODER, *conj.* Either. *Aberd. Reg.* V. OTHIR, *conj.*

ODIN. *Promise of Odin*, a promise of marriage, or particular sort of contract, accounted very sacred by some of the inhabitants of Orkney, the contracting parties joining hands through an orifice in the *Black Stone of Odin*. *Trans. S. Antiq. S.*

* ODIUS, *adj.* Used as a mark of the superlative degree, *Mearns.*; *synon.* with *Byous*.

ODISMAN, ODMAN, *s.* A chief arbiter, or one called in to give a decisive voice when the original arbiters cannot agree. *Acts Ja. VI.* From *odd*, *adj.* or *odds*, *s.* and *man*; *q.* he who makes the inequality in number, in order to settle a difference between those who are equally divided.

ODOURE, *s.* Nastiness. *Douglas.*

ODWOMAN, *s.* A female chosen to decide where the arbiters in a cause may be equally divided. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. ODISMAN.

OE, O, OY, OYE, *s.* 1. A grandson, *S.* *Wallace.*—*Gael.* *ogha*, *id.*; *Ir.* *ua*, *id.* 2. It is used in the *Mearns* to denote a nephew.

O'ERBY, *adv.* Over; denoting motion from one place to another at no great distance from it, *S.* *Ross.* V. INBY.

O'ERBLADED, *part. pa.* Hard driven in pursuit. *Watson.* V. BLAD.

O'ERCOME, *s.* 1. The overplus, *S.* *Ramsay.* 2. The burden of a song, or discourse, *S.* *Jac. Rel.* 3. A byword; a hackneyed phrase; one frequently used by any one, *S.* "'The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't:' that was aye her o'ercome." *Saxon and Gael.*

O'ERCOME, *s.* Something that overwhelms one, *Ayrs.* *Annals of the Parish.*

To O'EREND, *v. a.* To turn up; to turn over end-wise, *Loth.*

To O'EREND, O'EREN', *v. n.* To be turned topsyturvy; *q.* *Over-end*, *Loth.* *Ayrs.*

To O'ERGAE, O'ERGANE. V. OURGAN.

O'ERGAFFIN, *part. adj.* Clouded; overcast, *Roxb.*; perhaps from *A. S.* *over-gan*, *obtegere*.

To O'ERHING, *v. a.* To overhang, *S.* *Poetical Museum.*

O'ERYEED, *pret.* Overpassed; went beyond, *S. B.* *Ross.* V. YEED.

O'ERWORD, *s.* Any term frequently repeated, *S.*

OFF-CAP, *s.* The compliment paid by uncovering the head. *Rollock.*

OFF-COME, *s.* 1. Apology; excuse, *S.* *Society Con- tend.* 2. An escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext, *S.* V. AFRCOME, which is the common pronunciation.

OFFENSION, *s.* Injury; damage. *Aberd. Reg.* This word is used by Chaucer.

OFFER, *s.* *Offer of a brae*, the projecting bank of a river, that has been undermined by the water, *Roxb.* *Synon.* *Brachag.* It seems to be the *A. S.* term *ofer*, *ofre*, *margo*, *ora*, *crepido*, *ripa*.

OFF-FALLER, *s.* An apostate. *Hamilton to Renwick.*—*Belg.* *afvall-en*, to fall off; to revolt; *afvalling*, a falling off; a defection.

OFF-FALLING, *s.* A declension in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense, *S.*

OFF-GOING, *s.* Departure from life, *S.*

OFFICEMAN, *s.* 1. A janitor, or the like, employed under the professors in a university. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. An office-bearer about a court, or in a burgh. *Pittcottie.*

OFFICIAR, *s.* An officer of whatever kind. *Bellend.*

OFF-PUT, *s.* Excuse; evasion; postponement.

OFFSET, *s.* A recommendation, *S.* *Ramsay.*

OFFSKEP, *s.* The utmost boundary or limit in a landscape, *Selkirk.*

OFTSYIS, *adv.* Often. V. SYIS.

OGART, *s.* Pride; arrogance. *Wallace.*—*Sw.* *hog-fard*, *Alem.* *hohfart*, pride.

OGERTFUL, OGERTFOW, UGERTFOW, *adj.* 1. Nice; squeamish, *S. B.* *Journal Lond.* 2. Affecting delicacy of taste, *S. B.* *Beattie.*—*A. S.* *oga*, *Isl.* *uggir*, fear, horror.

OGIE, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, the same as *Logie*, *Killogie*. *Ogie* is often used in the higher parts of *Lanarks.* without the term *kiln* being prefixed.—From *Su. G.* *oega*, *Isl.* *auga*, *oculus*. *Kill-ee* (*i. e.* *eye*) is *synon.* with *Killogie*, *S. A.*

OGRESS, *s.* A giantess with large fiery eyes, supposed to feed on children, *Roxb.*—*Isl.* *uggir*, timor, from *og-a*, *terrere*; whence *S.* *ugg*.

OGRIE, *s.* A giant with the same characters, *Roxb.*

OHON, *interj.* Alas, *S. Gael.*

OYE, *s.* Grandson. V. OE.

OIG. A term subjoined to the names of persons in the Highlands of *S.* This seems equivalent to *younger*, or *little*.—*Gael.* *Ir.* *oige*, *id.* V. OO, OOK.

OYILL, *s.* Oil. *Aberd. Reg.*

OYL-DOLIE, *s.* Oil of olives. *Chron. S. P.*—*Fr.* *huile d'olive*.

OIL OF HAZEL. A sound drubbing, *S.*

OYNE, *s.* An oven. *Balfour.* V. OON.

To OYNT, OYHT, *v. a.* To anoint. *Wynt.*

OYSE, OYON, *s.* Inlet of the sea. *Brand.*—*Isl.* *oes*, *Su. G.* *os*, *ostium fluminis*.

OISIE, *interj.* Used in *Gall.* as expressive of wonder, or as a note of attention. Originally the same with *Oyes*. V. HOYES.

OYSMOND. *Oysmond Irne.* Iron from *Osmania*, a town in *Lithuania*. *Aberd. Reg.*

To OYSS, *v. a.* To use. *Wallace.*

OYSS, OYS, *s.* 1. Custom; use. *Wyntown.* 2. Manner of life. *Wallace.*

OIST, *s.* Army. *Douglas.*—*Fr.* *ost*, *Lat.* *hostis*.

OIST, *s.* A sacrifice. *Douglas.*—*Lat.* *host-ia*.

OKRAGARTH, *s.* A stubble-field, *Shetl.* Apparently from *Su. G.* *aaker*, *pron.* *oker*, *corn-land*, *seges*, and *garth*, an enclosure.

OLDER, *conj.* Either. *Crosraguell.* V. OTHIR.

OLD MAN'S FOLD. A portion of ground devoted to the devil. V. GOODMAN, sense 8.

OLD MAN'S MILK. "A composition of thin cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky, used by the Highlanders" after a drinking-match, *S.* *Saxon and Gael.*

OLD WIFE'S NECESSARY. A tinder box, *Gipsy language*, *South of S.*

OLY, OLY-PRANCE, *s.* Jollity. *Pebble Play.*

OLICK, *s.* The torak or tusk, a fish; *Gadus callarias*, *Linn.* *Shetl.*

OLYE, OYELA, OULIE, ULYE, *s.* Oil; *S. B.* *ulie*. *Douglas.*—*Belg.* *olie*, *Fr.* *huile*, *id.*

OLIGHT, OLIVE, *adj.* 1. Nimble; active, *S. B.* *Kelly.* 2. Used in *Fife* as signifying willing to do any thing.—*Su. G.* *oflaett*, too light, fleet.

OLIPHANT, *s.* An elephant. *K. Quair.*—*Teut.* *olefant*, *O. Fr.* *oliphant*, *id.*

OLLATH, *adj.* Willing to work, *Pertha.*; *Ollied*, *Fife*. The same with *Olight*, pronounced *Olet*, or *olat*, in *Angus*.

OLOUR, *s.* An herb liked by swans. *Bellenden.* From *Lat.* *olor*, a swan.

OMAST, *adj.* Uppermost. *Wallace*. V. **UMAST**.
OMNE-GATHERUM, *s.* A miscellaneous collection ; a medley, *S.* *Legend St. Andrews*.
OMPERFITELY, *adv.* Imperfectly. *Vaus*.
ON. 1. In composition, a negative particle, *S. B.*—*Germ. on, id.; E. on. Abp. Hamilton.* 2. Used in connection with *being*, preceding the past participle of another verb, *S.*; as, "Couldna ye mind, *on being tauld sa aften?*" Could not you recollect without being so frequently told?
ONANE, **ON-ANE**, **ONON**, *adv.* 1. One in addition. *Douglas*. 2. Forthwith. *Barbour*.—A. *S. on-an*, in unum, continuo.
ON-BEAST, **UNBEIST**, **VNBASTE**, *s.* 1. A monster. *Sir Eglamour*. 2. Any wild or ravenous creature, *S. B.* *Z. Boyd*. 3. The toothache, *S. B.* 4. A noxious member of human society, *Ang.*
ONBRAW, *adj.* 1. Ugly, *Clydes*. 2. Unbecoming; as, an *onbraw* word," *ibid.*
ONBRAWNESS, *s.* Ugliness, *ibid.*
ON BREDE, *adv.* 1. Wide open. *Douglas*. 2. Extensively, *ibid.*—A. *S. on*, in, and *braed*, latitude.
ONCOME, *s.* 1. A fall of rain or snow, *S.* 2. The commencement of a business; as in making an attack, *Fife. Tennant*. 3. An attack of disease, *S. A. Br. of Lam.* Apparently synon. with *Income*.
ONCOST, *s.* 1. Expense before profit, *Loth.* 2. Extra expense, *Fife.* V. **UNCOST**.
ONDANTIT, *part. pa.* Untamed. *Compl. S.—E. undaunted*.
ONDER, *prep.* Under. *Aberd. Reg.*
ONDING, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, but especially of the latter, *S. B.* V. **DING ON**.
ONDINGIN, *s.* Rain or snow; as, "There'll be a heap o' *ondingin*," *S. B.*
ONDISPONIT APOUN. Not disposed of by sale or otherwise. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
To ONDO, *v. a.* The same with *E. undo*, *Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing*.—A. *S. ondon*, *id.*
ONDREYD, *part.* Unexplained. *Ab. Reg.*
ONE-ERIE. Among the rhymes preserved by children, especially as a sort of lottery for regulating their games, the following has been, with some variations, common to Scotland and England:—
*One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,
 Alibi, crakerie, ten or eleven;
 Pia, pan, inuskledan,
 Tweedle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-one.*
Loth. In the north of *S.* it is—*Een-erie, twa-erie, tickerie, &c.* In the county of Surrey thus:
*One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,
 Allabone, crackabone, ten or eleven;
 Pot, pan, must be done;
 Tweedle-come, twadle-come, twenty-one.*
 Honest John Bull's mode has a greater approximation to common sense; for although he finds only a *bone*, he is determined to have the marrow out of it.
ONEFILIT, *part. adj.* Undeified. *Ab. Reg.*
ONEITH, *adj.* Uneasy. V. **UNRITH**.
ONE LATE, *adv.* Of late; lately. *Act. Dom. Conc.* 1. *s. on late*.
ON-ENDYT, *part. pa.* Not ended; a term applied in olden times in *S.* to the infinitive mood. *Vaus's Rudim.*
ONESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable; not to be eschewed. *Douglas*.
ONE-VSIT, *part. pa.* Not used. *Acts Mary*.
ONFA' o' the nicht. The fall of evening, *Roxb. Glosmin'*, synon. *Old Song*.
ONFALL, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, *S.*

ONFALL, *s.* A disease which attacks without any apparent cause.—*Germ. onfall, casus extraordinarius, sed fatalis. Syn. Income.*
ONFEEL, *adj.* Unpleasant; disagreeable; as, "an *onfel* day," "onfel words," *Ac. Teviotd.* Unpleasant to feeling. V. **FEEL**, **FEEL**, *adj.*
ONFEIRIE, *adj.* Infirm. V. **UNFEIRY**.
ON-FORGEWIN, *part. pa.* Not paid; not discharged. *Aberd. Reg.*
ONFRACK, *adj.* Not alert; used as to the body, *Loth.*; *Onfeirie, Unfery*, synon. V. **FRACK**.
ONGELT, **ONGILT**, *part. pa.* Not gilded. *Inventories. V. ON.*
ONGOINGS, *s. pl.* Procedure, *S. Ongains, S. B. Ongangins, Dumfr.*
ONHABILL, *adj.* Unfit, or unable. *Ab. Reg.*
ONY, *adj.* Any, *S. Wynthorn*.
ONY GATE. In any place, *S. Tales of my Land.* It signifies "in any way."
ONY HOW, or **AT ONY HOW**. At any rate, *S. A. Guy Mannering*.
ONKEND, *part. adj.* Not known. *Knox*.
ONKENNABLE, *adj.* Unknowable, *Clydes. Edin. Mag.*
ONKER, *s.* A small portion of land, *Argyles*.—*Isl angr, angur*, a tongue of land.
ONLAYING, *s.* Imposition, as of hands. *Nicol Burns*.
ONLAND, or **UNLAND**, *s.* A designation of land, occurring in ancient charters, *Aberd.*
ON LIFE, **ON LYFF**, **ONLYFF**, **ONLYVE**. Alive. *Doug. Virg.* This, as Tooke has shown, is the origin of the *E. adv. alive*.
ONLOUPING, *s.* The act of getting on horseback, *S. Spalding*. V. **LOUP ON**, *v. a.*
ON MARROWS. Shares; as, "We're *on Marrows* w' ane anither," *Roxb.* V. **MARROW**, *s.*
ONMAUEN, *part. adj.* Unmown. *Comp. S.*
ONNAWAYES, *adv.* In no wise. *Acts Ja. VI.*
ON ON, *prep.* On upon, *S. Ross*.
ON PAST. Not having passed, or gone forward. *Aberd. Reg.*
ON-SETT, **ONSETTE**, *s.* A term anciently used in *S.* to denote the messuage or manor-house of a barony. *Skene*.
ONSETTAR, *s.* One who makes an attack or onset on another. *Acts Ja. VI.*
ONSETTIN', *part. adj.* Not handsome, *Roxb.* V. **SET**, *v.* to become one.
ONSETTING, *s.* An attack; an assault. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Gael. ionnsuidh, ibid.*
ONSLAUGHT, *s.* A bloody onset, *Roxb.*—A. *S. onslag-an, incutere, impingere*.
ONSLAUGHT, *s.* Apparently, release. *Monro's Exped.*—*Teut. ontslagh, dismissio, remissio, solutio*.
ONSTEAD, *s.* The building on a farm, *S. A. Pennicuik*.—A. *S. on*, and *sted*, locus.
ON-STOWIN, *part. pa.* Unstolen. *Ab. Reg.*
To ONTER, *v. n.* To rear; used of horses. *Pitcottie*.
ONTJETH, *s.* Statist. *Acc. P. Aiksting*. Surely an *erratum* for *outsels*.
ON TO, or **TILL**. *Weil (or Geylies) on till*, well nigh to, *S. B.*
To ONTRAY, *v. a.* To betray. *Sir Gawen*.—*On*, and *Fr. trah-ir*, to betray.
ONTRON, *s.* "Evening." *Gl. Surv. Ayre. V. ONTYREN*.
ON-WAITER, *s.* 1. One who waits patiently. *Batharf.* 2. One who attends another for the purposes of service. *Acts Cha. I.*

ONWAITING, ONWAITING, *s.* 1. Attendance, *S. Wedrow*. 2. Patient expectation of what is delayed. *Rutherford*.

ONWAITING, *adj.* Of or belonging to attendance. *Spalding*.

ONWALLOWYD, *part. pa.* Unfaded. *Wynf.*

ONWYNE. In the proverbial phrase, *Wynne and Onwyne*, *S. B.* *Onwyne* is evidently related to *A. S. unwind-an*, *Teut. aufwind-en*, *retexere*. *V. WYNE*.

ONWYNER, *s.* The ox yoked foremost on the left hand, *Aberd.*

ONWITTINS, *adv.* Without the knowledge of; without being privy to, *Ang.*

OO, in *E.* words, before *k*, in *S.* receives the sound of long *u* in *E.* and is written either as *ea*, or with *e* quiescent after *k*. Thus *wook*, *look*, *took*, *hook*, *book*, become *neuk*, *leuk*, *teuk*, *heuk*, *kuke*, *beuk*, *buke*.

OO, *s.* Grandson. *Aberd. Reg. V. OR.*

OO, *s.* Wool, *S. Awa ac oo*, *S.* all to the same purpose.

OOBIT, *s.* A hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow, *Roxb. V. OUBIT*.

OODER, *s.* Exhalation, &c. *V. OUDER*.

OOF, *s.* This term is expl. as suggesting the idea of an animal, whose face is so covered with hair that it can scarcely see; applied to a weak harmless person, *Fife*. This seems the same with *E. oaf*.—*Teut. alve*, *incubus*, *faunus*.

OOF-LOOKIN, *adj.* Having a look of stupidity, *Fife*.

OOY, *adj.* Woolly, *S. Picken*.

OON, *s.* Used for woun', wound. *Tarvas*.

OON, UWE, *s.* An oven, *S. Gordon*.—*Moes. G. aehn*, *Su. G. ugn*, *id.*

OON EGG, *s.* An addle egg, *S. O. Mary Stewart*.—*Sw. wind-egg*, *id.*

To OOP, OUP, WUP, *v. a.* 1. To bind with a thread or cord, *S. Gl. Sibb.* 2. Metaph. to join; to unite. *Guy Massering*.—*Moes. G. wasb-jan*, *Su. G. wef-wa*, to surround.

OORAT, *adj.* Applied to animals, when, from cold or want of health, the hair stands on end, *Loth.*; the same with *Oorie*.

OORE, *adv.* Ere, Ettr. For. *Hogg. V. OR, adv.*

OORIE, OUBIE, OWRIE, *adj.* 1. Chill; bleak, *S.* 2. Having the sensation of cold; shivering, *S. Burns. Owlack*, *id. Buchan.* 3. Having the hair on end, *S. A. Gl. Sibb.* 4. "Drooping; sad-like; melancholy," *Ayra. Gl. Picken*.—*Isl. wr*, rain; *Su. G.* stormy weather.

OORIE-LIKE, *adj.* Languid; having the appearance of being much fatigued, *Dumfr.*

OORINESS, *s.* Tendency to shivering, *S.*

OOTH, *s.* Value. *Keep it till it bring the full eoth*, Do not sell it till it bring the full value, *Selkirks*.

OOWEN, *adj.* Woollen, *S. B. Piper of Peeb.*

OOZE, OUZE, *s.* 1. The nap, or *caddis*, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c. *Ayra.* 2. Cotton or silk put into an ink-stand, for preserving the ink from being spilled, *Pertha.*

OOZLIE, *adj.* In a slovenly state. *Gall. Encycl. V. OZELLY*.

OPENSTEER, *s.* A particular kind of stitch in sewing, *S. Gl. Antiq.*

OPENSTEER, *adj.* Used to denote similar ornaments in building. *Rob Roy*.

OPENTIE, *s.* An opening; a vacancy, *Kinross*.

OPINIOUN, *s.* Party; faction. *Bellend.*—*L. B. opinio*, *id.*

To OPPONE, *v. a.* 1. To oppose. *Knos.* 2. It is used to denote the proof exhibited against a prisoner at his trial. *Crookshank*.—*Lat. oppon-ere*.

To OPPONE, *v. n.* To oppose. The prep. *agatis* is sometimes subjoined. *Acts Ja. VI.*

OPPROBRIE, *s.* Reproach; *Lat. opprobrium. Acts Cha. I.*

To OPTENE, OUPTENE, *v. a.* To obtain. *Douglas*.

OR, *adv.* 1. Before; ere, *S. Barbour. Or thys*, before this time. *Douglas. Or than*, before that time, *ibid.* 2. Rather than, *S. Barbour*.—The same with *ar*, before.

OR, *conj.* 1. Lest. *Wallace.* 2. Than. *Douglas*.

ORAGIUS, *adj.* Tempestuous. *Burel*.—*Fr. orageux*, *id.*

ORANGER, *s.* An orange, *S. Saxon and Gael*.—*Fr. oranger*, an orange tree.

ORATOURE, *s.* Ambassador. *Bellenden*.

ORATOURE, ORATORY, *s.* An oracle. *Douglas*.

ORCHLE, *s.* A porch, *Mearns*.—*Germ. erker*, *projectura aedificii*.

ORD, *s.* A steep hill or mountain, *Ayrs*.—*Gael. ard*, a hill; *Isl. wrd*, *montes impervii*.

*ORDER, *s.* To take Order, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation. *Spalding*.

ORDINARE, *adj.* Ordinary, *S.*

By ORDINARE, *adv.* In an uncommon way, *S.*; nearly synon. with *E. extraordinarily*. *R. Gilhaiss*. It is also used as an *adj.* *id.*

ORE, *s.* Grace; favour. *Sir Tristrem*.—*Isl. oor*, *aur*, *largus*, *munificus*, *aur oc blidr*, *largus et affabilis*, *Verel*.

ORERE, OUREE, *interj.* Avaunt. *Howlate. Fr. arriere*, *aloof*.

ORETOWTING, *part. pr.* Muttering. *Burel*.—*Teut. oor-tuyt-en*, *susurrare*.

ORF, *s.* A puny creature; one who has a contemptible appearance, *Loth.* Apparently the same with *Warf*, *id.* *Lanarks.* and corr. from *Warwolf*, *q. v.*

ORFEVERIE, ORPHEAY, *s.* Work in gold, *Fr. K. Quair*.

To ORIGIN, *v. a.* To originate. *Acts Cha. I.*

ORIGINAL SIN, *s.* 1. A cant phrase to denote debt lying on an estate to which one succeeds. *Olydes.* 2. Also used to characterize the living proofs of youthful incontinence, *S.*

ORILYEIT, *s.* A piece of cloth, or bandage, used for covering the ears during the night. *Inventories*.—*Fr. oreillet*, *oreillette*, properly denotes the ear piece of a helmet; but had been transferred to a piece of female head-dress used by night; from *oreille*, *Lat. auris*, the ear.

ORINYE, *adj.* *Inventories*. Apparently the same with *Fr. orangé*, orange-coloured.

ORISHEN, *s.* "A savage-behaved individual; probably from *Fr. ourson*, a bear's cub." *Gall. Encycl.*

ORISING, *part. pr.* Arising. *Colkelbie Soc. Norm. ori-er*, to rise up.

ORISON, *s.* An oration. *Bellenden*.—*Fr. oraison*, *id.*

ORLANG, *s.* A complete year, *Ang.*—*Su. G. aar*, *or*, *annus*, and *lange*, *din*.

ORLEGE, ORLAGER, ORLGER, *s.* 1. A clock; a dial. —*Fr. horloge*, *Lat. horologium*, *id.* 2. Metaph. applied to the cock. *Douglas.* 3. Denoting strict adherence to the rules of an art, *id.* 4. The dial-plate of a church or town-clock, *S. Aberd. Reg.*

ORMAISE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the isle of Ormus. *Chalmers's Mary. V. ARMOSIS*.

ORNTREN, *s.* 1. The repast taken between dinner and supper, Galloway. 2. Evening, Ayr. ; written *Ontron*. *Gl. Surv. Ayr.*—A. S. *ondern*, breakfast, also dinner.

To ORP, *v. n.* To fret or chide habitually, S. Ramsay.

ORPHANY, *s.* Painter's gold. *Palice of Honor*.—Fr. *oripeau*, *id.*

ORPHELING, *s.* An orphan. *Knox*.—Fr. *orphelin*, *id.*

ORPHIR, *s.* Embroidery. *Burel*.—Fr. *orfrats*, *id.*

ORPHIS, *s.* Cloth of gold. *Inventories*. From L. B. *orificium*, used for *aurificium*, or *aurifrigium*.

ORPIE, ORPIE-LEAF, *s.* Orpine, S.

ORPIT, *part. adj.* 1. Proud. *Douglas*. 2. Fretful ; habitually chiding, S. *Bp. Gallow.*

ORRA-MAN, *s.* One employed about a farm to do the jobs that do not belong to the other servants, whose work is of a determinate character, Loth. *Jotteriemans* seems synon. Berwicks.

ORRELS, *s. pl.* What is left *o'er*, or over, Kincardines ; the same with ORROWS, *q. v.* In Aberd. it is understood as signifying refuse.

ORROW, ORRA, ORA, *adj.* 1. Not matched, S. 2. What may be viewed as an overplus, S. Ramsay. 3. Not appropriated. *Shirrefs*. 4. Not engaged, S. 5. Occasional ; accidental, S. 6. Spare ; vacant ; not appropriated ; applied to time, S. *Guy Manner-ing*. 7. Inferior ; petty ; paltry, Aberd. 8. Base ; low ; mean ; worthless. In this sense one is said to "keep orra company," Aberd. 9. Odd ; exceeding any specified or round number, S.—Su. G. *urwal*, rejectanea, *urfall*, lacinia agri separata.

ORROWS, *s. pl.* Things that are supernumerary, S. ; *orels*, Ang. Perhaps *q. over alls*.

To ORT, *v. a.* 1. To throw aside provender, S. 2. To crumble, S. B. 3. Denoting rejection, in whatever sense, S. O. 4. When a father gives away any of his daughters in marriage, without regard to the order of seniority, he is said "to ort his dochters," Ayr.—Ir. *orda*, a fragment.

OSAN, *s.* Hosannah. *Poems 16th Cent.*

OSHEN, *s.* A mean person.—From Fr. *oison*, a ninny. *Gall. Enc.* Primarily, a gosling.

OSLIN, OSLIX-PIPPIN. A species of apple, S. *Neill*.

OSNABURGHIS, *s. pl.* Coarse linen cloth manufactured in Angus, from its resemblance to that made at *Osnaburgh*, in Germany. *Stat. Acc.*

To OSTEND, *v. a.* To show. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Lat. *ostend-ere*.

OSTENSIOUNE, OSTENTIOUNE, *s.* 1. The act of showing. *Acts Ja. IV.* 2. Used to denote the formality of lifting up the hand in swearing. *Acts Mary.*

OSTYNG, *s.* Encampment. *Wallace*.

OSTLEIR, OSTLER, *s.* An innkeeper. *Dunbar*. V. HOSTILLARE, and HOSTELER.

OSTRYE, OSTRÉ, *s.* An inn. *Wallace*.—Ital. *osteria*, Fr. *hostellerie*, *id.*

OSZIL, OSILL, *s.* The Ring-ousel, the merle or thrush, S. A. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *osle*, the blackbird.

O'THEM. Some of them ; as, *O' them faucht*, *O' them fled*, Upp. Clydes.

OTHEM UPOTHEM. Cold flummery, used instead of milk, with boiled flummery, Aberd. ; *q. of them* as well as *upon them*.

OTHIR, OTHIRE, ODYR, *adj.* 1. Other. *Wynt.* 2. The second, also *tothir*, *ibid.* 3. Each other, S. *ibid.*

OTHIR, OWTYR, *conj.* Either, S. *Bellenden*.—Isl. *auðr*, Germ. *oder*, *id.*

OTHIR, *adv.* Besides. *Douglas*.

OTHIRANE, *conj.* Either ; *etherane*, *etherins*, S. *Wallace*.

OTTER PIKE, *s.* The common Weever. *Sibbald*.

OTTEUS, *pl.* Octaves. *Seal of Cause*. V. UTASS.

OU, *interj.* V. OW.

OUBIT, *s.* 1. *Hairy oubit*, a butterfly in the caterpillar state, Roxb. 2. Applied, by itself, to a shabby, puny-looking person, *ibid.* *Vowbet*, *q. v.* is used by *Montgomerie*. V. OOBIT.

OUDEB, OWDEB, *s.* 1. A light mist or haze, such as is sometimes seen at sun-rise, Ettr. For. ; pron. *ooder*. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*. 2. The flickering exhalations from the ground, in the sunshine of a warm day, Ettr. For. *Summer-couts*, S. B. *King's weather*, Loth.—Isl. *uður*, moistness.

To OVER, *v. a.* To get the better of any thing calamitous ; as, "He never over'd the loss of that bairn," *Stirlings*.

OUER, OUIR, OUIR, *adj.* 1. Upper ; *uoir*, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. Superior, as to power. The *uoir hand*, the upper hand, S. B. *Wyntoun*.—Su. G. *oefwerhand*, *id.*

OUER, *prep.* Over. V. OUR.

OUERANCE, *s.* Superiority. *Abp. Hamilt.*

OUER ANE, *adv.* In common. *All ouer ane*, all together. *Douglas*.

To OVERBY, *v. a.* To procure indemnity from justice by money. *Priests Peblis*.

OUER-BY, OVERBY, *adv.* A little way across, S. *St. Kathleen*. V. O'ERBY.

To OVERCAP, OWERCAP, *v. n.* To overhang, or project over, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Intern.*

To OVEREAT one's self. To eat to surfeiting, S.

OVERENYIE, *s.* Southernwood, Aberd. *Artemisium abrotanum*, Linn. ; elsewhere *Appleringie*.—Fr. *auronne*, *id.* A favourite plant with the country girls, who also denominate it *Lad's Love*.

OUEREST, *adj.* Highest ; uppermost ; the superl. of *Ouer*. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Teut. *overste*, Su. G. *oefwerst*, Germ. *oberst*, *id.*

To OURFLETE, *v. n.* To overflow. *Douglas*.—Teut. *over-fleit-en*, superfluere.

OUERFRETT, *part. pa.* Embroidered. *Douglas*.—A. S. *fraet-wan*, ornare.

To OUERGAF, *v. n.* To overcast ; applied to the sky when it begins to be beclouded, Roxb. Perhaps the pret. *ofergeaf*, *ofergaef*, of A. S. *gif-an*, tradere, with *ofer* prefixed.

To OUERGEVE, OWERGIF, *v. a.* To renounce in favour of another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

OUERGEVIN, *s.* An act of renunciation. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To OUERHAILE, *v. a.* To oppress ; to carry forcibly. *Rollocke*. *Ouerhaile* properly signifies to haul over.

To OVERHARL, *v. a.* To oppress. V. OURHARL.

OUERHEDE, OURHEAD, *adv.* Without distinction, S. ; *ourhead*, in the gross. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *oefwer*, *aufuld*, *id.*

To OUERHEILD, *v. a.* To cover over. *Douglas*. V. HEILD.

To OVERHYE, *v. a.* To overtake. V. OURHYE.

To OVERHIGH, *v. a.* The same with *Overhye*. *Crookshank's Hist.*

To OUERHIP, *v. a.* To skip over. *Douglas*. V. HIP, *v.*

OVERIN, *s.* A by-job, Lanarks. *q. what is left over*.

OVERITIOUS, *adj.* 1. Excessive ; intolerable, Roxb. 2. Boisterous ; violent ; headstrong, Aberd.

To **OVERLAP**, *v. a.* 1. To be folded over, *S.* 2. Applied to stones, in building a wall, when one stone stretches over part of another, *S. Agr. Surv. Gallo-way.* Used also in regard to slating, thatching, &c. *S. V. THROUGH-BAND.*

OVERLAP, *s.* The place where one object lies over part of another ; in the manner of slates on a roof, *S. Agr. Surv. Gall.*

OVERLAP, *s.* The hatches of a ship. "Fori, the overlap or hatches." *Wedd. Vocab.*—*Tent. over-loop*, fori, tabulata navium constrata, per quæ nautæ feruntur.

OVERLEATHER, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe, South of *S.* *Brownie of Bods.*

OVERLY, *adv.* 1. Excessively ; in the extreme. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Prodigal ; disposed to squander, *Ayr.*

OVERLY, *adj.* Careless ; superficial, *S.*—*A. S. over-lis*, negligenter.

OVERLYAR, *s.* One who oppresses others, by taking free quarters. *Acts Ja. II.*

OVERLOFT, *s.* The upper deck of a ship. *Douglas.*

OVERLOP, **OURLOP**, *s.* The same with *Overloft* ; the upper deck of a ship. *Parl. Ja. II. E. orlop.*

OVERLOUP, *s.* The stream-tide at the change of the moon. *Sibbald's Fife.*—*Tent. over-loop-en*, ultra margines intumescere.

OVERMEIKLE, *adj.* Overmuch ; *Ourmeikle*, *S. Pitt-scottie.*

OVERMEST, *adj.* The highest. *Douglas.*

OVERQUALL'D, *part. adj.* Overrun. *Overquall'd wi' dirt*, excessively dirty, *Roxb.*—*Tent. over*, and *quell-en*, molestare, infestare, vexare.

OVER-RAGGIT, *part. pa.* Overhauled. *Pr. Pebl.*—*Dan. over*, and *rag-er*, to stir.

OVER-RAUCHT, *pret.* Overtook. *Douglas.*

To **OVER-REIK**, *v. a.* To reach over. *Douglas.*

To **OVERSAILYIE**, *v. a.* To build over a close, leaving a passage below. *Fountainh.*

OVERSET, **OURSSET**, *s.* Defeat ; misfortune in war. *Parl. Ja. II. V. OVERTSET, v.*

To **OVERSET**, *v. a.* 1. To overcome. *Doug.* 2. To overpower, *S. ibid.*—*A. S. oferswith-an*, praevalere.

To **OVERSYLE**. *V. OURSYLE.*

OVERSMAN, **OURSMAN**, *s.* 1. A supreme ruler. *Wynntown.* 2. An arbiter. *Wallace.* 3. A third arbiter chosen by two appointed to settle any transaction, when they disagree, *S. Acts Ja. I.*—*Tent. over-man*, a prefect.

To **OVER-SPADE**, **OWER-SPADE**, *v. a.* To cut land into narrow trenches, heaping the earth upon an equal quantity of land not raised, *Aberd. Agr. Surv. Aberd.*

OVERSWAK, *s.* The reflux of the waves. *Douglas. V. SWAK.*

To **OVERTAK**, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish any work or piece of business, when pressed for time, *S.* 2. To strike. "Percussit me pugno, He overtook me with his steecked nieff." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

To **CUM O'ER**, to **TAK O'ER**. To strike ; as, "I'll tak ye o'er the head," *S.*

OVER-THE-MATTER, *adj.* Excessive, *Roxb.*

OVERTHROUGH, *adv.* Across the country, *S.*

OVER THWERT. *V. OURTHORT.*

OVER-TREE, *s.* The stilt or handle of the Orcadian plough. It has only one.

OVER-VOLUIT, *part. pa.* Laid aside. *Douglas.*

OVERWAY, *s.* The upper or higher way. *Hist. James the Sext.*

OVERWARD, *s.* The upper ward or district of a county, *S. Ersk. Inst. V. OUKER, adj.* Upper.

OUF-DOG, *s.* A wolf-dog, *So. of S. Hogg.*

OUGHTLINS, **OUGHTLENS**, *adv.* In any degree ; in the least degree, *S. Ramsay.*

OUGSUM, *adj.* Horrible. *V. UGUM.*

OULIE, *s.* Oil. *V. OLYE.*

OULK, **OWLK**, *s.* A week ; *S. B. ouk. Bellelden.*—*A. S. uca, wuca*, id.

OULKIE, **OWKIE**, *adv.* Weekly ; once a-week, *S. B. oukie. Acts Cha. I. V. OULK.*

OULTRAIGE, *s.* An outrage. *Compl. S.—O. Fr. outrage*, id.

OUNCE-LAND, *s.* A certain quantity of land in Orkney. *Agr. Surv. Orkn. V. URE, s.*

OUNCLE-WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* "The weights used about farm-houses ; generally sea-stones." *Gall. Encycl.*

OVNE, *s.* An oven. *Aberd. Reg.*

OUNKIN, *adj.* Strange ; uncommon, *Orkn. Onkent, S.*

OUPHALLIDAY, *s.* *V. UPHALIDAY.*

To **OUPTENE**, *v. a.* To obtain. *V. OPTENE.*

To **OUR**, **OURR**, *v. a.* To overawe ; to cow, *Loth.*

OUR, **OURR**, **OURR**, **OWRR**, *prep.* 1. Over ; beyond, &c. *S. Barbour.* 2. Denoting excess, *S.* Sometimes used as a *s.*

OURACH, **OURACH**, *s.* A potato, *Shetl.*

OURBACK, *s.* A cow that has received the bull, but has not had a calf when three years old, *Stirlings.* ; *q. Over-back.*

OURBELD, *part. pa.* Covered over. *Houlate. V. BELD.*

To **OURCOME**, *v. n.* To recover, *S. Dunbar.*

OURCOME, **O'ERCOME**, *s.* Overplus, *S. Ramsay.*

OURCOME, **O'ERCOME**, *s.* The chorus of a song, *S.* ; also *Owturn.* *V. O'ERTURN.*

OUR-MAN, *s.* *V. OURSMAN.*

To **OURPUT**, *v. a.* To recover from ; to get the better of ; applied to disease or evil, *Loth.*

OURFA'IN. *At the ourfa'in*, about to be delivered ; near the time of childbirth, *S.*

To **OURGAE**, **OURGANG**, *v. a.* 1. To overrun, *S.* 2. To exceed ; to surpass, *S. Ramsay.* 3. To master, *S. Many.* 4. To oppress ; as, "She's quite our-gane wi' wark," *S.*—*Belg. overgaan*, *part. pa.* overtired with going, *Sewel.* 5. *v. n.* To elapse. *The ourgane year*, the past year, *S.*—*A. S. ofergan*, excedere.

OURGANG, *s.* 1. The right of first going over a water in fishing. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. Extent. "The ourgang & boundis of the toun," *ibid.*—*A. S. ofergang-an*, *Tent. overga-en*, transire ; *over-ganck*, transitus ; *Sw. ofswergang*, passage.

OURGAUN RAPES. "Ropes put over stacks to hold down the thatch." *Gall. Encycl.*

To **OURHARL**, **OVERHARL**, *v. a.* 1. To overcome. *Maitland P.* 2. To handle ; to treat of ; to relate. *Colk. Sow.* 3. To treat with severity ; to criticise with acrimony. *Synon. to bring o'er the coals. Melv.*

OURHEID, *adv.* Without distinction. *Aberd. Reg. V. OVERHEID.*

To **OURHYE**, *v. a.* To overtake. *Wallace.*—*A. S. ofer*, and *hig-an*, to make haste.

OURIE, *adj.* Chill. *V. OORIE.*

OURLAY, **OWRELAY**, *s.* A cravat, *S. Rams.*

To **OURLAY**, *v. a.* To belabour ; to drub ; to beat severely, *Aberd.*—*Tent. overleggā-en*, superponere.

OURLAY, *s.* A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is laid over the other, *S.*—*Fr. ourlet*, id. *ourl-cr*, to hem.

TO OURLAY, v. a. To sew in this manner, S.
OURLEAT, **O'ERLEAT**, s. Something that is lapped, laid, or folded over another, Loth.
OURLORD, **OURE-LARD**, s. A superior. *Wallace*.
OURLOUP, **OURLOP**, s. An occasional trespass of cattle. *L. Hadley*.—A. S. *ofer-leop-an*, to overleap.
OURMAN, **OURISMAN**, s. An arbiter. V. **OVERSMAN**.
OURNOWNE, s. Afternoon. *Wallace*.—A. S. *ofer non*, id.
OUR QUHARE, adv. V. **QUHARE**.
OURRAD. L. *Owr rad*, too hasty. *Wallace*.—A. S. *ofer*, nimis, and *araed*, celer.
OUR-RYCHT, **OURYCHT**, adv. Awry. *Dunbar*. Q. beyond what is right.—Fland. *over-recht*, praeter rectum.
TO OURRID, v. a. To traverse. *Barbour*.—A. S. *ofer-ryd-an*, equo aut curru transire.
OURSHOT, **O'ERSHOT**, s. The overplus, S.; synon. *O'ercome*.—Sw. G. *oefswerskott*, quod numerum definitum transgreditur; from *oefwer*, over, and *skint-a*, trudere.
TO OURSYLE, **OURSYLE**, **OVERSILE**, v. a. 1. To cover; to conceal. *Hudson*. 2. Also rendered, to beguile. V. **SILE**.
OURTANE, part. pa. 1. Overtaken, S. 2. Overtaken by justice; brought to trial. *Barbour*. "Ourtane wi' drink," tipsy.
OURTHORT, **OURTEWERT**, **OURTHORTOURN**, prep. Athwart; athort, S.; *ourter*, Dumfr. *Wallace*.—Sw. *twaert oefwer*, id. inverted.
OURTILL, prep. Above; beyond. *Dunbar*.
TO OUR-TYRVE, **OWE-TYRWE**, v. a. To turn upside down. *Wynt.*—Isl. *tyrv-a*, to overwhelm.
OURTURN, s. *Ourturn of a Sang*, that part of it which is repeated, or sung in chorus, S.
OUR-WEEKIT, **O'ERWEEKIT**, part. adj. 1. He who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have *our-weekit* himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went, *Teviotd.* 2. Butcher meat, too long kept in the market, is called *our-weekit meat*, *ibid.* From *over* and *week*, q. passing the limits of one week.
TO OURWEILL, v. a. To exceed. *Evergreen*.—A. S. *ofer-well-an*, superfluere.
OURWOMAN, s. A female chosen to give the casting voice in a cause in which arbiters may be equally divided. V. **ODWOMAN**.
OURWORD, **OWERWORD**, s. 1. Any word frequently repeated, S. *Burns*. 2. The burden of a song. *Dunbar*.
OUSE, **OWSE**, s. An ox, Banffs. *Aberd. Mearns. Taylor's S. P.*—Moes. G. *auls*, Alem. *oase*, *osse*, Belg. *osse*. V. pl. **OUSEN**.
OUSEN, **OWSEN**, pl. Oxen, S. *Burns*.—Moes. G. *aulsne*, id. *auls*, *bos*.
OUSEN MILK. *Sowens*, or flummery not boiled, used instead of milk, Dumfr.
OUSSEN-BOW, s. A piece of curved wood put round the necks of oxen, as a sort of collar, to which the draught is fixed; now rarely used, *Teviotd.*—Teut. *boghe*, arcus.
USTER, s. The arm-pit, *Renfrews.*; corr. from **OXTER**, q. v.
OUT, **OWT**, adv. Completely. *Wyn town*.
TO OUT, v. a. To expend, or to find vent for. *Rutherford*.
TO OUT, v. a. To issue. *Barbour*.
*** OUT**, prep. Nearly the same with **E. along**. "Out the road," along the road, S. B.

OUT, adv. *To Gas out*, to appear in arms, to rise in rebellion, S. V. **GAS OUT**.
TO OUT, v. a. To tell or divulge a secret, *Htr. For.*—Teut. *wt-er*, eloqui, enuntiare, publicare, given by *Kilian* as synon. with *E. utter*.
OUT-ABOUT, adj. *Out-about work*, work done out of doors, S. *Glenfergus*.
OUT-ABOUT, adv. Out of doors, S. *Ross*.
OUT-AN'-OUT, adv. Completely; entirely; as, "He drank the glass *out-an'-out*," "He's *out-an'-out* a perfect squeel," *Clydes*.
OUT-AY, adv. A strong affirmative; *out*, completely, and *ay*, yes, *Aberd.*
OUT-BEARING, part. adj. Blustering, bullying, *Aberd.*
OUT-BY, adj. 1. Opposed to that which is domestic; as, "*out-by work*," work that is carried on out of doors, S. 2. Remote or sequestered. Thus it is applied to those parts of a farm that are remote from the standing, S. *Tales of My Landl.*
OUT-BY, adv. 1. Abroad; without, S. 2. Out from, at some distance, S. *Ross*.—A. S. *ut*, *ex*, *extra*, and *by*, *juxta*.
OUT-BLAWING, s. Denunciation of a rebel. *Addic. of Scott's Cornhillis*. V. *To BLAW out* on one.
TO OUT-BRADE, v. a. To draw out.
TO OUTBRADE, v. a. To start out. V. **BRADE**.
OUT-BREAKER, s. An open transgressor of the law. *Spalding*.—Teut. *wt-brek-en*, Dan. *udbrekk-e*, erumpere.
OUTBREAKING, s. 1. Eruption on the skin, S. 2. An open transgression of the law of God, S. *Rutherford*.
TO OUTBULLER, v. a. To gush out with a gurgling noise, S. *Douglas*.
OUTCA', s. 1. A pasture to which cattle are *caw'd* or driven out, Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A wedding feast given by a master to a favourite servant," *ibid.*
OUTCAST, s. A quarrel, S. *Rutherford*.
OUTCOME, **OUTCUM**, s. 1. Egress. *Barbour*. 2. Termination, S. *R. Galloway*. 3. Increase; product, S. 4. That season in which the day begins to lengthen. *Watson*.—Belg. *uytkomen*, to come out.
OUTCOMING, s. 1. Egress, S. *Forbes on the Revelation*. 2. Publication. *Forbes's Def.*
OUT-DIGHTINGS, s. pl. The refuse of grain, *Roxb.*; synon. with *Dightings*. V. **DIGHT**, v.
OUTDRAUGHT, s. Synon. with *Extract*. *Acts Mary*.—A. S. *ut-drag-an*, extrahere.
OUTFALL, s. 1. A contention, S. *Pennant*. 2. A sally. *Monro*.—Sw. *utfall*, a hostile excursion.
OUTFALLING, s. The same with *Outfall*, sense 1. *Spalding*.
OUTFANGTHIEFE, s. 1. The right of a feudal lord to try a thief who is his own vassal, although taken with the *fang*, or booty, within the jurisdiction of another. 2. The person thus taken. *Skene*. V. **INFANGTHIEFE**.
OUTFIELD, adj. and s. Arable land, which is not manured, but constantly cropped. *Statist. Acc.*
OUTFIT, s. 1. The act of fitting out, applied to persons and things, S. 2. The expense of fitting out, S.
OUTFORNE, pret. v. Caused to come forth. *Montgomerie*.—A. S. *utfore*, egressus est.
OUTFORTH, adv. Apparently, henceforth; in continuation; onwards. *Part. Ja. II.*
OUTGAIN, s. The entertainment given to a bride in her father's or master's house, before she sets out to that of the bridegroom, S.

OUTGAIN, *part. adj.* Removing; as, "the *outgain* tenant," he who leaves a farm or house, S.
OUTGAIT, *OUTGATE*, *s.* 1. A way for egress. *Douglas*. 2. Escape from hardship of any kind. *R. Bruce*. 3. Ostentatious display, Ayra. *Sir A. Wylie*. *Out-gait* seems here to mean going out or abroad. "*Owte gate, Exitus*." *Prompt. Parv.*
OUTGANE, *part. pa.* Elapsed, S. *Acts Ja. I.*
OUTGANGING, *s.* The act of going out of doors, S. *Petticoat Tales*.
OUTGIE, *s.* Expenditure, S.; *syn.* *Outlay*.—*Tent. wipheus, expensae, expensum.*
OUTGOING, *part. pr.* Removing; *synon.* *Outgain*. *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*
OUT-HAUAR, *s.* One who carries or exports goods from a country. *Acts Ja. I.*
OUTHERANS, *adv.* Either, Lanarka. V. *OTHIA*.
OUTHERY, *adj.* A term applied to cattle, when not in a thriving state, Berwicka.
OUTHIR, *conj.* Either. V. *OTHIE*.
OUTHORNE, *s.* 1. The horn blown for summoning the lieges to attend the king in *feir of were*. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. The horn blown to summon the lieges to assist in pursuing a fugitive. *Acts Ja. I.* 3. The horn of a sentinel. *Maitland Poems*.
OUTHOUNDER, *s.* An inciter; one who sets another on to some piece of business. *Spald.* V. *HOUXDER-OUT*.
OUTHOUSE, *s.* An office-house attached to a dwelling-house, S.—*Sw. utaus, id.*
OUTING, *s.* A vent for commodities. *Ruth.*
OUTING, *OUTIN*, *s.* 1. The act of going abroad; as, "She's an idle quean, she'll do any thing for an *outing*," *Loth.* 2. A number of people, of both sexes, met for amusement, Clydes.
OUTISH, *adj.* Beaulish; showy; and at the same time fond of public amusements, Clydes.; from *Out*, *adv. q.* "wishing to show one's self abroad." V. *OUTIE*.
To OUTLABOUR, *v. a.* To exhaust by too much tillage, *Aberd.*
OUTLAY, *s.* Expenditure, S. *Stat. Acc.*—*Sw. utlagg-a*, to expend.
OUTLAYED, *OUTLAID*, *part. pa.* Expended, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* V. *OUTLAY*.
OUT-LAIK, *OUT-LACK*, *s.* The superabundant quantity in weight or measure. *Sibb.*
OUTLAK, *prep.* Except. *K. Hart.* *Out*, and *lack*, to want.
OUTLAN, *OUTLIN*, *s.* An alien; as, "She treats him like an *outlan*," or, "He's used like a mere *outlan* about the house," *Ang.* *Outlin*, *Fife.* From *out*, and *land*.
OUTLER, *adj.* Not housed, S. *Burns.*
OUTLER, *s.* A beast that lies without, in winter, S. *Gl. Sibb.*
OUTLETING, *s.* Emanation; applied to the operations of divine grace, S. *King's Sermon*.
OUTLY, *s.* Applied to money which lies out of the hands of the owner, S.
OUTLY, *adv.* Fully, S. B. *Ross.*
OUTLYER, *OUTLAIR*, *s.* A stone not taken from the quarry, but lying out in the field, S.
OUTLOOK, *s.* A prospect; as, "I hae but a dark *outlook* for this warld," S.; *synon.* *To-look*, *To-look*, *q. v.*
OUTLORDSCHIP, *s.* A property or superiority of lands lying without the jurisdiction of a borough. *Acts Ja. IV.*
OUTMAIST, *adj.* Outermost. *Aberd. Reg.*

OUT ON, *adv.* Hereafter; by and by, *Shetl.*
OUT-OUR, *OUT-OWER*, *adv.* 1. Over, S. *Barbour*. 2. Out from any place, S. 3. Quite over; as, "to fling a stane *outower* the waw," S. *Edin. Mag.*
OUTOUTH, *prep.* V. *OUTWITH*.
OUTPASSAGE, *s.* Outgate. *Bellenden*.
OUTPASSING, *s.* Exportation. *Acts Ja. IV.*
To OUT-PUT, *v. a.* A term used to denote the providing of soldiers by particular persons or districts. *Acts Cha. I.*
To OUTPUT, *v. a.* To eject; to throw out of any place or office. *Spalding*. V. *INPUT*, *v.*
OUTPUTAR, *s.* One who passes counterfeit coin. *Acts Ja. VI.*
OUTPUTTER, *s.* An instigator, or perhaps an employer. *Gordon's Hist.*
OUTPUTTER, *s.* One who sends out or supplies; used in relation to armed men. *Spalding*.
OUTPUTTING, *s.* The act of ejecting from the possession of any place or property. *Act. Audit.*
OUTPUTTING, *s.* The act of passing counterfeit money. *Acts Ja. VI.*
OUTQUENT, *part. pa.* Extinguished. *Douglas*. V. *QUENT*.
To OUTQUITE, *v. a.* To free a subject from adjudication, by payment of the debt lying on it. *Balfour's Pract.*
OUT-QUITTING, *OUTQUITTING*, *s.* The act of freeing from any incumbrance by payment of debt. *Act. Audit.*
To OUTRAY, *v. a.* To treat outrageously. *Rauf Collyear*.—*Fr. outrager*.
OUTRAY, *s.* Outrage. *Rauf Collyear*.
OUT-RAKE, *s.* 1. Expedition. 2. An extensive walk for sheep or cattle, S. *Gl. Sibb.* V. *RAIK*.
OUTRANCE, *s.* Extremity. *Maitl. P.*—*Fr. outrance*, *id.*
OUT-RED, *s.* An inaccurate spelling for *Out-raid*, a military expedition. *Scot's Staggering State*. V. *LEAP OUT*.
To OUT-RED, *v. a.* 1. To extricate, S. 2. To finish any business, S. B. 3. To clear off debt. *Melville's MS.* 4. To release what has been pledged. "To *outred* his gowne lyand in wed." *Ab. Reg.* 5. To fit out; applied to marine affairs. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Isl. utrett-a*, perficere negotium; *Sw. utred-a et skepp*, to fit out a ship.
OUTRED, *OUTREDDING*, *s.* 1. Rubbish, S. 2. Clearance; finishing, S. B. *Ross.* 3. Settlement; discharge in regard to pecuniary matters. *Act. Audit.* 4. The act of fitting out a ship. *Acts Ja. VI.*
To OUTREIK, *OUTREICK*, *v. a.* To fit out. *Outreickit*, *part. pa.* Equipped, *q. rigged out*. *Acts Cha. I.* V. *REIK out*.
OUTREIKE, *OUTREIKING*, *s.* Outfit, *q. rigging out*. *Acts Cha. I.*
OUTREIKER, *s.* One who equips others for service, *ibid.*
OUTBEYNG, *s.* Extremity. *Barbour*.—*Fr. outrer*, to carry things to extremity.
OUTRING, *s.* A term used in curling, S. "The reverse of *Inring*." *Gall. Encycl.*
OUTRINNING, *s.* Expiration. *Acts Mary.*—A. S. *ut-ryne, ut-rene*, effluxus; properly the efflux of water. Hence we have transferred it to the lapse of time.
OUTS AND INS. The particulars of a story, S.
OUTSCHETT, *part. pa.* Excluded. *P. Hon.*—A. S. *ut, out*, and *scytt-an*, obscure.

OUTSET, *s.* 1. Commencement, *S.* 2. The publication of a book, *S.* 3. The provision for a child leaving the house of a parent; as for a daughter at her marriage, *S.* *Outfit*, *synon.*—*Teut. wt-sett-an*, collocare nuptui, dotare. 4. A display of finery, to recommend one's self; as, *She had a grand outset*, *S.*—*Teut. wt-set*, expositio.

To OUTSET, *v. a.* To display. *Aberd. Reg.*

OUTSET, *part. pa.* Making a tawdry display of finery, *S.*

OUTSET, *s.* Extension of cultivation, *Shetl. Agr. Surv. Shetl.*—*Dan. udsætti-cr*, excolere; *Teut. wt-settinghe*, ampliatio, *wt-sett-en*, ampliare, extendere.

OUTSHOT, *s.* Pasture; untilled ground, *Aberd.*

OUTSHOT, *s.* A projection, *S.*—*Sw. utskiutande*, *id. skiut-a ut*, to project; *Belg. uytachiet-en*, *id.*

OUTSIGHT, *s.* Goods, or utensils out of doors, *S. Erskine.*

OUT-SIGHT, *s.* Prospect of egress. *Rollock.*—*Teut. wt-siecht*, prospectus; *Dan. udsigt*, *id.*

OUTSIGHT PLENISHING. Goods out of doors, *S. Ersk. Inst.*

OUTSPECKLE, *s.* A laughing-stock. *Minstrelsy Border.*

OUTSPOKEN, *adj.* Given to freedom of speech, *S. Ayrs. Legatees.*

OUTSTANDER, *s.* One who persists in opposing any measure. *Spalding.*

OUTSTRAPOLOUS, *adj.* Obstreperous, *Ayrs.* A corr. of the *E.* word. *Ann. Par.*

OUTSTRIKING, *s.* An eruption, *S.*

OUTSUCKEN, *s.* 1. The freedom of a tenant from bondage to a mill, *S. Erskine.* 2. Duties payable by those who are not astricted to a mill, *S. ibid.*

OUTSUCKEN, *adj.* Used in the same sense, *S. ibid.* *V. SUCKEN.*

OUTSUCKEN MOLTURE. The duty for grinding at a mill, by those who come voluntarily to it. *V. SUCKEN.*

OUT TAK, **OWTAKYN**, **OWTANE**, *prep.* 1. Except. *Douglas. Tane* or *taken out*. 2. Besides; in addition. *Barbour.*

OUTTANE, **OUTETANE**, *part. pa.* Excepted, *q. out-taken. Parl. Ja. I.*

OUTTENTOUN, *s.* One not living in a particular town. *Ure.*—*A. S. utan*, extra, and *tun*, town.

OUTTER, *s.* A frequenter of balls and merry-meetings, *Roxb.*; from going much out. *V. To GAE OUT*, **OUTING**, **OUTTIE.**

OUTTERIT, *pret.* Ran out of the course. *Lyndscr.*—*Fr. oultrier*, to run through.

OUT-THE-GAIT, *adj.* Honest; *q. one who keeps the straight road, S.*

OUT-THROUGH, **OUTTHROWGH**, **OUTTHROW**, *prep.* 1. Through to the opposite side; as, "The arrow gaed *outhrough* his braidside;" "He gaed *outhrough* the bear-lan'," *Clydes. Act against Heretikes.* 2. *Inthrow and Outthrow*, through in every direction, *Angus. V. INTHROW.*

OUTTHROW, *adv.* Thoroughly; entirely, *S. Ross's Helenore.*

OUTTIE, *adj.* Addicted to company; much disposed to go out, *Dumbartons. Outtier* is the comparative.

To OUT-TOPE, *v. a.* To overtop. *Mem. of the Somer.*

OUT-TOWN, *s.* The *Outfield* on a farm, *Aberd.*

OUT-TURN, *s.* Increase; productiveness; applied to grain, *Angus. Caled. Merc.*

OUTWAILE, **OUTWYLE**, *s.* Refuse, *S. Henrysone.*—*Isl. utvel-ia*, eligere.

To OUTWAIR, *v. a.* To expend. *Arbuth. V. WARE.*

* **OUTWARD**, *adj.* Cold; not kind, *Roxb.* Opposed to *Innerly*, *q. v.*

OUTWARDNESS, *s.* Distance; coldness; unkindness, *ibid.*

OUT WITH. In a state of variance with one; *S. out wi'. V. IN.*

OUTWITH, **OWTOUTH**, **WROUGH**, *prep.* 1. Without; on the outer side. *Bellenden.* 2. Outwards; out from. *Barbour.* 3. Separate from. *R. Bruce.* 4. Beyond, in relation to time. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*Sw. utot*, outwards; *A. S. oth*, versus, frequently used in composition.

OUTWITH, *adv.* 1. Abroad, *S. Ross.* 2. Outwards. *Barbour.*

OUTWITH, *adj.* More distant; not near.

OUTWITTINS, **OUTWITTENS**, *adv.* Without the knowledge; as, "outwittens o' my daddie," my father not knowing it, *Banffs. Ayrs. Herd. V. WITTENS, s.*

OUTWORK, **OUTWARK**, *s.* Work done out of doors, *S. Agr. Surv. Berw.*

OUTWORKER, *s.* One bound at certain times to labour without doors, *S. ibid.*

To OUZE, *v. a.* To pour out, *Orkn.* From a common origin with the *E. v. oose.*—*Sw. oos-a ute* exactly corresponds with *oose*, as used in *Orkn.* to pour out. *V. WEEZE.*

OUZEL, **OUSEL**, *s.* The Sacrament of the Supper, *Peebles.*—*E. housel*, *A. S. husl*, the sacrifice of the Mass; *Isl. husl*, oblatio.

OW, **OU**, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, *S.*

OW AY, *adv.* Yes; ay; O yes, *S.* Pronounced oo-ay, *Waverley.* The first syllable seems merely the interj. *O.* The word is often pron. *O-ay.*—*Fr. oui?*

OWE, *prep.* Above. *Barb.*—*A. S. ufa*, *Isl. ofa*, *supra.*

To OWERGIFFE, *v. a.* To renounce in favour of another.—*Su. G. oefvergifwa*, to give up. *Bannatyne's Journal.*

OWERLOUP, *s.* The act of leaping over a fence, &c. *St. Ronan.*

To OWERWEIL, *v. a.* *V. OURWEILL.*

To OWG, *v. n.* To shudder; to feel abhorrence at. *Rollocks. Skunner, synon.*

OWYNE, *s.* An oven. *Aberd. Reg.*

OWKLY, **OWKLIE**, *adj.* Weekly, *S. Macneill. V. OULKIE.*

OWKLIE, *adv.* Weekly; every week, *S. B. Acts Ja. V. V. OULK.*

OWME, *s.* Steam; vapour, *Aberd. Syn. Oam, q. v.* Also pron. *yome*, *ibid.*

* **To OWN**, *v. a.* 1. To favour; to support, *S. Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem.* 2. To recognise; to take notice of; as, *He didna own me*, He paid no attention to me, *S.*—*Su. G. egn-a*, proprium facere, to appropriate.

To OWR one's self. To do any thing without help; as, "I wiss I may be able to *owr* mysell in the business," *Dumfr. V. OVER, v.*

OWRANCE, *s.* 1. Ability. *St. Patrick.* 2. Mastery; superiority, South of *S. Brownie of Bodsbeck. V. OWRANCE.*

OWRDREVIN, *part. pa.* Overrun; applied to land covered by the drifting of sand. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

OWRE BOGGIE. "People are said to be married in an *owre-boggie* manner, when they do not go through the forms prescribed by the kirk." *Gall. Encycl.*

To OWRE-HALE, *v. a.* To overlook. *Montgom.*—*Sw. oefwerhael-ja*, to cover.

OWREHIP, *s.* A blow with the hammer brought over the arm, *S. O. Burns.*

OWRELAY, s. A cravat. V. OURLAY.
OWRESKALIT, part. pa. Overspread. *Dunb.* V. SKALE.
OWRIE, adj. Chill. V. OORIE.
OWRIM AND OWRIM. "When a bandwin' o' shearers meet with a flat of corn, not portioned out by riggs, it is termed an *owrim* and *owrim* shear, i. e. over him and over him." *Gall. Encycl.*
OWRLADY, s. A female superior; corresponding with *Ourlord*, or *Ouerlord*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
To OWRN, v. a. To adorn. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *orn-cr*, id.
OWRTER, adv. Farther over, S. O. *Gall. Encycl.* V. OUTHORT.
OWSE, s. An ox. V. OUSE.
OWSSEN-STAW, s. The ox-stall, S. *Herd.*
OWT, adj. Exterior. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *yle*, *exterus*.
OWTH, prep. Above; over. *Wyntown.*
OWTHERINS, adj. Either, Lanarks. Generally used at the end of a sentence: as, *I'll no do that owttherins.*

OWTING, s. An expedition. *Barbour.*
OXEE, Ox-EYE, s. The Tit-mouse, S. *Complaynt S.*
OXGATE, OXENGATE, s. An ox-gang of land. *Skene.*—From *ox*, and *gate*, iter.
OXINBOLLIS, s. pl. Perhaps bows for oxen. *Inventories.* V. OUSSEN-BOW.
OXPENNY, s. A tax in Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*
OXTAR, OXTER, s. 1. The arm-pit, S. *Bellenden.*
 2. Used in a looser sense for the arm, S. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *oxtan*, Teut. *oxtel*, id.
To OXTER, v. a. 1. To take by the arms, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. To take into the arms, Mearns.
OYES, interj. Used by public criers in calling attention. V. HOYES.
OYESSE, s. A niece. "Neptis, a neice or oyesse." *Vocabulary.*
OZELLY, adj. Swarthy; resembling an *ousel*, Loth.
OZIGER, s. The state of fowls when moulting, Orkn.

P.

To PAAK, v. a. To beat. V. PAIK.
PAAL, s. A post, S. B.—E. *pale*, A. S. *pal*, Su. G. *paale*.
PAB, s. The refuse of flax, Loth.; *pob*, S. B. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*
PACE, s. 1. Weight. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. The weight of a clock, S. 3. Used metaphorically. *Rutherford.* V. PAIS, PAISS.
PACE, PAISS, PAISS, PASS, s. The name given to one of those English gold coins called Nobles. *Acts Ja. II.* This would seem to signify "A Noble of full weight, as opposed to others that were deficient." V. PAIS, PAON, v. to weigh.
PACK, adj. Intimate; familiar, S. *Burns.*—Su. G. *pack-a*, constringere.
To PACK or PEIL, To PACK and PEIL. V. PEILE, PELE, v.
PACKALD, s. 1. A pack. *Rutherford.*—Belg. *pak-kaadie*, luggage. 2. A packet, or parcel. *Inventories.*—Teut. *pack-kleed*, segestre, involucrium mercium, Kilian; q. a *clath*, or cloth for packing.
PACKET, s. "A pannier, a small *carrack*," *Aberd.*
PACK-EWES, s. pl. The ewes which a shepherd has a right to pasture in lieu of wages, Roxb.—Teut. *packt*, vectigal.
PACKHOUSE, s. A warehouse for receiving goods, S. —Teut. *packhuys*, id.
PACKLIE, adv. Familiarly; intimately, Clydes.
PACKMAN, s. A pedlar; one who carries his pack, S.
PACKMAN-RICH, s. A species of bear or barley having six rows of grains on the ear. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
PACKMANTIE, s. Portmanteau. *Poems 16th Cent.* It is still vulgarly denominated a *pockmantie*, q. a *pock* for holding a cloak.
PACK-MERCHANT, s. Syn. *Packman*, *Aberd.*
PACKNESS, s. Familiarity; intimacy, Clydes.
PACKS, s. pl. The sheep, male or female, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages, Roxb.
PACLOTT, PACLAT, s. *Inventories.* Perhaps it should be read *Pallat*. V. PAITLATTIS.
PACT, s. To spend the pact (for pack), to waste one's substance. To perish the pact, S. *Maitland Poems.*

* **To PAD, v. n.** To travel on foot, S. O. *Picken.* To pad the hoof, a cant phrase, signifying to travel on foot; *Class. Dict.* V. PADDER.
To PADDER, v. a. To tread, *Gall.* "A road through the snow is *padderd*, when it has been often trod." *Gall. Encycl. Davidson's Seasons.*—From Teut. *pad*, vestigium; Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, the foot.
PADDIST, s. A foot-pad; one who robs on foot. *Annand's Mysticism Pietatis.* A dimin. from E. *pad*, one who robs on foot.
PADDIT, part. pa. Beaten; formed and hardened into a foot-path by treading, Loth. V. PAD, and PAID, s.
PADDLE, s. The Lump-fish, Orkn.
PADDOCK, s. A low sledge for removing stones, &c. *Aberd.* V. PODDOCK.
PADDOCK-HAIR, s. 1. The down that covers unfledged birds, S. 2. The down on the heads of children born without hair, S.—Teut. *padden-hayr*, lanugo. [*foot.*]
PADDOCK-PIPES, s. pl. Marsh Horse-tail, S. *Light-*
PADDOCK-RUDE, s. The spawn of frogs, S.; also *paddock-ride.* *Ramsay.*
PADDOCK-STOOL, s. The Agaricus, in general, especially the varieties of the Agaricus *finetarius*, S. —Teut. *padden-stoel*, fungus.
PADDOKSTANE, s. The toadstone, vulgarly supposed to grow in the head of a toad; accounted precious, on account of the virtues ascribed to it—both medical and magical. *Inventories.*—Teut. *padden-steen*, id.
PADE, s. 1. A toad. *Sir Gawan.* 2. Apparently a frog. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *pade*, Germ. Belg. *padde*, id.
PADELL, s. Expl. "a small leathern bag." *Bannat. Poems.*—Teut. *buydel*, hulga.
PADYANE, PADGEAN, s. A pageant. *Dunbar.*
PADIDAY, s. The day dedicated to Palladius, a Scottish saint, S. B. *Aberd. Reg.* A market held at Brechin is called from this festival *Paldy Fair.*
PADJELL, s. "An old pedestrian; one who has often beat at foot-races." *Gall. Encycl.*
PADLE, s. The Lump-fish, Firth of Forth, Shetland. *Cyclopterus Lumpus.* (Linn. Syst.) *Edmonstone's Zett.* V. PADDLE, and COCK-PADDLE.
PAFFLE, s. A small possession in land, Perth. *Stat. Acc. Poffe*, Lanarks.—Isl. *paufe*, angulus.

To **PALE**, **PEAL**, or **PELL**, a *Candle*. On seeing a *dead-candle*, to demand a view of the person's face whose death it portends, *Aberd.* Perhaps *q.* to appeal to the candle.—*Fr.* *appel-er*, *Lat.* *appel-are*, to call; to talk with.

PALEY-LAMB, *s.* A very small or feeble lamb, *Tweedd.* *V.* **PAULIE**.

PALYARD, *s.* A lecher; a rascal. *Lyndsey*.—*Fr.* *paillard*, *id.*

PALYARDRY, *s.* Whoredom. *Douglas*.

PALYRESIS, **PALLISSIS**, **PALLIES**, **PALIES**, *s. pl.* *Inventories*. Apparently, straw mattresses.—*Fr.* *patilasse*, a straw bed.

To **PALL**, *v. n.* To strike with the fore feet; applied to a horse; *synon.* to *kaim*; *Selkirks*. This, I suspect, is a provincial modification of the *E. v.* to *paw*.

PALL, **PEAL**, *s.* Any rich or fine cloth. *Gawan and Gol.*—*Isl.* *pell*, *textum pretiosum*; *O.* *Fr.* *palle*, *sericum*.

PALLACH, **PALLACK**, *s.* 1. A porpoise, *S. Sibbald*. 2. A lusty person, *S. B. Journ. Lond.* 3. A young or small crab, *Mearns*. *Pulloch*, *Angus*. *V.* **Poo**, and **PALLAWA**, *id.*

PALLALL, **PALLALLIS**, *s.* A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different triangular and square spaces chalked out, driving a bit of slate or broken crockery before them, *S.*; in *E. Scotch-hop*. *V.* **BEDS**.

PALLAT, **PALAD**, *s.* The crown of the head, *S. Doug.*—*O.* *Fr.* *palet*, *sorte d'armure de tête*, *Roquefort*.

PALLAWA, *s.* 1. A species of sea-crab, *Coast of Fife*; *Cavie*, *Pillan*, *synon.* *V.* **KRAVIE**. 2. Used by the fishermen of Buckhaven as denoting a dastardly fellow.

PALLET, *s.* A ball. *Burd.*—*Fr.* *pelotte*, *id.*; *E.* *pellet*.

PALLET, *s.* A sheep's skin not dressed, *S. B.*—*E.* *pelt*, *Su. G.* *palt*, a garment.

PALM, **PALME**, *s.* The index of a clock or watch, *S. Z. Boyd*.—*Fr.* *paulme*, or *E.* *palm*, used as *hand*, *S.* to denote the index of any timepiece.

PALMANDER, *s.* Pomander. *Inventories*. *Fr.* *pomme d'ambre*, *id.*

To **PALMER**, *v. n.* To go about feebly from place to place, *pron.* *pawmer*, *S.* *Antiquary*. *V.* **PAWNER**.

PALMS, *s. pl.* The blossoms of the female willow, *Teviotd.*

PALM-SONDAY, *s.* The sixth Sabbath in Lent, *S. Wynston*.—*A. S.* *palm-sunnas daeg*.

PALSONDAY, *s.* *Acts Ja. IV.* It may either mean *Palm Sunday*, or *Pasch Sunday*, *i. e.* Easter, sometimes written *Pas*. *V.* **PAYS**.

PALSONE EVIN. Apparently, *Passion Even*; if not a *corr.* of *Palm Sunday*. *Act. Audit.*

PALTRIE, *s.* Trash. *V.* **PELTRIE**.

PALWERK, *s.* Spangled work. *Sir Gawan*.—*Fr.* *paille*, *id.*

PAME HAMER. A kind of hammer. *Inventories*. *Q.* a hammer for the palm or hand.

PAMPHE, *s.* A vulgar name for the knave of clubs, *Aberd.*; elsewhere *Pawmie*, *S.* *Pam*, *E.*

PAMPFIL, *s.* 1. A square enclosure made with stakes, *Aberd.* 2. Any small house, *ibid.* *V.* **PAFFLE**.

PAMPLETTE, **PAMPLERTE**, **PAMPHELET**, *s.* "A plump young woman; a dimin. from *Teut.* *pamposic*, *mulier crassa*." *Gl. Sibb.*

To **PAN**, *v. n.* To correspond; to tally; to unite, *A. Bor.* *id.*; from *paw*, a cross-beam in the roof of a house, closing with the wall. *Midland Poems*.

PAN, *s.* A hard impenetrable crust below the soil, *F. Till*, *Ratche*, *synon.* *Statist. Acc.*—*Teut.* *panne*, *calva*, *q.* the skull of the soil.

PANASH, *s.* A plume worn in the hat. *Colvill*.—*Fr.* *panache*, *id.*

To **PANCE**, **PASSE**, **PASSE**, *v. n.* To meditate. *Dunbar*.—*O.* *Fr.* *passe-er*, *id.*

PAND, *s.* A pledge, *Belg.* *Douglas*. *Eyn. wad.*

To **PAND**, *v. a.* To pledge; to pawn. *Pandit*, *laid* in pledge, *S.*—*Teut.* *pand-on*, *Isl.* *pant-a*, *id.*

PAND, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part, of a bed; *S.* *pawn*. *Inventories*.

To **PANDER**, *v. n.* 1. To go from one place to another in an idle way, *Perth. Ktr. For.*; apparently *corr.* from *Pawmer*, *v. q. v.* 2. To trifle at work, *Isl.*

PANDIE, **PANDY**, *s.* 1. A stroke on the hand, as a punishment to a schoolboy, *N. B.* 1. *pande*, *hith* out, *viz.* the hand. *Eynon. I'auwle*, *q. v.* 2. *Metaph.* severe censure. *A. Scott.*

PANDIT, *part. pa.* Furnished with under curtains. *Inventories*. *V.* **PARE**.

PANDOUR, *s.* A large oyster, caught at the dunes of the salt-pans, *S. Hlat. Acc.*

PANDROUS, *s.* A pliop. *E.* *pander*. *Halfour's Practice*.

PANE, *s.* A fine, mulct, or punishment. *E. join* *Acts Ja. VI.*

PANE, *s.* 1. Stuff; cloth. *Houlate*.—*A. N.* *pan*, *lacinia*, *pannus*. 2. Fur; a skin. *Nir Tristrem*. *Fr.* *panne*, *id.*

To **PANE**, *v. n.* *V.* **PAYNE**.

PANFRAY, *s.* A palfrey. *Hurr. Laws.*—*Fr.* *pale* *froi*, *id.*

To **PANG**, *v. a.* 1. To throng, *N. Humay*. 2. To cram, in general, *S. Ferguson*. 3. To cram with food to satiety, *N. Ross*.—*Teut.* *hangan*, *joynen*.

PANG, *adj.* Crammed. *Piergreen*.

PANG-FOLL, *adj.* As full as one can hold, *N. A.*

PANYELL CRULLIS. Baskets for a horse's back, *Act Dom. Conc.* The same with the term given by *Junius*. *Pannel* for a horse, *dominal*.

PAN-JOTRAIS, *s. pl.* 1. A dish made of various kinds of meat; a sort of *fricasee*, a *gallimaufrey*. *Upp. Lanarks*. 2. The slabbery offals of the slaughter nearly *synon.* with *Harrigals*, *Roeb.*

PAN-KAIL, *s.* Broth made of coleworts hashed very small, thickened with a little oatmeal, *N.* It also requires a little kitchen-fee (drippings), butter, &c. *lard*.

PANNAFIS, *s. pl.* *Balfour's Pract.* A rope to hoist up a boat, or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship.

PANNEL, *s.* 1. One brought to the bar of a court for trial, *S. Erskine*. 2. The bar of a court. *Guthry's Mem.*—*E.* *panel*, a schedule, containing the names of a jury.

PANNIS, *s. pl.* Unexplained. *Aberd. Reg.*

PANS, *s.* "The great timbers of a cottage, laid across the couples parallel to the walls, to support the lath or *kebbers* laid above the *pans* and parallel to the couples," *S. B. Gl. Surr. Moray*. Used also *Sout* of *S.*—*Su. G.* *Paann*, *scandula*, a lath; a shingle.

PANS, *s. pl.* A certain description of ecclesiastic lands; evidently a local phraseology. *Gl. Sw Moray*.

PANS, **PASSE**. Covering for the knee. *Acts Ja. I*

PANSIS, *s. pl.* *Colk. Sow.* Perhaps thoughts.—*pense*, thought, imagination.

PANST, *part. pa.* Cured. *Montgomerie*.—*Fr.* to apply medicines.

PARRY. "Whan ane says *Parry*, aw says *Parry*," a phrase, *Aberd.* signifying, that when anything is said by a person of consequence, it is echoed by every one. *Qu. Fr. parait*, it appears.

PARRIDGE, PARRITCH, s. Porridge, *S.*—*L. B. porrect-a*, Jusculum ex porris confectum, *Du Cange*.

TO COOK THE PARRIDGE. Metaph. to manage any piece of business, *S. Waverley*.

TO PARRIRE, v. n. To present one's self; or perhaps to obey. *Acts Cha. I.*—*O. Fr. parr-er*, paraitre, to appear, or *Lat. parere*, to obey.

PARRITCH-HALE, adj. In such health as to be able to take one's ordinary food, *Fife*; *synon. Spune-hale*.

PARRITCH-TIME, s. The hour of breakfast; porridge having been the standing dish at this meal, *S. Tales of My Landl.*

PARROCK, s. "A collection of things huddled together; a group." *Surv. Moray*.

PARROCK, PARROK, s. A small enclosure in which a ewe is confined, to make her take with a lamb, *Dumfr.*—*A. S. pearroc*, septum, clathrum.

TO PARROCK a ewe and lamb. To confine a lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck, *Roxb.*

PARROT-COAL, s. A species of coal that burns very clearly, *S. Statist. Acc.*

PARSELLIT, part. pa. "Striped." *Sibb.*

PARSEMENTIS, s. pl. Perhaps for *partiments*, compartments. *Douglas*.

PARSENERE, s. A partner. *Wynntown*.—*Fr. parsonnier*, *id.*

PARSLIE BREAK-STONE. Parsley-Piert, *Aphanes arvensis*, *Linn.*

* **PART, s.** 1. Place; as, *the ill part*, hell, *the good part*, heaven, *Aberd.* It is generally used for place throughout *S.* This sense it admits in *E.* only in the *pl.* 2. What becomes or is incumbent on one; as, "It's well my part," it well becomes me; "It's ill his part," it is inconsistent with his duty; "It's good your part," it is incumbent on you, *S. Shérref's Poems*.

PARTAN, s. Common Sea-crab, *S. Gael. Complaynt S.*

PARTAN-HANDIT, adj. Close-fisted; taking hold like a crab, *Ayrs*; *Grippie, S.*

TO PARTY, v. a. To take part with. *Godecroft*.

PARTY, s. Part; degree. *Barbour*.—*Fr. partie*, *id.*

PARTY, PARTIE, s. An opponent. *Douglas*.—*Fr. parti*, *id.*

PARTY, PARTIE, adj. Variegated. *Doug.*

PARTICATE, s. A rood of land. *St. Acc.*—*L. B. particata*, *id.*

PARTICLE, PARTICKLE, PERTICKLE, PARTICULE, s. 1. A little piece of animal food. *Chalmers's Mary*. 2. A small portion of land; *synon.* or nearly so, with *S. Pendicle*. *Acts Ja. V.* 8. Apparently used in the sense of article. *Crosraguell*.—*L. B. particula*, charta articulata seu per partes distincta; *Du Cange*.

PARTYMENT, s. Division. *Douglas*.—*Fr. partiment*, a parting.

PARTISIE, PARTISAY, adj. Proper to, or done by, more individuals than one; as, "a *partisie wab*," a web wrought for several owners, each of whom contributes his share of the materials, and of the expense; "a *pairtisie wa*," a wall built at the expense of two proprietors between their respective houses or lands, *S. B.*—*Lat. partitio*, a division.

PARTISMAN, s. A partaker. *Ruddiman*.

TO PARTY WITH. To take part with. *Keith's Hist.*

TO PARTLE, v. n. To trifle at work, *Ayrs, Gl. Picken*.

PARTLES, adj. Having no part. *Wynnt.*

PARTLYK, PARTLYIK, adv. In equal shares or parts. *Aberd. Reg.*

PARTRIK, PARTRICK, PERTREK, s. A partridge, *S. Douglas*.—*Fr. perdrix*, *id.*; *Lat. perdix*.

PARURE, s. Ornament, *Fr. Wynntown*.

PARUT, s. *Synon.* with *Parure*. *Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS.*—*L. B. parat-us*, was used in common with *parura* and *paratura*, for embroidery or ornamental borders.

PAS, PASS, s. Easter. *V. PAYS*.

PAS, s. 1. Division of a book. *Wynntown*. 2. A single passage. *Crosraguell*.—*L. B. pass-us*, locus.

PASCHEEWYN, s. The evening preceding Easter. *Barb.*

TO PASE, v. a. To poise. *V. PAIS*.

PASH, s. The head; a ludicrous term, *S. Watson*.

TO PASMENT, v. a. To deck with lace. *Z. Boyd*.

PASMENTAR, s. This term seems to be used as equivalent to *upholsterer*. *Inventories*.—*Fr. passementier*, a lace-maker, a silk-weaver.

PASMENTS, s. pl. 1. Strips of lace or silk sewed on clothes. 2. Now used to denote livery; *pron. passments*, *S. B.* *Acts Ja. VI.* 3. External decorations of religion. *Ruth*.—*Teut. Fr. passement*, lace.

PASMOND, s. *Syn. Pasment. Inventories*.

PASPEY, s. A kind of dance, *Strathmore*.—*Fr. passepié*, "a caper, or lottie trickie in dauncing; also, a kind of dance peculiar to the youth of *La haute Bretagne*," *Cotgr.*

PASPER, s. Samphire. *Gall. Encycl.*

* **TO PASS, v. a.** 1. Not to exact a task that has been imposed, *S.* 2. To forgive; not to punish; like *E. to pass by*.

PASS-GILT, s. Expl. "current money," *Gl. Guthrie's Trial*.—*Teut. pas-gheld* is used to denote inferior coin which is made to have currency above its value.

PASSINGEURE, s. A passage-boat. *Douglas*.—

O. Fr. passagieur, *L. B. passagerius*, a ferryman.

PASSIONALE, s. A state of suffering. *Colk. Sow*.—*L. B. passionale*, martyrology.

PASSIS, pl. Apparently equivalent to *E. passages*. *Acts Mary*.—*L. B. pass-us*, locus, auctoritas, *Gall. passage*.

TO PASSIVERE, v. a. To exceed, *W. Loth.*

PASTANCE, s. Pastime. *Palace Honor*.—*Fr. passe-temps*, *id.*

PASTISAR, s. A pastry-cook. *V. PATTICAR*.

PASUOLAN, PASVOLAN, s. A small species of artillery. *Complaynt S.*—*Fr. passevolant*.

PAT, PATT, s. A pot, *S. Herd's Coll.*

PAT, pret. of the v. Put. *Burd.*

PATE, PATIE, s. Abbrev. of *Patrick* or *Peter*, *S.*

PATELET, s. A kind of ruff anciently worn by women in *S.* *Pink. Hist.* *V. PATLATTIS*.

PATENE, s. The cover of a chalice. *Inventories*.—*E. patine*, *Fr. patene*, *patine*, *id.* from *Lat. patin-a*.

* **PATENT, adj.** Ready; willing; disposed to listen. *Spalding*.

PATENTER, s. A patentee. *Acts Cha. I.*

TO PATER, (pron. like *E. pate*), v. n. To talk incessantly; to be tiresomely loquacious. *Synon. Patter*.

PATER, s. A loquacious person; generally supposed to be a female, *ibid.*

PATES, s. pl. "The steps at the corner of the roofs in houses for the easier climbing to the top," *Ayrs. Benfr. Corbie-steps*, *synon. Picken*.

PATH, s. *V. PETH*.

PATHIT, part. pa. Paved. *Douglas*.—*Teut. pad*, semita, via trita.

PATHLINS, *adv.* By a steep path, S. B. *Ross. V. Perth.*

PATIENT OF DEATH, *s.* A throe. Perhaps corr. from *passion*, suffering.

To **PATIFIE**, *v. a.* To manifest. *Bruce.*—Lat. *patefacio*.

PAT-LUCK, *s.* To tak *pat-luck*, to take dinner with another upon chance, S.; *i. e.* the chance of the pot. *Saxon and Gael.*

PATRELL, *s.* 1. Defence for the neck of a war-horse. *Doug.*—Fr. *poitrail*. 2. The breast-leather of a horse, S. *Ruddiman*.

PATRICK, *s.* A partridge, *Tetrao perdrix*, Linn.; pron. *patrick*, S. *Waverley. Burns. V. PATRIK.*

PATROCYNIE, *s.* Patronage. *Crosraguell.*—Lat. *patrocinium*.

PATRON, *s.* A pattern, Fr. *Wallace*.

PATRONATE, *s.* The right of presenting to a benefice. *Fountainh.*—L. B. *Patronatus*, *jus patronatus*.

PATRON-CALL, *s.* The patronage of a church; right of presentation, *Aberd.*

PATRONTASHE, *s.* A military girdle for holding cartridges. *Act. Parl.*

To **PATTER**, *v. n.* To move with quick steps; especially referring to the sound, S. *V. PADDER.*

To **PATTER**, *v. a.* 1. To repeat in a muttering way without interruption, S. *Dunbar*. 2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low tone, *Aberd.*—Arm. *pater-en*, to repeat the Lord's Prayer.

PATTERAR, *s.* One who repeats prayers.

PATTERING, *s.* Vain repetition. *Lynds.*

PATTICEAR, **PASTISAR**, *s.* A pastry-cook. *Balfour's Practicks.*—Fr. *pâtissier*, *pâtissier*, *pâtissier*, "a pasterer or pie-maker; also a maker of past-meates;" Cotgr. From *pastin*, *paste*.

PATTLE, **PETTLER**, *s.* A stick with which the ploughman clears away the earth that adheres to the plough, S. *Burns.*—E. *paddle*, O. B. *pattal*.

PAVADE, *s.* A dagger, *Teviotdale*; an old word.

PAVASIES, *s. pl.* "A sort of artillery mounted on a car of two wheels, and armed with two large swords before." *Pink. Hist.*

To **PAUCE**, *v. n.* To prance with rage, S. B.—Fr. *pas*, E. *pace*.

PAUCHTIE, *adj.* 1. Haughty, S. *Maill. Poems*. 2. Petulant; malapert, S. *Ramsay.*—Belg. *pochg-en*, to vaunt.

PAVEN, **PAUVAN**, *s.* A grave Spanish dance, in which the dancers turned round one after another, as peacocks do with their tails. *Lyndsay.*—Fr. *pavane*, *id.* from *paon*, a peacock.

To **PAUGE**, *v. n.* 1. To prance; *synon. Pauce*, *Fife*. 2. To pace about in an artful way till an opportunity occur for fulfilling any plan, *ibid.* 3. To tamper with; to venture on what is hazardous in a fool-hardy manner, *ibid.*

PAVIE, **PAW**, *s.* 1. Lively motion, S. 2. The agile exertions of a rope-dancer. *Birrel*. 3. A fantastic air, S. *Clelland*. 4. Transferred to rage, S.—Fr. *pas vif*, a quick step.

PAVIE, *s.* The same with *Pavis*, *pavis*; *pavis*, *pl. Sea Lewis*.

PAUYOT, *s.* Meaning not clear. *Rauf Collyear*. It seems to mean "a little page," called in Ital. *paggetto*, a dimin. from *paggio*, a page.

PAUIS, **PAVIS**, *s.* 1. A large shield. *Doug.*—L. B. *pavisium*, *id.* 2. A testudo, used in sieges, *ibid.*—Fr. *pavois*, *id.*

PAUK, *s.* Art; a wile, S. *Douglas*.

PAUKY, **PAWKY**, *adj.* 1. Sly; artful, S. *Callender*. 2. Wanton; applied to the eye, Ang.—A. S. *pasca*, deciphre, mentiri; *pasca*, deceptor.

PAUL, *s.* 1. A hold; a detent; a leaning-place, S. B. 2. An upright piece of wood, stone, or metal, to which a hawser is made fast on shore, *Aberd.*—Isl. *pell-r*, Su. G. *pall*, scamnum, a bench.

PAULIE, **PAILIE**, *adj.* 1. Impotent or feeble; applied to any bodily member, S. 2. Small in size; applied to lambs, *Roxb.* 3. Insipid; inanimate; applied to the mind, *Lanarks.* A *pailie* creature; a silly, insipid person. 4. Lame, dislocated, or distorted, S.

PAULIE (or) **PAILIE-FOOTIT**, *adj.* 1. Flat-footed, *Strathmore*. 2. Splay-footed, or having the foot turned in, *Loth.*

PAULIE, **PAWLIE**, *s.* 1. A slow, inactive person, *Lanarks. Mearns*. 2. An unhealthy sheep, *South of S. Brownie of Bodsbeck*. 3. The smallest lambs in a flock, *Roxb.*

PAULIE-MERCHANT, *s.* One who hawks through the country, purchasing lambs of this description, *ibid.*

To **PAUT**, *v. a.* To *paut* one's foot at a person; to stamp with the foot in a menacing manner, *Aberd.*

To **PAUT**, *v. n.* 1. To paw, S. *Clelland*. 2. To push out the feet alternately, when one is lying in bed, or otherwise, *Dumfr.* 3. To strike with the foot; to kick, S.—Hisp. *pate-ar*, to kick, from *pata*, a foot. 4. "To move the hand, as a person groping in the dark," *Ettr. For.*

PAUT, *s.* 1. A stroke on the ground with the foot, S. *Kelly*. 2. A stroke with the foot; a kick, S.—Teut. *pad*, *patte*, the paw of a beast. *Funk* is with the hinder feet.

PAW, *s.* Quick motion. *V. PAVIE.*

PAW, **PAUW**, **PAWAW**, *s.* 1. The slightest motion; as, "He ne'er played *paww*," he did not so much as stir, *Ettr. For. Poet. Mus.* 2. Transferred to one who cannot make the slightest exertion, *Ettr. For.* 3. To play one's *Paws*, to act the part which belongs to one. *Herd's Coll.*

PAWCHLIE, *s.* 1. One who is old and frail, *Gall.* 2. One low in stature and weak in intellect. *Gall. Encycl.*

PAWIS, *s. pl.* Parts in music. *Ban. P.*

PAWKERY, *s.* Cunning; slyness, S. *Hogg.*

PAWKIE, *s.* A woollen mitten, having a thumb without separate fingers, *Ettr. For. Doddie Mitten*, *synon. S. B.*

PAWKILY, *adv.* Slyly. *Sir A. Wylie.*

To **PAWL**, *v. n.* To make an ineffective attempt to catch, *Roxb.* The prep. *at* is often added. To *Glaum*, *synon. Brownie of Bodsbeck.*—O. B. *palv-u*, to paw, to grope gently with the hand.

PAWMER, *s.* A palm-tree. *Wallace.*—Fr. *palmier*.

PAWMER, *s.* One who goes from place to place, making a shabby appearance, S. From *Palmer*, a pilgrim.

To **PAWMER**, *v. n.* To go from place to place in an idle way, S.

PAWMIE, **PANDIE**, *s.* A stroke on the hand with the ferula, S.—Fr. *pawmée*, a stroke or blow with the hand, Cotgr. *V. PANDIE.*

To **PAWMIE**, *v. a.* To strike the palm with a ferula, S.

PAWN, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part of a bed, S.—Belg. *pand*, a lappit, a skirt. *V. PAND.*

PAWN, **PAWNE**, **PAWNIE**, *s.* The peacock. *Maill. Poems.*—Fr. *paon*, Lat. *pavo*.

PAWN, *s. pl.* The same with *Paw*, *q. v.* Ang.

To PAWVIS, v. n. To "dally with a girl." *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.*

To PEAK, PECK, v. n. 1. To speak with a small voice, S. 2. To complain of poverty, S.—Isl. *pub-ra*, *susurrare*, *pub-r*, *musitatio*.

PEAK, s. A triangular piece of linen, binding the hair below a child's cap or woman's toy, Ang.

PEAK, s. An old word for lace, Roxb.

To PEAL, PEEL, v. a. To equal; to match. V. PEEL, PEIL, v.

PEANER, s. "A cold-looking, naked, trembling being, small of size." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEANERFLEE, s. One who has the appearance of lightness and activity, Gall.

PEANIE, s. A hen-turkey, pea-hen. *Gall. Encycl.* V. POLLIBCOCK.

PEANT, adj. A particular kind of silk. *Inventar of Vestments.*

PEARA. *Peara parabit*, *peara-bo*. Unexpl. Sent from the Cheviot. Perhaps *overturn*.

PEARIE, PERRY, s. 1. A peg-top, S. as resembling a pear. 2. A French *pearie*, a humming-top, S.

PEARL, s. The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. To cast up a pearl, to cast up a stitch on the inside in place of the outside, S.; *Purl*, Teviotd.

PEARL BARLEY. The finest pot-barley, S. *Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters*. Named from its pearly appearance.

PEARLED, part. adj. Having a border of lace. *Spalding*.

PEARLIN, PEARLING, s. A species of lace made of thread or silk, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

PEARL SHELL. The Pearl Mussel, S. B. *Arbuthnot's Peterk. Fishes*.

PEASE-BRUIZLE, s. The same with *Pease-kill* in sense 1. *Bruizle* is used as a variety of *Birsle*, *Brissle*.

PEASE-KILL, s. 1. A quantity of pease in the state in which they are brought from the field, broiled for eating, Border. The allusion is to roasting in a kiln. 2. Used figuratively for a scramble, Roxb. 3. To make a pease-kill of any thing, to dissipate it lavishly, ib.

PEASE-MUM. To play pease-mum, to mutter, Dumfr.

PEASY-WHIN, s. The greenstone, S. *Surv. Banff*. V. PEYSIE-WHIN.

PEASSIS, s. pl. The weights of a clock. *Aberd. Rev.* V. PAON, s.

PEAT, s. A contemptuous term suggesting the idea of pride in the person addressed; as, a proud peat, S. *The Abbot*.

* PEAT, s. Vegetable fuel. The heart is said to grow as griff's a peat, when it is ready to burst with sorrow. Ang. *Ross*.

PEAT CLAIG, s. "A place built to hold peats." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEAT-CORN, s. Peat-dust, or dross, Dumfr.

PEAT-CREEL, s. A basket for carrying peats in, S. *Herd's Coll.*

PEAT-MOSS, s. The place whence peats are dug, S. *Agr. Surv. Berw.*

PEAT-MOW, s. 1. The dross of peats, S. B. *Journal Lond.* 2. A quantity of peats built under cover, Dumfr.

PEAT or SAPE. A bar of soap, S.; denominated from its resemblance to a peat.

PEAT-POT, PEAT-PAT, s. The hole from which peat is dug, S. *Herd's Coll.* "Out of the peat-pot into the mire," S. Prov.; given as equivalent to the E. one, "Out of the frying-pan into the fire." *Kelly*.

PEA-TREE, s. The Laburnum, a species of the *Cytisus*, Loth.

PEAT-BREEK, s. 1. The smoke of peat, S. 2. The flavour communicated to aquavita, in consequence of its being distilled by means of peats, S. 3. "Highland whisky," S. *Duff's Poems*.

PEAT-SPADE, s. The spade used in digging peats, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

PEATSTANE, s. The corner stone at the top of the wall of a house, S.

PEAX, s. Peace; an old forensic term still used in *Retours*, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

PECE, s. A vessel for holding liquids. *Douglas*.—Fr. *piece*, id.

PECE, s. Each. V. PIECE.

To PECH, PEACH, PEGH, (gutt.) v. n. To puff; to pant, S. *Ramsay*.—Sw. *pick-a*, Dan. *pikk-er*, to pant.

PECH, s. The act of breathing hard. L. *Scotland*.

PEGHAN, s. The stomach, Ayra. *Burns*.

PECHLE, (gutt.) s. A budget carried clandestinely, Loth.—Su. G. *packa*, sarcina; Germ. *paecklin*, fasciculus.

To PECHLE, v. n. From *Pech*, v. It is always conjoined with *Hechle*; to *hechle* and *pechle*, to pant in doing any work, Ettr. For.

PECHTS, PRAUGHTS, PENTS, s. pl. The name given by the vulgar to the Picts in S. They are denominated *Peghs*, S. O. Wyntown writes *Psychtis*.

To PECKLE, v. n. To peck at, Nitha.

PECKMAN, s. One who carried smuggled spirits through the country in a vessel like a peck measure. *Duff's Poems*.

PEDDIR, PEDDER, s. A pedlar. *Douglas*. Still used in Roxb.; pronounced *Pelhir*, sometimes *Pelhirt*.—L. B. *pedar-fus*, nudis ambulans pedibus.

PEDEE, s. A kind of foot-boy. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. *pedisequus*.

PEDRALL, s. "A child beginning to walk." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PEE, v. n. To make water, S. O.

To PEE, v. a. To wet by pissing, S. O. *Picken*.

PEEBLE, s. The generic name for agates, S.; from E. *pebble*.

To PEEBLE, v. a. To pelt with stones, Loth. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

PEEGGIRIN BLAST. A stormy blast; a heavy shower, Ayrs.—Tent. *picker-en*, *pungere*.

To PEEL, PEAL, PEIL, v. a. To equal; to match, Loth. S. O.—Tent. *peyl-en*, to measure.

PEEL, PEIL, s. A match, ibid. *Hamilton*.

PEEL, s. A pool, Aberd. *Ross*.

PEEL, s. A place of strength. V. PELE.

PEEL-A-FLEE, s. "A light person, and not heavily clothed." *Gall. Encycl.* From the idea of stripping a fly of its wings.

PEEL-AN'EAT. Potatoes presented at table unpeeled, S. A. and O. *Gall. Encycl.*

PEELED WILLOW-WAND. V. WILLOW-WAND.

PEELER, s. A portmanteau, Teviotd.; an old word.

PEELIE, adj. Thin; meagre, S.—Fr. *pelé*, q. peeled, or O. B. *pelaíd*, weak, sickly.

PEELING, s. "Travelling in a windy day, with light clothes on." *Gall. Encycl.* Allied to the E. v. to peel.

PEEL-RINGE, PEEL-RANGE, s. 1. A scrub; a skin-flint, Fife; q. "take the bark off a ringe or whisk." 2. Expl. "A cauldrie, dozent person," Roxb. S. A tall, meagre-looking fellow, ibid.

PEELRINGE, *adj.* 1. Lean ; meagre, Roxb. 2. Not able to endure cold, *ibid.*

PEEL-SHOT, *s.* The dysentery ; used of cattle, Fife. The same disease in horses is called a *Scourin*, *ibid.* —Teut. *pyl*, sagitta, an arrow, and *schot*, jaculatio.

PEELWERSH, *adj.* Wan ; sickly in appearance, West of S. Composed perhaps of E. *pale*, or rather S. *peelle*, meagre, and *werah*. V. **WARSONE**, sense 3.

PEEN, *s.* The sharp point of a mason's hammer, South of S. —Teut. *pinnē*, spiculum, cuspis, aculeus. Quintilian remarks that the Latins anciently denominated any thing sharp, *pinn-a*. To this source we must trace E. *pin*.

To **PEENGE**, **PINGE**, *v. n.* 1. To complain ; to whine, S. *Fleming*. 2. To pretend poverty, S. —Teut. *pynigh-en*, affligere.

PEENGIE, **PERNJIE**, *adj.* Not able to endure cold, Roxb.

PEENIE, *s.* Pinafore, of which it is a contraction.

To **PEENJURE**, *v. a.* To hamper ; to confine, Ayrs. O. Fr. *ponçoir*, a bolt.

PEEOY, **PIOYE**, *s.* A little moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top, S. *The Provost*. Synon. a *train*, *Aberd.*

PEEP, *s.* A feeble sound. To *play peep*, to utter such a sound ; "He darna *play peep*," he dares not let his voice be heard, S.

To **PEEP**, *v. n.* To pule. V. **PEPE**, *s.*

PEEPER, *s.* A mirror, Roxb. ; from the E. *v.*

PEEPERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for spectacles, Roxb. Vulgarly used for the eyes.

PEEPIE-WEEPIE, *adj.* 'Of a whining disposition, Ang. —Su. G. *pip-a*, to utter a shrill voice, and *hūip-a*, to whoop. V. **PEPE**, *s.*

PEEP-SMA', **PIPE-SMA'**, *s.* 'A silly, weak-minded person, feeble both in body and in mind, Roxb. Should *pipe-sma'* be preferred, it might be traced to Su. G. *pip-a*, to pipe, and *smaa*, parvus. E. *sing small*.

To **PEER**, *v. n.* To appear ; a very old word, Roxb. V. **PER**, *v.*

To **PEER**, *v. a.* To equal, S. *Burns*. —Fr. *pair*, a match.

PEER, *adj.* Poor. *Aberd.*

PEER, *s.* A pear. *Aberd.*

PEERY, *adj.* Sharp-looking ; disposed to examine narrowly. *The Pirate*. This is a cant E. word. "Peery, inquisitive, suspicious." *Grose's Class. Dict.* From E. to *Peer*, to examine narrowly.

PEERIE, *adj.* Timid ; fearful, Roxb. —O. Fr. *peureux*, fearful.

To **PEERIE**, *v. n.* "To purl." S. O. *Picken*.

PEERIE, *adj.* Small ; little, Orkn. *Shetl.* Fife, E. *Loth.*

PEERIEWIRRIE, *adj.* Very small, Orkn. *Peerie-weerie-winkie*, *id.* *Shetl.*

PEERY-WEERY, *adj.* Expressive of the blinking motion of small eyes. *Galt*.

PEERIWEERIE, *s.* 1. A slow-running stream, Ayrs. 2. A mysterious and hidden person, *ibid.*

PEES, *interj.* A peculiar call made to calves, Upp. *Clydes.*

PEESKIE, *s.* Short wool ; stunted grass, &c. Ayrs.

PEESWEEPY, *adj.* Poor ; silly ; whining, *Loth.* A *peesweepy creature*, a whingeing sort of person.

PEESWEEP-LIKE, *adj.* Having sharp features, the appearance of feebleness, and a shrill voice ; q. resembling a lapwing." Thus one is denominated in contemptuous language, "a *peesweep-like thing*," Fife.

PEESWEIP, **PEEWEIP**, **PEEWENT**, *s.* A Lapwing, S. *Statist. Acc.* —From the sound, or allied to Sw. *wipa*, *kl.* Also *Peesweep*.

To **PEEVER**, *v. a.* To wet by pissing ; a dimin. from *Pee*, S. O. ; *v. n.* to make water.

To **PEEUK**, *v. n.* To peep ; to chirp, Moray ; synon. *Cheep* ; a variety of *Peak*, *Peek*, q. *v.*

PEE-WYT, *s.* "The green plover or lapwing." Gl. *Sibb.* S. A. Nearly the same with the E. name *Pewet*. V. **PEESWEIP**.

PEG, *s.* "The ball *shinie players* play with." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently a peculiar use of the E. *s.*

To **PEG off**, or *away*, *v. n.* To go off quickly, *Loth. Dumfr.*

PEG, *s.* A stroke, *Loth. Dumfr.* —Isl. *piack-a*, frequenter pungo.

PEGGIN'-AWL, *s.* A kind of awl for entering the pegs or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes, *Teviotd.*

To **PEGH**, *v. n.* To puff, or breathe hard.

PEGHIN, (*gutt.*) *s.* The stomach, *Ettr. For.* V. **PECHAN**.

To **PEGHLE**, *v. n.* See **PECH** and **PECHLE**, *v.*

PEGIL, *s.* The dirty work of a house, Ang.

PE GOVNE. Some sort of gown for a man ; perhaps allied to *Pea-Jacket*, E. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

PEGPIE, *s.* "The magpie." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEG PUFF. "A young woman resembling an old one in manners." *Gall. Encycl.*

PEGRALL, **PYGRALL**, *adj.* Paltry. *Lynds.*

PEYAY, *interj.* "The call milk-maids make for calves to come to their mothers." *Gall. Encycl.* It seems allied to *Pees*.

PEICE. *The Fest of Piece*, Pasch, or Easter. *Acts Mary.* V. **PAYS**.

To **PEIFER**, *v. n.* To be fretful ; to whimper, Roxb. —Lat. *pipire*, to cry as chickens do. V. **PYFER**.

PEIK, **LEAD-PEIK**, *s.* A long piece of lead, used for ruling paper, *Aberd.*

PEIKMAN, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* V. **PICKIE-MAN**.

PEIKTHANK, *adj.* Ungrateful ; unthankful ; generally conjoined with *Pennyworth*, *Aberd.* Perhaps from *poco*, little, Ital. and *thank*.

PEIL, *s.* A place of strength. V. **PELE**.

PEIL, *s.* "Equal ; match to match." Gl. *Picken*. S. O. V. **PEEL**.

PEILD, *adj.* Bald, Gl. *Sibb.* —Fr. *pelé*, *id.*

To **PEILE**, **PELE**, *v. a.* 1. To pack or *peile fish*. *Acts Ja. V.* Either to *püle*, or to *pair*. 2. The phrase *packing and peiling* is now metaph. used to denote unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation ; as when a freeman allows the use of his name in trade to another who has not this privilege, S. *Faculty Dec.* —Belg. *peyl-en*, to gauge. V. **PEEL**.

PEILOUR, *s.* A thief. V. **PELOUR**.

PEIMANDER, *s.* *Gordon's Earls of Suth.* —It seems to be corr. from L. B. *pigmentar-ius*, *pimentar-ius*, a confectioner.

To **PEYNE**, *v. a.* To forge. V. **PEXE**.

To **PEYR**, *v. a.* To impair. V. **PARR**.

PEIR, *s.* Equal. *Bot peir*, peerless ; literally, without equal. *Poems 16th C.*

PEIRLING, **PEARLING**, *s.* Pearl-fishing. *Acts Cha. I.*

PEIRS, *adj.* Sky-coloured. *Douglas*. —O. Fr. *pers*, *perse*, caesius, glaucus.

To **PEIS**, **PEISS**, **PESE**, *v. a.* To silence. *Doug.* —O. Fr. *faire pais*, faire silence, from Lat. *pax*, *Roquefort*.

PEYSIE-WHIN, *s.* The E. Greenstone, Ang. *Peasie-whin*, *Loth.* ; from the resemblance of the spots in it to *pease* ; in other localities, granite.

PEYSLER, PEYSLER, s. Any small tool used by a rustic, Roxb.

PEISLED, PEYSLIT, part. adj. In easy circumstances; snug; as, "Robin Tod's a bein, son, weel-peislet bodie," Teviotd.

PEYSTER, s. A miser who feeds voraciously, West of S.—Fr. *paist-re*, to feed. V. **PEYZART**.

PEYVER, s. "Nonsensical bustle; a ceremonious fluster." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **PAVER**.

PEYZART, PEYSART, adj. Parsimonious; niggardly, Roxb.—Isl. *pias-a*, niti, adniti, piias, nixus, and art, nature; q. "one who is of a striving nature, who still struggles to make money."

PEYZART, PEYSERT, s. A niggard; a miser, *ibid.*

PEKLE-PES, s. A name given to a hen, from picking pease. *Colkeltic Sow*.

PELE, PEYLL, PEILL, PEEL, PAILE, s. A place of strength; a fortification, properly of earth. *Barbour*.—L. B. *pela*, *pelum*, *id.*; A. S. *pil*, moles, accervus.

PELEY-WERSH, adj. Sickly, *Strathmore*. From *Peelle* and *Wersh*, q. v.

PELL, s. Buttermilk very much soured, *Ettr. For.*—Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *fel*, or Lat. *fel*, gall; q. as bitter as gall? Hence prov. phrases, *As bitter's pell*; *as salt's pell*.

To **PELL** a dead candle. V. **PALE**, v.

PELL, s. A lazy, lumpish person, S. B.—Teut. *pelle*, a husk.

PELLACK, PELLOCK, s. A porpoise, S. *Shetl. Brand*.—Gael. *pelog*, *id.*

PELL-CLAY, s. Pure and tough clay; sometimes called *Ball-clay*, *Lanarka*.—From C. B. *pell*, a ball. V. **BALL-CLAY**.

PELLET, s. The skin of a sheep without the wool, *Roxburgh*, or of a young horse, when the hair is coming off, *Shetl.*—Teut. *pell*, Lat. *pell-is*, a skin; E. *pell*.

PELLOCK, s. A bullet. *Gewan and Gol.*—Fr. *pelote*, C. B. *pel*, *id.*

PELLOTIS, s. pl. *Leg. St. Andrews*.—O. Fr. *pelote*, petite peau, *Roquefort*.

PELONIE, s. A sort of dress. V. **POLOIN**.

PELOUR, PEILOUR, s. A thief. *Dunbar*.—*Pillour*, O. E., Fr. *pilleur*, a ravager.

PELT, s. A term of reproach. *Foul pelt*, q. foul skin. *Watson*.

PELTIN-POCK, s. A pock or bag for guarding the thighs from the *flauchterspade*, Ang.

PELTIS HOYLL. An opprobrious designation given to a female. *Aberd. Reg.* Equivalent perhaps to *tan-pit*, q. a hole for steeping pelts or skins in. *Pelt*, however, is used by itself as a term of reproach. V. **PELLET**.

PELTRY, PALTRY, s. Vile trash, S. *Godly Songs*.—Su. G. *paltor*, old rags; Teut. *palt*, a fragment, or pelt, a skin.

PELURE, PILLOUR, s. Costly fur. *Wyntown*.—O. Fr. *pelure*, peau, *Roquef.*

PEN, s. A conical top, generally in a range of hills; as, *Penchrise-pen*, *Skelfhill-pen*, *Roxb.*; *Ettrick-pen*, *Selkirks*; *Eskdale-muir-pen*, *Dumfr.*—In Gael. *b* is used for *p*, as in *beinn*, a mountain.

PEN, s. Part of a stem of colewort, *Clydes*.

PEN, s. The dung of fowls. V. **HEN-PEN**.

PEN, s. "An old saucy man, with a sharp s" *Gall. Encycl.*

PEN, s. Condition; humour. E. *pén*?

* To **PEN**, v. n. To take snuff with a quill, and still used as a frugal plan, *Aberd.*

PEN, PENN, s. A small conduit, *Dumfr.*; "a sewer." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps corr. from *Pend*, q. one that is arched.

PENCKFU', PENCKFU', adj. Proud; self-conceited, *Ayr. Picken*. V. **PECKY**.

PENCH, PENCHE, s. 1. Belly. *Scapple*. 2. *Penches*, pl. the common name for tripe, S.

PEND, s. 1. An arch, S. *Minst. Border*. 2. The arch of heaven. *Chr. S. P.*—Lat. *pend-ere*, Fr. *pend-re*.

PENDE, s. A pendant. *Douglas*.

PENDED, PENDING, part. ps. Arched, S. *Tennant's Card. Boston*.

PENDICE, PENDACE of a buckle. That which receives the one latchet, before the shoe be straitened by means of the other, S.

PENDICLE, s. A pendant; an ear-ring. *Baillie*.—L. B. *pendiculum*, *id.*

PENDICLE, s. 1. A small piece of ground, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A church dependant on another, *ibid.* 3. An appendage; one thing attached to another; a privilege connected with any office or dignity. *Acts Ja. VI.* 4. Any form in law depending on, or resulting from, another. *Acts Mary*.—L. B. *pendicularis*, capella.

PENDICLER, s. An inferior tenant, S. *Statist. Acc.*

PENDLE, PENDULE, s. A pendant; an ear-ring. *Rem. Nith. Gall. Song*. Still used, but ludicrously, *Ettr. For.*—Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs danglely," *Cotgr.* V. **PENDE**.

PEND-STANE, s. A stone for building an arch, as contradistinguished from such as are used for a wall, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **PENE, PEYNE, POYNE, PYNE, v. a.** To forge. *Doug.*—Su. G. *pacn-a*, to extend; Isl. *id.* to strike with a hammer.

PENEKIS, s. pl. Not understood. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

PENETRIVE, adj. Penetrative. *Bellenden*.

PEN-FAULD, s. The close or yard near a farmer's house for holding his cattle, *Roxb.* The same with E. *pén-fold*.

PEN-GUN, s. A quill, open at each end, used as an offensive weapon by children, S. "*Pen-gun*, a pop-gun." *Gl. Antiq.* To crack like a pen-gun, to be very loquacious, S. *St. Johnstoun*.

PENHEAD, s. The upper part of a mill-lead, where the water is carried off from the dam to the mill, S. *Law Case*.—A. S. *penn-an*, includere.

PENKLE, s. A rag or fragment, *Perths*.—Lat. *panniculus*, *id.*

PENNARTS, s. Revenge; as, "I've hae pennarts o' her yet, Ang. Penny-worths?"

PENNED, part. pa. Arched; more properly *pended*, S. *Law's Memorials*.

PENNER, PENNAR, s. A pence. "So it is called in Scotland," says Dr. Johns. *Christmas Ba'ing*. V. **PENNIETH**.

* **PENNY, s.** An indefinite designation of money, without respect to its value; a coin. *Keith's Hist.*

To **MAK PENNY of a thing.** To convert it into money by the sale of it. *Act. Aud.*

To **PENNY, v. n.** To fare, S. B. *Ross*.

PENNY-DOG, s. A dog that constantly follows his master, S. *Watson*.

PENNIE BLAINCH, s. 1. A phrase occurring in many charters, apparently denoting the payment of rent as quitrent, S.—Fr. *Denier blanc*, Lat. *denarius*. 2. Afterwards the phrase was used as a mode of holding lands.

- PENNIE-BRYDAL, PENNY-WEDDING, s.** A wedding at which the guests contribute money for their entertainment, *S. Acts. Ass.*
- PENNY-FER, s.** Wages paid in money, *S. Burns. Rob Roy.*
- PENNY-FRIEN', s.** A deceitful interested friend, *Olyd.*
- PENNY-MAIL, s.** 1. Rent paid in money. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. A small sum paid to a proprietor of land, as an acknowledgment of superiority. *Mail. P. V. MAIL.*
- PENNY-MAISTER, s.** A term formerly used in *S.* for the treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; now *Box-master*. *Skene.*—Belg. *penningmaester*, "a treasurer, a receiver," *Sewel.*
- PENNY-PIG, s.** A species of crockery, formerly used by young folk for holding money. It had a slit at the top through which the money was dropt, and once put in, could not be got out without breaking the vessel; apparently now what is called a *pinner-pig*. *Wedderb. Vocab.*
- PENNIRTH, s.** A pence, generally made of tin, *Pertha.*—Teut. *pennē, penna, and waerde, custodia, q. a pen-keeper.*
- PENNY SILLER, s.** An indefinite quantity of money, *S. The Pirate.*
- PENNYSTANE, PENNY-STONE, s.** A flat stone used as a quoit. *To play at the pennystane, to play with quoits of this kind, S. Pennant.* A *pennystane cast*, the distance to which a stone quoit may be thrown. *Barbour.*
- PENNY UTOLIE.** In law deeds, the symbol used for the infestment or resignation of an annual rent. This term is peculiar to Aberdeen. *Kilkerran.*
- PENNY-WHEEP, PENNY-WHIP, s.** The weakest kind of small beer, sold at a penny per bottle, *S. Tannaill. V. WHIP.*
- PENNY-WIDDIE, s.** *V. PIN-THE-WIDDIE.*
- PENNON, s.** A small banner. *Barbour.*—*O. Fr. id.; Alem. fanon, vexillum.*
- PENSEIL, PINSEL, s.** A small streamer borne in battle. *Barbour.*—*O. Fr. penoncel, pencil, a flag.*
- PENSY, PENSIE, adj.** 1. Having a mixture of self-conceit and affectation in one's appearance, *S. Ramsay.* 2. Spruce, *S. B. Pop. Ball.*—*Fr. pensif, thinking of.*
- PENSIENESS, s.** Self-conceitedness and affectation, *S.*
- PENSYLIE, adv.** In a self-important manner, *S. Ramsay.*
- PENTEISSIS, s. pl.** *Balfour's Pract.* A corr. of *penthouses, sheds.*
- PENTHLAND, PENTLAND, s.** The middle part of Scotland, especially Lothian. *Bellenden.* Corr. from *Pickland, or Pelland.*
- To PENTY, v. a.* To fillip, *S. Ramsay.*—*Fr. pointer, blesser, porter des coupes, Dict. Trev.*
- PENTY, PENTIE, s.** A fillip, *S.*
- PEP, s.** A cherry-stone, *S. V. PAIP.*
- PEPE, PEPE, s.** 1. The chirp of a bird, *S. King's Quair.* *To play peep, to mutter, S.* 2. The act of speaking with a shrill small voice, *S. Douglas.*—*Teut. piep-en, Su. G. pip-a, &c. id.*
- To PEPPEN, v. a.* To bring up young persons, or beasts, with too delicate fare, *Moray. V. PAPPANT, sense 2.*
- PEPPER-CURNE, s.** A hand-mill for grinding pepper, *Fife. V. CURN, s.*
- PEPPER-CURNS, pl.** A simple machine for grinding pepper, *Teviotdale.* The latter syllable is the same with *quern, a hand-mill.*
- PEPPER-DULSE, s.** Jagged fucus, *S. Lightfoot. V. DULSE.*
- To PEPPIN, v. a.* To cocker, *Banff.*; *pettle, synon. O. Fr. popine, a puppet. V. PAPPANT.*
- PEPPOCH, s.** The store of cherry-stones from which the castles of *peps* are supplied; called also *Feeddow, Roxb.*
- To PER, v. n.* To appear. *Wallace.*—*O. Fr. per-er, id.*
- PERALIN, PERALING, s.** Some part of dress. *Act. Dom. Conc. V. PEARLIN.*
- "See pit on your pearline, Marion."—*Two-baptists.*
- PERANTER, adv.** Peradventure. *Lyndsay.*
- To PERBREK, PERBRAIK, v. a.* To shatter. *Douglas.*—*Formed like Lat. perfringo.*
- PERCEPTIUNE, s.** The act of receiving rents, &c. *Act. Audit.*—*Fr. perception, "a gathering, taking, receiving of," Cotgr.*
- PERCONNON, PEROUNNANCE, s.** Condition; proviso, *S. B. Ross.*—*Fr. par, by, and convenue, condition.*
- PERCUDO, s.** Some kind of precious stone. *Burel.*
- PERDÉ, adv.** Verily. *Douglas.*—*Fr. pardieu, per Deum.*
- PERDEWS, s. pl.** The forlorn hope. *Melvi's Mem.*—*Fr. enfans perdus, id.*
- PERDUE, adj.** Driven to the last extremity, so as to use violent means. *Leg. Montrose.*—*Fr. perdu, "past hope of recovery."*
- PERDUELLION, s.** The worst kind of treason; a term borrowed from the Roman law. *Tales of my Landl.*—*Lat. perduellio, Fr. perduellisme, treason against king or country.*
- PERDURABIL, adv.** Lasting, *Fr. Complaynt S.*
- To PERE, v. a.* To pour, *S. B. Douglas.*
- PERELLUS, adj.** Perilous; dangerous. *Douglas.*
- PERELT, adj.** Paralytic, *Roxb.*
- PEREMPOR, PEREMPER, adj.** Precise; extremely nice, *Loth. Fife.*
- PEREMPTORS, s. pl.** "He's aye upon his perempers," he's always so precise, *Loth.* Borrowed from a term used in our courts of law. *V. PEREMPTOR.*
- PEREMPTOUR, s.** Apparently used in the sense of an allegation for the purpose of defence. *R. Bannatyne's Transact.*—*Fr. peremptoire, "a peremptory rule which determines a cause," Cotgr.*
- PERFAY, adv.** Verily. *Douglas.*—*Fr. par foi, Lat. per fidem.*
- PERFITE, adj.** 1. Perfect. *Pal. Honor.* 2. Applied to one who is exact in doing any work, *S.*
- To PERFYTE, v. a.* To finish; to bring to perfection. *Keith's Hist.*
- PERFITENESS, s.** Exactness, *S. Ramsay.*
- PERFYTIT, part. adj.** Perfect; complete, *Ettr. For.*
- PERFYTLIE, adv.** Perfectly. *Lyndsay.*
- PERFORCE, s.** The designation given to a particular officer in a regiment. *Acts Cha. I.* Most probably drum-major, from *Fr. parforc-er, "to strive,—to do his best or utmost," Cotgr.*
- To PERFURNIS, PERFURMIS, v. a.* To accomplish. *Doug.*—*Fr. parfourn-ir, id.*
- PERGADDUS, s.** A heavy fall or blow.
- PERJINK, adj.** 1. Precise. *Ann. Par.* 2. Trim; so as to appear finical, *S.*—*Q. parjoinct, Fr. par, and joinct.*
- PERILS, PERLS, s.** An involuntary shaking of the head or limbs, in consequence of a paralytic affection, *Roxb. Berwicks.*—*Fr. paralysie, id. V. PERLASY.*
- To PERISH, v. a.* To waste; to destroy by improvidence. "To perish a pack," "a boat." *Burns.*
- PERITE, adj.** Skilled. *Chart. Ja. V.*—*Lat. peritus.*
- PERLASY, s.** The palsy. *K. Hart.*—*Fr. paralysie, id.*

PERLASSENT, *part. pr.* Parleying, in parley. *Patten's Somerset's Expedition*.—From Fr. *parler*, to speak, to parley.

PERLIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth. q. *peerie*, little, and *lith*, joint.

PERK, *s.* 1. A pole; a perch, Ayra. 2. A rope extended for holding any thing in a house, *ibid.*—L. B. *per-a*, *id.*

PERMUSTED, *part. adj.* Scented. *Watson*. V. **MUIST**.

PERNICKITIE, *adj.* 1. Precise in trifles, S. 2. Very trim in dress, S.—Fr. *par*, and *niquet*, a trifle.

PERNSKYLE of *skynns*. A certain number of skins. *Records of Aberd.* Perhaps an errat. for *Pinnacle*, q. v.

PERONAL, *s.* A girl. *Maitland Poems*.—O. Fr. *peronnelle*.

PERPEN, *s.* A partition. V. **PARPANE**.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth. *Acts Cha. II.* It means everlasting.—From. Lat. *perpetuus*.

PERPLE, *s.* A wooden partition, S. A.

PERPLIN, *s.* A wall made of cat and clay, between the kitchen and the spence of a cottage, Roxb.; corr. from *Perpen*, a partition, q. v.

PERQUEIR, **PERQUIRE**, *adj.* Accurate, S. B. *Poems Buchan Dialect*.

PERQUEIR, **PERQUIRE**, **PERQUIRE**, *adv.* 1. Exactly, S. *Barbour*. 2. Separate as to place. *Baillie*.—Fr. *par cœur*, or *per quair*, i. e. by heart.

PERRAKIT, *s.* A sagacious, talkative, or active child, Fife; q. a *parroquet*.

PERRR, *s.* Precious stones, O. Fr. *Sir Gawain*.—Lat. *petra*, *id.*

PERSHITTIE, *adj.* Precise; prim, S.—O. E. *per-gitted*, tricked up.

PERSYALL. Parcel gilt. *Arbutnot*.

PERSIL, *s.* Parsley, an herb, S. Fr.

PERSONARIS, *s. pl.* Conjunct possessors. *Act. Audit.* V. **PARSENER** and **PORTIONER**.

PERTICIANE, *s.* A practitioner; an adept. *Colkelbie Sow*.—Fr. *practicien*, a practitioner in law.

PERTINER, *s.* A partner in any undertaking or business. *Acts Ja. VI.* The E. word was formerly written *partener*.

PERTRIK, *s.* V. **PARTRIK**.

To PERTROUBIL, *v. a.* To vex very much. *Douglas*.—Fr. *partroubler*.

PERTRUBLANCE, *s.* Great vexation, *id.*

PESANE, **PISSAND**, **PYSSEN**, *s.* A gorget; of uncertain origin. *Acts Ja. I.*

PESS, *s.* Easter. *Lyndsay*. V. **PAYS**.

PESS. V. **THE-PESS**.

PESS, *s.* Pease. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

PESSIE PIE. Apparently a pie baked for Easter. *Jacobite Relics*. V. **PAYS**, **PAS**, &c.

PESSMENTS, *s. pl.* V. **PASMENTS**.

To PET, **PETLE**, *v. a.* 1. To fondle; to treat as a pet, S. *Z. Boyd*. 2. To feed delicately; to pamper, S.

PET, *s.* A term applied to a good day when the weather is generally bad. It is commonly said, "I fear this day will be a pet," *Renfr.* "Pett-days, good days among foul weather." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PET, *v. n.* To take offence; to be in bad humour at any thing, to be in a pet. *Sir P. Hume's Narrative*.

PETAGOG, *s.* Pedagogue; tutor. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PETCLAYTH, *s.* V. **PAITCLAYTH**.

PETE-POT, *s.* A hole from which peats have been dug, S. *Wynntown*.—Teut. *put*, lacuna.

PETER'S PLEUGH. "The constellation Ursa Major." *Gall. Encycl.* So named in honour of Peter the Apostle. V. **PLEUGH**.

PETER'S STAFF, (*Str.*) *s.* Orion's Sword, or Belt, a constellation; synon. *Lady's Elwand*. *Ruddiman*.

PETH, *s.* A steep and narrow way, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *paeth*, semita, callis.

PETHER, *s.* A pedlar, Roxb. *Hogg*. V. **PEDDIR**, **PEDDER**.

PETHLINS, *adv.* By a steep declivity. V. **PATHLINS**.

PETYRMES, **PETERMAS**, *s.* 1. "Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 29th June," D. Macpherson. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. A squabble; properly at a feast, Strathmore.

PETIT TOES, *s. pl.* The feet of pigs, Teviotd.

PET-LOLL, *s.* A darling, Roxb.—From *pet*, *id.* and perhaps Belg. *loll-en*, Su. G. *lull-a*, canere.

PETMOW, *s.* Dross of peats. V. **PEAT-MOW**.

PETT, **PETTIT**, *s.* The skin of a sheep without the wool, Roxb. The same with *Pelt*, *id.* A. Bor., Grose.—Teut. and Su. G. *pels*, pellis.

PETTAIL, **PITTALL**, *s.* Rabble attending an army. *Barbour*.—Fr. *pitaut*, a clown, *pietaille*, infanterie.

PETTE QUARTER. *Aberd. Reg.* Apparently a measure introduced from France, q. "a small quarter."

PETTICOAT TAILS. A species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread, S. *Bride of Lammermoor*.

PETTIE-PAN, *s.* A white-iron mould for pastry, Roxb.—Probably from Fr. *petit*, little; *paté*, pasty.

PETTIE-POINT, *s.* A particular sort of sewing stitch, Roxb.

To PETTLE. V. **PET**, *v.*

PETTLE, *s.* V. **PATTLE**.

PETTLES, *s. pl.* The feet, Ayra. *Picken*.—A dimin. from Teut. *patte*, planta pedis, Fr. *piéd*, a foot.

PEUAGE, **PEUIS**, **PEUISCHS**, *adj.* Mean; dastardly. *Douglas*.

PEUAGELY, *adv.* Carelessly. *Douglas*.

PEUDENETE, **PUDINETE**, *s.* A kind of fur. *Invent.*

PEUGH, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S. A. *Pugh*, E. *Perils of Man*.

To PEUGHLE, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To attempt any thing feebly; to do any thing inefficiently. One is said to *peughle and hoast*, when one coughs in a stifled manner, Ettr. For.—Teut. *poogh-en*, niti, conari.

PEUGHLE, *s.* A stifled cough, *ibid.*

PEUGHT, *adj.* Asthmatic, Ayra.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *pick-a*, to pant, and our *Pech*.

PEULS, *s. pl.* "Small bits which sick oxen eat." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PEUTER, *v. n.* To canvass, Ayra.; the same with *Peuther*, q. v.

To PEUTHER, **PUTHER**, *v. n.* To canvass; to go about bustling, in order to procure votes, S. *Pouther*, Roxb.

To PEUTHER, **PUTHER**, *v. a.* To solicit for votes; "He has *peuthered* Queensferry and Inverkeithing, and they say he will begin to *peuther* Stirling next week," S.

PEUTHERER, **PEUDRAR**, *s.* A pewterer; a worker in pewter, S. *Blue Blanket*.

PEUTHERING, **PUTHERING**, *s.* The act of canvassing, S. *The Provost*.

PEW, *s.* The plaintive cry of birds. *Lyndsay*. He *canna play pew*, he is unfit for any thing, S. *Ramsay*.

To PEW, **PEU**, *v. n.* 1. To emit a mournful sound; applied to birds. *Complaynt S.*—O. Fr. *piail-er*, *id.* 2. To peep or mutter. *Lyndsay*.

To **PEWIL**, **PEWL**, **PEUGLE** on, v. n. Used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost, Teviotd.

PEWTENE, s. Trull. *Philotus*.—Fr. *putain*, Isl. *puta*, scortum.

PHANEKILL, s. *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps a flag; L. B. *penuncell-us*, *penicell-us*, Fr. *pennoncean*, *pignonciel*, a little flag.

PHARIS, s. Pharaoh's. *Godly Songs*.

PHEERING, s. 1. The act of turning, Banffs. 2. Marking out the breadth of the ridges by single furrows, Fife.

PHESES, s. pl. *Inventories*.—From Fr. *fesses*, the breech, q. the breeching used for artillery, or the traces.

PHILIBEG, s. V. **FILIBEG**, or **KILT**.

PHINGAR, s. A hanger. *Aberd. Reg.* S. *whinger*.

PHINGRIM, s. The same with *Fingrom*. *Acts Cha. II.* V. **FINGERIN**.

PHINOC, s. A species of gray trout. *Pennant*. V. **FINNACK**.

PHIOLL, s. V. **FYELL**.

PHISES GAMMIS. *Inventories*.—Fr. *gambes*, in pl. *gambes*, denotes small ropes. *Phises* is the same with *Pheses*; q. *fesses-gambes*, the cords joined to the breeching of ordnance.

PHITONES, s. A Pythoness; a witch.—*Barbour*.—Gr. *Πυθιας*.

To **PHRAISE**, **PHRASE**, v. n. To use coaxing or wheedling language, S.

PHRAISE, **FRAISE**, s. To make a phrase. 1. To pretend interest in another, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*. 2. To use flattery, S. *R. Galloway*. 3. Falsely to pretend to do a thing; to exhibit an appearance without real design, S. *Baillie*. 4. To make great show of reluctance when one is really inclined, S. *Ross*. 5. To talk more of a matter than it deserves, S. *Ramsay*. 6. To make much ado about a slight ailment, S.

PHRAIZIN', s. The act of cajoling, S. *Picken*.

To **PHRASE**, **FRAISE**, v. a. To talk of with boasting. *Rutherford*.

PHRASER, s. 1. A braggart; braggadocio. *Bp. Gallow*. 2. A wheedling person, S.

PHRENESIE, s. Frensy, *Aberd.*

PY. **RYDING-PY**, **RIDING-PIE**, s. A loose riding-coat or frock. *Pitcottie*.—Belg. *py*, "a loose coat."

PYARDIE, s. "One of the many names for the magpie." *Gall. Encycl.*

PYAT, **PYOT**, s. The Magpie, S. *Houlate*.—Gael. *pighaidé*, O. B. *pioden*, id.

PYATED, part. adj. Freckled, *Roxb.*

PYAT-HORSE, s. A piebald horse, S.

PYATIE, **PYOTIE**, adj. Variegated like a magpie; applied to animals or things, S. *Ag. Surv. Ayr.*

PYATT, **PYET**, adj. Perhaps, ornate. *Pitcottie*.

PIBROCH, s. A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excite or assuage; generally applied to martial music, S. *Minst. Bord.*—Gael. *piobaireachd*, the pipe-music.

PICHT, **PYCHT**, **PIGHT**, part. pa. 1. Pitched; settled; *Sir Gawan*. 2. Transferred to a person. *Poems 16th Cent.* 3. Studded. *Douglas*.—Ital. *appicciare*, castra metari.

PICHT, s. Pith; force. *Wallace*.—Belg. *pitt*, A. S. *pitha*, id.

PICHT, s. A very diminutive and deformed person, *Aberd.* Perhaps from *Pechts*.

PICK, s. Pitch, S. V. **PIK**.

To **PICK**, v. a. To pitch at a mark, S. B.

PICK, s. The choice, S.—E. *pick*, to cull

PICK, s. "A pick-axe," S. *Gl. Antiq.*

PICK, s. A spade, at cards, *Aberd.* V. **PICKA**.

PICK, s. Used for E. *pika*, a lance. *Pitcottie*.

To **PICK**, v. a. To *Pick a Mill-stone*, to indent it by light strokes, S.

PICK-BLACK, adj. Black as pitch, S. B. *Ross*. V. **PIK-MIRK**.

PICKEN, adj. Pungent, S.—Su. G. *pikande*, Fr. *piquant*, id. *Pickenie*, id. *Berw.*

PYCKER, s. One chargeable with petty theft, S. *Ure's Hist.*

PICKEREL, s. The Dunlin. *Sibbald*.

PICKERY, s. V. **PIKARY**.

To **PICKET**, v. a. To dash a marble or taw against the knuckles of the losers in the game, *Roxb.*—Fr. *piqu-er*, or *picot-er*, to prick or sting.

PICKET, s. 1. A stroke of this description, *ibid.* 2. In pl. the punishment inflicted on one who incurs a forfeiture at tennis; he must hold his hand against a wall while others strike it with the ball, S. A.

To **PICK FOAL**. To part with a foal before the time, *Tweedd.* "Cows are said to *pick-cowse*, when they bring forth their young before the proper period." *Gall. Encycl.*

PICKIE-FINGERED, adj. Inclined to steal; applied to one whose fingers are apt to pick away the property of his neighbours, South of S.; synon. *Tarry-angled*.

PICKIE-MAN, **PIKMAN**, s. A miller's servant; from his work of keeping the mill in order, S. B. V. **PIK**, v.

PICKLE, **PICKLE**, s. 1. A grain of corn, S. *Abp. Hamilton*. 2. A single seed, S. *Z. Boyd*. 3. Any minute particle, S. *Rutherford*. 4. A small quantity, S. *Ross*. 5. A few, S. *P. Buch. Dial.* 6. Viewed as equivalent to *berry*. *Law's Memor.*—Su. G. *pik*, grain when it begins to germinate.

To **PICKLE**, v. a. To commit small thefts; to pilfer, *Fife*.—A dimin. from Teut. *pick-en*, furtim surripere.

To **PICKLE**, v. a. To pick up, as a fowl, S. A. *Remains of Nithsdale Song*.

To **PICKLE**, v. n. To pick, used with prepositions, as below, S.

To **PICKLE** in one's ain *pock neuk*. To depend on one's own exertions, *Roxb.* *Rob Roy*.

To **PICKLE** out o'. 1. To *Pickle out o' one's ain pock neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, *Roxb.* 2. To *Pickle out o' ae pock*, applied to the connubial state, *ibid.* *J. Scott*.

To **PICKLE** up. To pick up, applied to fowls collecting food, *Loth. Clydes*.—Teut. *pickel-en*, *bickel-en*, *frendere*, *mandere*, which is probably from *pick-en*, *rostrum impingere*. V. **POCKNOOK**.

PICK-MAW, s. A bird of the gull kind. *Gl. Antiq.* V. **PIK-MAW**.

PICKS, s. pl. The suit of cards called spades, *Mearns*. *Aberd.*; also used in sing. for one of this suit. *Burness's Tales*.—Fr. *pique*, id.

PICKTELIE, s. A difficulty, *Aberd.* Probably corr. from E. *Pickle*, condition, state.

PI-COW, **PI-OX**, s. 1. The game of *Hide-and-seek*, *Ang.* 2. A game of siege and defence, *Ang. Perth.*

PICTARNIE, s. The great Tern, S. *Pennant*.—Sw. *tarna*, Dan. *taerne*.

PICTARNITIE, s. The Pewit or Black-headed Gull, *Larus Ridibundus*, *Linn.* *Mearns*.

PICT'S HOUSES. The name given to those mounds which contained cellular enclosures under ground. V. **DRUGH**.

To PIDDLE, *v. n.* To walk with quick short steps, Roxb.
To PIDDLE, *v. n.* To urinate; generally applied to the operation of a child, S.
PYDLE, *s.* A sort of bag-net for catching fishes, Gall.
PY-DOUBLET, *s.* A sort of armour for the breast, or forepart of the body. *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. **Py**, **BYDING-PY**.
To PYE, **PIE**, **PYE about**, *v. n.* 1. To pry; to peer, *Ettr. For. Gall.*—Fr. *épier*, to spy. 2. To squint, *Clydes.*; *Skellie*, *synon.*
PIE, **PYE**, *s.* A potato-pie. V. **PIT**, *s.*
PIECE, *conj.* Although; albeit, *Kincard. Ross's Helenore.*
PIECE, **PRON**, *s.* Each. *For the piece, for each, S.*; according to the E. idiom, *a piece. Act. Audit. Spalding's Troubles.*
PIEGE, *s.* A trap; a snare, *Perth.*; *puge, Border.*—Fr. *piège*, *id.*
PIE-HOLE, *s.* An eyelet-hole, S.—Dan. *piø*, *pyø*, a point.
PIEL, *s.* An iron wedge for boring stones, S. B.—A. S. *pið*, *stylus.*
PIEPHER, *s.* "An extremely useless creature." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **PYFER**.
PIER, *s.* A quay or wharf, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.*
PIERCEL, *s.* A gimlet, *Shetl.*
PYET, *adj.* V. **PYATT**.
PIETA, **PIETIE**, *s.* Pity. *Douglas.*—Fr. *piété*, *id.* from Lat. *pietas*.
PIETIE. *Our Lady Pietie*, the Virgin Mary when represented as holding the Saviour in her arms after his crucifixion. *Inventorys.*—L. B. *Pietas*, *imago Desparae mortuum filium gremio tenentis.*
To PYFER, **PRIFER**, **PIFFER**, *v. n.* 1. To whimper; to complain peevishly. Thus it is said, "He's a pair *pyferin'* bodie," Roxb. *Winter Ev. Tales.* 2. To do any thing in a feeble and trifling way, *ibid.* *Pingil*, *synon.*
PIFFERIN', *part. pr.* Trifling; insignificant; as, "She's a *pyferin' sick-ma-fyke*," *expl.* "a dilatory trifler," *Fife.*—O. B. *piſ-iaw*, to puff, to whiff.
PIG, **Pyg**, *s.* 1. An earthen vessel, S. *Douglas.* 2. A pitcher. *Rams. S. Prov.* 3. A can for a chimney-top, S. 4. A potsherd, S.—Gael. *piogadh*, *piogin*, an earthen pitcher.
To GANG TO PIGS AND WHISTLES. To go to wreck; to be ruined in one's circumstances, S. *The Har'et Rig.*
PIGFULL, *s.* As much as fills an earthen vessel, S. *Pref. Law's Memoriall.*
PIGGERIE, *s.* The place where earthenware is manufactured; a pottery, S. B.
PIGGERS, *s.* Bowls made of crockery ware, *Aberd.*
PIGGIES, *s. pl.* Iron rods from which streamers are hung. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *piogg*, *stimulus*, *stilus.*
PIGGIN, *s.* A small wooden or earthen vessel, *Dumfr. Davidson.* V. **Pig**.
PIGHT, *pret.* Pierced; thrust. *Sir Tristram.*—Germ. *pick-en*, *pungere.*
PIG-MAN, *s.* A seller of crockery. *Colvill.*
PYGRAL, *adj.* V. **PRORALL**.
PIGTAIL, *s.* Twisted tobacco, S. resembling the tail of a pig.
PIG-WIFE. A woman who sells crockery, S.
To PIK, *v. a.* To strike lightly with any thing sharp-pointed, S. *Ruddiman.*—Su. G. *pick-a*, *minutis ictibus tundere.*
PIK, **Pyk**, *s.* A light stroke with what is sharp-pointed, S. *Douglas.*

PIK, **Pyk**, **Piok**, *s.* Pitch, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *pic*, Belg. *picke*, *id.*; Lat. *pis*.
PIKARY, **PIOKERY**, *s.* 1. Rapine. *Bellenden.* 2. Pilfering, S. *Erakine.*—Fr. *picor-ée*, *plundering*, *picor-er*, *to rifle.*
To PIKE, *v. a.* To cull; to select. *Douglas.*
To PIKE, *v. a.* To sail close by. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *pek-a*, *to point towards the land.*
To PIKE, *v. n.* To poke cautiously with the fingers; often with the prep. *at* subjoined, S. *Doug. Virg. Prol.*
To PIKE, **Pyke**, *v. a.* "To make bare;" *to pick*, E.; as, "There's a bane for you to *pyke*," S.—Teut. *pick-en*, *rostrare.*
To PIKE, *v. a.* To pilfer, S. "It is ill to be called a thief, and aye found *piking*," S. *Prov.* "It is ill to have a bad name, and be often found in a suspicious place, or posture." *Kelly.*—Teut. *pick-en*, *furtim surripere.*
PIKE-A-PLA BODIE. A person who is fond of law-suits, Roxb.; resembling the E. phrase, "to pick a quarrel."
PIKEMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables. *Aberd. Reg.*
PYKEPURS, *s.* A pickpocket; E. *pickpurses.* *Cros-raguell.*
PIKES, *s. pl.* "Short withered heath," S. B. *Ross's Helenore.* V. **Pykis**.
PIKE-STAFF, *s.* A long staff with a sharp pike in it, carried as a support in frosty weather, S. *Broddit staff*, *syn.* Hence the proverbial saying, "I'll gang though it should rain auld wives (or poor men) and *pike-staves*," S. *Antiquary. Herd's Coll.*
PIKIE, *adj.* Apt to pilfer, *Aberd.*
Pykis, *s. pl.* 1. Prickles. *Dunbar.* 2. Short withered heath. *Gl. Sherr.*—Su. G. *piogg*, *stimulus.*
PYKIT, *part. adj.* Having a meagre or an emaciated appearance, Roxb. *Mootil*, *Worm-eaten*, *synon.*
PIKKY, *adj.* Pitchy. *Douglas.*
PIKKIT, *part. pa.* Covered with pitch. *Douglas.*—Teut. *pick-en*, Lat. *pic-are.*
PIKLAND, *part. pr.* Picking up. *Doug.*—From *pick*, or Teut. *pickel-en*, *scalpere.*
Pyk-maw, **Piok-maw**, *s.* A kind of gull. *Houlate.* The *Larus Ridibundus*, Linn.
PIK-MIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, S.; corr. *pit-mirk.* *Ramsay.*
PILCH, *s.* 1. A gown made of skin. *Doug.*—A. S. *pylce*, *toga pellicea.* 2. A tough, skinny piece of meat, S. 3. Any thing short and gross, S. 4. A kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants, *Loth.* 5. Any thing hung before the thighs to preserve them from being injured by the *Flauchterspade*, in casting divots, S.
PILCH, *adj.* Thick; gross, S.
PILCH, *s.* *Pilchea*, *errat.* for *Pitches*, meant to denote *pitchers.* A. Scott's P.
PILCHER, *s.* The marble which a player at *taw* uses in his hand, as distinguished from the other marbles used in play, *Aberd.*
PILIE, *s.* The motion of the water made by a fish when it rises to the surface, *Mearns.*
PILIE, **Pyli**, *s.* 1. In pl. the soft hair which first appears on the chins of young men. *Douglas.* 2. A tender blade, S. *ibid.* 3. A single grain, S. *Gl. Sherr.*—Teut. *pyl*, Fr. *poil*, Lat. *pil-us*, a hair.
PYLE, *s.* A small javelin, or an arrow for a cross-bow. *Stat. Will.*—Su. G. *pil*, Lat. *pil-um*, a javelin.
PYLE AND CURSELL, V. **CURSELL**.

PYLEFAT, *s.* *L. pylefat, q. v. Lyndsey.*
PILGATTING, *s.* The act of quarrelling, Ayra. *V. HAGGERSKASH, adj.*
To PILGET, *v. n.* To quarrel; usually applied to children, Ayra.
PILGET, PILGIE, *s.* A broil, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.*—Belg. *belgh-en*, to combat.
PILGREN, PYLGRYNE, *s.* A pilgrim. *Burel.*—Fr. *pelegrin*.
PILYKIT, *part. pa.* *V. PILYIE, v.*
To PILYIE, *v. a.* To pillage; misprinted *pilrie*. *Balfour's Pract.*—Fr. *piller*, to ravage, ransack, rifle; E. *pill*.
To PILK, *v. a.* 1. To take out of a husk or shell, S. B. 2. To pilfer, *ibid.*—E. *plack*, or Teut. *plack-en*, *id.*
PILLAN, *s.* A species of sea-crab, Fife. *Sibb.*
PILLAR. *Stane of Pillar*, some kind of gem. *Inventories.*
PILLEIS, *s. pl.* Meaning not given; perhaps pulleys. *Inventories.* *V. PILLIE.*
PILLEY-STAIRES, *s. pl.* Apparently meant for *pilasters*. *Pitcottie.*
PILLKIT, *part. pa.* Pillaged. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *pillé*, *id.*
PILLIE, *s.* A pulley. *Nicol Burne.*
PILLIEFREE, *s.* Meaning unknown. *Poem of the 15th Cent.*
PILLIESCHEVIS. Pulleys, S. *pullishees*. *Inventories.*
PILLIEWINKES, PILNIEWINKES, PINNIEWINKES, PINNYWINKLES, PINNIEWINKIES, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture formerly used, apparently of the nature of thumb-screws. *News from Scotl.*
PILLIE-WINKIE, PINKIE-WINKIE, *s.* A barbarous sport against young birds among children in Fife; whence the proverbial phrase, "He's aye at *pillie winkie* wi' the *gowdie's* eggs," he is always engaged in some mischief or another.
PILLIONS, *s. pl.* Rags; tatters, Loth.—Corr. perhaps from Fr. *penallions, penillions*, *id.*; or from O. Fr. *peille*, a small rag.
PILLOUR, *s.* *V. PELURE.*
PILLOW, *s.* A tumultuous noise, S. B. *V. HILLIE-BILLOW.*
PILLOWBER, *s.* The covering of a pillow, S.—O. E. *id.* "A *pyllowe bere*." *Palsgrave.*
PILSOUCHT, *s.* A cutaneous disease affecting sheep. *M. S. penes Marquis of Bute.*—Perhaps from *pil*, an arrow, and Germ. Belg. *sucht*, morbus; q. "the arrow-sickness." *V. PEEL-SHOT.*
PILTOCK, *s.* The Coalfish, a year old, Orkn.
To PIN, *v. a.* To break by throwing a stone, so as to make a small hole, Loth. *Redgauntlet.*
PIN, *s.* Summit. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *pinne*, Germ. *pfin*, *summitas*.
PINALDS, *s.* A spinet. *Melville's MS.*—Fr. *espinet*.
PINCH, PUNCH, *s.* An iron lever, S.—Fland. *pinse*, Fr. *pince*, *id.*; *punch*, E.
To PIND, PYND, *v. a.* To distrain. *Act. Audit.* *V. POIND.*
PINDING, *s.* A disease of lambs, S. *Prise Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.*—A. S. *pynd-an*, prohiberi; includere; *pynding*, prohibitio, &c.
To PINE, PYNE, *v. a.* To take pains, S. "He *pyned* himself, he used his best endeavours."—Teut. *pijn-en*, operam dare, elaborare." *Gl. Sibb.*
To TAKE PINE. To be at pains; to excite one's self. *Bellenden.*
To PYNE, *v. a.* To subject to pain, S. *Wallace.*—Isl. *pyn-a*, A. S. *pinan*, torquere.

PYNE, *s.* 1. Pain, S. *Wyntoun*. 2. Labour; pain. *Douglas.*—A. S. *pin*, Teut. *pyne*, cruciatus.
PINE, PINING, *s.* A disease of sheep, West of S. called also *Dairing* and *Vanquish*. *Ess. Highl. S.*
PYNEBAUKIS, *s. pl.* The rack. *Acts Mary.*—Teut. *pijn-bancke* has precisely the same meaning; *Pinacula*, tormentum, &c. From S. *pine*, pain, anguish, and *bauk*, a beam; q. "the beams for torture."
PYNE DOUBLET. A concealed coat of mail. *Cromwell.*—Su. G. *pin-a*, coarctare.
To PINE FISH, *v. a.* To dry fish by exposing them to the weather, Shetl. *Aggr. Surv. Shetl.* *V. PYNIT.*
PYNE PIG. A vessel used for keeping money. *News from Scotl.* The term *Pinner-pig*, used in the West of S. in the very sense, seems merely a modification, if not a corruption of this.—It is evidently allied to Isl. *pyng*, *crumena*, Su. G. *pyng*, Dan. *pyng*, *crumena*, pe. *V. PIRLIE-PIG.*
PINERIS, PYNORIS, *s. pl.* Pioneers. *Know.*
PINET, *s.* A pint, in S. two quarts. *Acts Ja. VI.*
To PINGE. *V. PENGE.*
To PINGIL, PINGLE. 1. *v. n.* To strive; to labour assiduously without making much progress, S. *Douglas.* 2. To vie with, Gall. *ibid.* 3. To toil for a scanty sustenance. *Dunbar.* 4. *v. a.* To reduce to straits. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *pyng*, labour, anxiety; Heb. *pyng*, a deed or action.
PINGIL, PINGLE, *s.* 1. A strife, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Difficulty, S. *Journal Lond.* 3. Hesitation. *Ramsay.*
PINGLE, PINGLE-PAN, *s.* "A small tin goblet, with a long handle, used in Scotland for preparing children's food," Gall. *Dumfr. Ettr. For.* *Davidson's Season.*
PINGLING, *s.* Difficulty, S. *Pitcottie.*
PINYIONE, *s.* A handful of armed men. *Acts Mary.* *V. PUNYR.*
PINION, *s.* A pivot, Roxb.—Fr. *pinion*, denotes the nuts in whose notches the teeth of the wheels of a clock run, Cotgr.
PYNIT, *part. pa.* Dried or shrunk. *Aberd. Reg.*
To PINK, *v. n.* To trickle; to drop, S. B. *Ross.*
To PINK, *v. n.* To contract the eye; to glimmer, —Teut. *pinck-oopen*, oculos contrahere.
PINKIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to the eye when small and contracted, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Small; used in a general sense, S. "There's a wee pinkie hole in the stocking."
PINKIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth.—Belg. *pin*, *digitus minimus*.
PINKIE, *s.* The weakest kind of table-beer, S.
PINKIE, *s.* The smallest candle that is made, S. Q. Teut. *pincke*, *cubicularis lucerna simplex*.
PINKIE, *s.* 1. Any thing small, Roxb. 2. A person who is blind-folded. *V. PILLIE-WINKIE.*
PINKING, *adj.* A word expressive of the peculiar sound of a drop of water falling in a cave. *W. Briton.*
PINKLE-PANKLE, *s.* "The sound of liquid in a bottle." *Gall. Encycl.*
To PINKLE-PANKLE, *v. n.* To emit such a sound, *ibid.*
PINKLING, *s.* Thrilling motion, Ayra. *The Steamer Boat.* Apparently synon. with *Prinkling*.
PRINKLE.
PINNAGE, *s.* A pinnace; a boat belonging to a ship of war. *Despaut. Gram.* *Pinnasse*, *id.* *Kilian.*
PINNED, PINNIT, *part. adj.* Seized with a diarrhoea, S. A. *Aggr. Surv. Peab.*—Perhaps from the pain attending the complaint; Teut. *pijnings*, *torquere*, *cruciatus*, *cruciamentum*, from *pijn-en*, *torquere*, *cruciare*.

PYNNEKILL, PINNOKIL, s. A pile. *Aberd. Reg.*—From L. B. *pinnaculum*.

PINNER, s. 1. A female head-dress, having lappets pinned to the temples, reaching down to the breast, and fastened there. *Ramsay*. 2. A *fleeing pinner*, such a head-dress, having the ends of the lappets hanging loose, *Ang.*—O. Fr. *pignoir* seems to be syn.

PINNER-PIG, s. V. **PIRLIE-PIG**.

PINNING, s. A small stone for filling a crevice in a wall, S. *Stat. Acc.* Q. employed as a *pin*.

PINNING, s. Diarrhoea, S. A. *Surv. Peab.*

PINNYWINKLES, s. pl. An instrument of torture. V. **PILLIEWINKLES**.

PYNOUR, s. A sort of scavenger. *Aberd. Reg.* This must be the same with *Poiner*, q. v.

PINSEL, s. A streamer. V. **PENSEL**.

PYNSONS, s. pl. Slippers. *Pink. Hist.*

PINT, s. A liquid measure of two quarts in S.

To PYNT, v. a. To paint; to colour; to disguise. *N. Winyet*.—*Corr.* from Fr. *peint*, part. pa. of *peindre*, *id.*

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, s. 1. A small dried haddock, not split, *Aberd.*; corruptly *penny-widdie*. 2. Metaph. a very meagre person, *Aberd.*

PINTILL-FISH, s. The Pipe-fish, or the Launce. *Monroe*.

PYNT-PIG, s. The same with *Pirlie-Pig*, *Aberd.*

PINTS, s. pl. Shoe-thongs, *Lanarks.*; *corr.* from E. *point*, "a string with a tag."

PINT-STOUP, s. 1. A tin measure, containing two quarts, S. *Herd's Coll.* 2. A spiral shell of the genus *Turbo*, *Loth.*

PIOYE, s. V. **PEBOY**.

PYOT, s. A Magpie. V. **PYAT**.

PYOTIE, adj. Having pretty large white spots, S. V. **PYATIE**.

• **PIPE, s.** To **TAK A PIPE**, *Selkirks.*; equivalent to *tuning one's pipes*, signifying to cry. *Brownie of Bedebeck*.

PIPER, s. 1. One who plays on the bag-pipes, S. 2. A half-dried haddock, *Aberd.* 3. The *Echinus Cidaria*, *Shetl.* *Edmonstone's Zell*. 4. The insect called *Father-long-Legs*, *Aberd.*

PIPER'S INVITE. The last asked to a convivial or other party, *Angus*.

PIPER'S NEWS. News that every one has already heard, S.; probably from a piper going from place to place, and still retelling the same story, till it be in every one's mouth. *Pertils of Man*.

PIPES. To *tune one's Pipes*, to cry, S.

PIPES, s. pl. The common name for the bagpipe, S.

PIPE-STAPPLE, s. 1. Synon. with *Windlestrae*, or smooth-crested grass, *Loth.* *Tales of my Landlord*. 2. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, as distinguished from the bowl, *Loth.* *Roxb.* *Stapplick*, synon. *Roxb.* "I'll go to such a place, though it should rain auld wives and pipe-staples," *Prov.* South of S. But the more ancient form is universally retained in the north, "though it should rain auld wives and pike-staves."—*Old Flandr.* *stapel*, *caulia*, *stipes*, *scapus*, *Kilian*. 3. Metaph. any thing very brittle, *Roxb.*

PIPE-STAPPLES, s. pl. An implement of sport among children, S. "Pipe-staples form a very amusing plaything, by putting two pins cross-wise through a green pea, placing the pea at the upper end of the pipe-staple, and, holding it vertically, blowing gently through it." *Blackwood's Magazine*.

PIPIN'-IRON, s. An Italian iron; because it is used for *piping* or dressing frills.

PIPPEN, s. A doll; a baby; a puppet for children. *Inventories*.—*Ital.* *pupin-a*, *Fr.* *poupée*, a puppet; *poupon*, a baby; *popin*, neat, spruce; *Teut.* *poppen*, ludicra puerilia, imagunculae, quae infantibus quærisque ad lusus præbentur, *Kilian*.

To PIPPER, v. n. To tremble; to vibrate quickly, *Shetl.*—From *Isl.* *pipr-a*, tremere.

PIRE, s. A seat in a chapel. *Saddler's Pap.*

PIRKUZ, s. "Any kind of perquisite." *Gall. Encycl.* Evidently a *corr.* of the E. term.

To PIRL, v. a. To stir any thing with a long rod, *Moray*; applied to the stirring of shilling seeds used in drying grain, *Aberd.*

To PYRL, v. n. To prick. *Wallace*.—*Su. G.* *pryl*, a long needle, *pryl-a*, stylo pungere.

To PIRL, v. n. To whirl, S. A. *J. Nicol*. V. **BIRLE**.

To PIRL, v. a. To twist; to twine; as, to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line, *Roxb.* *Pyrie* occurs in a similar sense, *O. E.*

To PIRL, v. n. 1. To be gently rippled, as the surface of water by a slight wind, S. 2. To work slowly and feebly, *Buch.*

PIRL, s. A slight rippling; as, "There's a *pirl* on the water," S. V. **PIRE**.

PIRLEY PEASE-WEEP. A game among boys, *Loth.* *Blackw. Mag.*

PIRLET, PIRLIT, s. A puny or contemptible figure, *Ayrs.* *Sir A. Wylie*.—*Fr.* *perlette*, a small pearl?

PIRL-GRASS, s. Creeping wheat-grass, S. *Stat. Acc.*

PIRLIE, s. A childish name for the little finger, *Loth.*

PIRLIE, adj. 1. Crisp; having a tendency to curl up. Thus, when the fleece of a sheep, or coat of a dog, has this appearance, the animal is said to be *pirlie-skinned*, *Roxb.* 2. *Pirlie fellow*, one who is very difficult to please, *South of S.*

PIRLIE-PIG, PURLIE-PIG, s. A circular earthen vessel, which has no opening save a slit at the top, no larger than to receive a halfpenny,—latterly some have been made to admit a penny; used by children for keeping their money, S. B. *Pinner-pig*, S. O.—Perhaps q. *birlie-pig*, from A. S. *birlian*, to drink, as forming a common stock. *Pinner* may be allied to *Teut.* *penns-waere*, merx; *Dan.* *penger*, money. V. **PYNE PIG**.

PIRLIEWINKIE, s. The little finger, *Loth.*; syn. *Pirlie*.

PIRLING-STICK, PIRLIN-WAND, s. The name given to the rod used for stirring *shilling seeds*, to make them burn, where they are used as fuel on the hearth, *Aberd.* V. **PYRL, v. n.**

PIRN, s. 1. A quill or reed, S. *Statist. Acc.* 2. "The bobbin of a spinning wheel." S. *Gl. Antiq.* 3. The yarn wound on a reed, S. *Ruddiman*. 4. To wind one a *pirn*, to make a person repent his conduct. *Ramsay*. 5. To redd a *ravell's pirn*, to clear up something difficult, or to get free of some entanglement, S. *Skirreys*.—*Isl.* *prion-a*, to weave.

PIRN, s. The wheel of a fishing-rod, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

PIRN-CAP, s. A wooden bowl, used by weavers for holding their quills, S.—O. E. *Pyrne*.

PIRNICKERIE, adj. Troublesome, S. A. This seems merely a variety of *Pernickitie*.

PIRNIE, adj. Having unequal threads, or different colours, S. *Clelland*.—*Isl.* *prion*, lanificium textile.

PIRNIE, s. A woollen night-cap; generally applied to those manufactured at *Kilmarnock*, *Roxb.* *Gall. Encycl.*

PIRNIE-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.; perhaps because of striped stuff. *V. PIRNIE.*

PIRNYT, *PIRNIT*, *part. pa.* Striped with different colours. *Douglas.*

PIRN-STICK, *s.* The wooden brooch on which the quill is placed, while the yarn is reeled off, *S.*

To PIRR, *v. n.* To spring up, as blood from the wound made by a lancet. *Gall. Encycl.*—*O. B. pyr*, that shoots out in a point.

PIRR, *adj.* "A girl is said to look *pirr* when gaily dressed," *ibid.*

PIRR, *s.* "A sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, its feet not webbed," *ibid.*

PIRR, *s.* A gentle breeze, *S.*—*Isl. byr, bîr, ventus secundus.*

PIRRAINA, *s.* A female child, Orkn.

PYBRE, *s.* A name given to the Par or Samlet, in some parts of Roxb.

PIRRIE, *adj.* 1. Trim; nice in dress, Berwicks.; *synon. Pernickitie.* 2. Precise in manner, *ibid.* 3. Having a tripping mode of walking; walking with a spring, *ibid.* *V. PIRR*, *adj.*

To PIRRIE, *v. a.* To follow a person from place to place like a dependent, *Mearns.*

PIRRIE-DOG, *s.* 1. A dog that is constantly at his master's heels, *Mearns.* *Para-dog*, *Ang. id. q. v.* 2. A person who is the constant companion of another, in the character of a parasite, *ibid.*—*Teut. pær-en, binos consociare, pariter conjungere. V. PARRY.*

PIRRIEHOUDEN, *adj.* Fond; doating, *Pertha.*

PIRZIE, *adj.* Conceited, *Loth.*—*Fr. parsey*, by one's self.

PYSAN, *s.* A gorget. *V. PESANE.*

PYSENT, *adj.* Expressive of lightness of conduct. "*Pysent, Besynt. Pysent limmer*, light woman. *Theot. pisoniu, lasciviens,*" *Gl. Sibb.*

PYSERT, *s.* A miser, *Shetl.*—*Isl. pisa*, a sponge, *q. one who sucks up every thing?*

PISHMOTHER, *s.* An ant, *Ettr. For.* Can this be a corr. of *pismire?* The *Fris.* name is *Pis-imme.* *V. PISMINNIE.*

PISK, *s.* "A dry-looking saucy girl." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. PISKIE, PISKET.*

PISKIE, *PISKET*, *adj.* 1. Dry. "*Pisket grass*, dried shrivelled grass." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Cold and reserved in manner, *Gall.*—*C. B. pisp*, small blisters.

PISKIE, *adj.* Marshy, *Upp. Clydes.*

PISMINNIE, *s.* The vulgar name for an ant, *Gall. Dumfr. Clydes.*

PISMIRE, *s.* A steelyard, *Orkn. Brand. V. BISMAR.*

PISSANCE, *s.* Power. *Douglas.*—*Fr. puissance*, *id.*

PISSANT, *adj.* Powerful. *Douglas.*—*Fr. puissant*, *id.*

PYSSLE, *s.* A trifle; a thing of no value, *Roxb.*—*Lat. pusill-us*, very little.

To PYSTER, *v. a.* To hoard up, *Upp. Clydes.*—*Isl. puss*, marsupium, sacculus.

PYSTERY, *s.* Any article hoarded up, *id.*

To PIT, *v. a.* The vulgar pronunciation of the *E. v. to Put*, *S. Bride of Lamm.*

To PIT and's sell down. To commit suicide, *S.*

To PIT in. To contribute a share, *S.* This is called the *Inpit* or *Input.* *V. PUT*, *v.*

To PIT one through a thing. To clear up; to explain a thing to a person, *Aberd.*

* **PIT**, *s.* *Potato-pit*, a conical heap of potatoes partially sunk in a pit and covered with earth, *S. V. PIE.*

PIT AND GALLOW. A privilege conferred on a baron,

according to our old laws, of having on his ground a pit for drowning women, and gallows for hanging men, convicted of theft. *Bellenden.*—*Teut. Put ende Galghe.*

PYTANE, *s.* A young child; a term of endearment, *S.*—*Fr. petit un*, my little one, or *peton*, a fondling term used by nurses in *Fr.*

PITATY, *PITATA*, *TATY*, *s.* Potato.

PITCAKE, *s.* An imitative designation for the plover, *Berwicks.*

* *To PITY*, *v. a.* To excite pity in; to cause compassion for. *Pitcottie.*

To PITY, *v. n.* To regret. *Baillie.*

PITIFUL, *adj.* To be regretted, *S. Baillie.*

PITMIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch, *S. Gl. Antiq. V. PIR-MIRK.*

PITTAL, *s.* Rabble. *V. PETTAIL.*

PITTANE SILWR, *s.* A very small coin levied as duty, and exclusive of feu-duty, *q. pittance silver. Mem. Dr. Wilson.* Hence the origin of the *E.* word *pittance.*

PITTER-PATTER, *adv.* "All in a flutter; sometimes *pittie-pattie*," *S. Gall. Encycl.*

To PITTER-PATTER, *v. n.* 1. To repeat prayers after the Romish manner. *Watson.* 2. To make a clattering noise by inconstant motion of the feet, *S. Lord Hailes. V. PATER.*

PITTIL, *s.* Some kind of fowl. *Houlate.*

PITTIVOUT, *s.* A small arch or vault, *Kincardines. Fr. petit vault.*

PIXIE, *s.* A spirit which has the attributes of the Fairies, *Devona. The Pirate.*

PIZAN. To play the pizan with one, to get the better of one in some way or other, *Tweedd.*

To PIZEN, *v. a.* A vulgar corr. of *E. Poison. Herd's Coll.*

PIZZ, *s.* Pease; the pron. of Fife and some other counties; *Cumb. pezz*, *id. elsewhere peyse.* In *Aberd. pizz* is also used in sing. for a single pea.—*Lat. pisum.*

PLACAD, **PLACKET**, *s.* A placard, *S. Pitcottie.*—*Teut. plackaet*, decretum, from *placken*, to fix.

PLACE, *s.* 1. The mansion-house on an estate, *S. Spalding.* 2. A castle; a stronghold. *Keith.*—*Fr. place*, a castle.

PLACEBOE, *s.* A parasite. *Knox.*—*Lat. placebo*, I will please; still used in France.

PLACK, **PLAK**, *s.* 1. A billon coin. *Acts Ja. III.* 2. A small copper coin, formerly current in *S.* equal to the third part of an English penny. *Morysone. I wadna for twa and a plack, i. e. I would not for two bodles and a plack;* a phrase meant to express a strong negation, conjoined with a verb denoting action or passion. *Q. Durward.*—*Fr. plaque*, *Teut. placke*, *L. B. placa*, a small coin of various value, according to the country.

PLACK-AILL, *s.* Beer sold at a plack per pint. *Aberd. Register.*

PLACKIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps trodden down. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr. plaquer*, to lay flat.

PLACKLESS, *adj.* Moneyless, *S. Tarras.*

PLACK-PIE, *s.* A pie formerly sold for a plack. *Redgauntlet.*

PLACK'S-WORTH, *s.* A thing of very little value; literally, the value of a plack, *S. Card. Beaton.*

PLAGE, *s.* Quarter; point. *Pal. Honor.*—*Lat. plag-a*, *id.*

* *To PLAY*, *v. n.* To boil with force, *S.*; equivalent to *E. wallop. Kelly.*

To PLAY BROWN. To assume a rich brown colour in boiling; a phrase descriptive of substantial broths, Ayra; to *boil brown*, S. B. *Picken*.

To PLAY CARL AGAIN. V. CARL-AGAIN.

PLAID, s. Plea. V. PLEDE.

PLAID, s. An outer loose weed of tartan worn by the Highlanders, S. *Pennant*.—Gael. *plaid*, id.; Teut. *plat*, what is plain and broad.

PLAIDEN, PLAIDING, s. Coarse woollen cloth that is *tweelled*, S. *Statist. Acc.*—From *plaid*, or O. B. *pleth-a*, to wreath. It would appear that this stuff was anciently worn parti-coloured in S. like what is now called *Tartan*.

PLAY-FEIR, PLAY-FERE, PLAY-FAIR, s. 1. A play-fellow. *Lyndsay*. From *play*, and *feir*, a companion, q. v. 2. Improperly, a toy, S. *Fergusson*.

PLAIG, s. A toy; a plaything, Teviotd.; *Plaik*, Dumfr.; *Playock*, Clydes. V. PLAYOKIS.

PLAIK, s. A plaid, Ang.—Su. G. Isl. *plagg*, vestimentum.

PLAYN, PLAYNE. In *playne*, 1. Clearly. *Wallace*. 2. Out of hand; like Fr. *de plain*, *ibid*.

To PLAINE, v. a. To show; to display. *Crosraguell*.—L. B. *plan-are*, planum reddere; q. to make plain.

PLAINEN, s. Coarse linen, Mearns. Perth.

To PLAINYIE, v. n. To complain. *Pitcottie*.—Fr. *plaindre*, id.

PLAINSTANES, s. pl. 1. The pavement, S. *Steam-Boat*. 2. The Exchange, as being paved, S.

To PLAINT, PLENT, v. n. To complain of, S. *Knox*.

PLAINTWISS, adj. Disposed to complain of; having complaint against. *Act. Audit*.

PLAYOKIS, s. pl. Playthings, S. O. *Wynt*.

To PLAY PAUW. V. PAUW.

To PLAY PEW. V. PEW.

PLAYRIFE, adj. Synon. E. *playful*, S.—A. S. *plega*, ludus, and *rif*, frequens.

PLAIT-BACKIE, s. A kind of bed-gown reaching to the knees, and having three *plaits* on the back, still used by old women in Angus and Aberdeenshire.

PLAITINGS, s. pl. Pieces of iron which go below the ploughshare, Fife.

PLAITT, s. Perhaps, *plan*. *Hist. Ja. Sext.* It may be for *platt*, a plan.

PLANE, adj. Full; consisting of its different constituent branches; applied to parliament. *Acts Ja. II.*—Fr. *plane*, *pleine court*, id.; Lat. *plenus*.

PLANE-TREE, s. The maple, S. *Lightf*.

To PLANK, v. a. To divide, or exchange pieces of land possessed by different persons, and lying intermingled with one another, so that each person's property may be thrown into one field, Caithn. *Aggr. Surv. Caithn*.

PLANK, s. A term applied to regular divisions of land, in distinction from *Runarig*, Shetl. *App. Agr. Surv. Shetl*.

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, PLANTA-CREW, s. A small space of ground, circular or square, enclosed with a *feal-dyke*, for raising coleworts, &c. Shetl. Orkn. *The Pirate*.—From Isl. *plant-a*, plantare; and *kro-a*, circumsepire, includere.

PLANTEVSS, adj. Making complaint. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. PLAINTWISS and PLENTREOUS.

PLANTTIS, s. pl. *Invent.* Probably an error for *plattis*, i. e. plates or dishes.

To PLASH, v. a. 1. To strike water forcibly, S. 2. Figuratively, to make any ineffectual endeavour; as, *Ye're just plashing the water*, S.

To PLASH, v. n. 1. To make a noise by dashing water, S. *Pleesk*, S. B. *Ramsay*. 2. To plash, S. 3. Applied to any thing which, from being thoroughly drenched, emits the noise occasioned by the agitation of water, S.—Su. G. *plask-a*, aquam cum sonitu movere.

PLASH of rain. A heavy fall of rain, S.—Belg. *glas-regen*, praeceps imber.

PLASH-FLUKE, PLASHIN, s. The fish called *Plaice*, Loth. Mearns. In the latter county it is also called *Plashie*.

PLASHMILL, s. A fulling mill; synon. *Wauk-mill*.

PLASHMILLER, s. A fuller; one who fulls cloth, Ang.; synon. *Wauk-miller*.

PLASKET, s. Apparently a variation of *Pliskie*, Ayra. *Sir A. Wylie*.

PLASMATOR, s. Maker, Gr. *Compl. S.*

PLASTROUN, s. Perhaps a harp. *Sir Egeir*.—Gr. *πληκτρον*, the instrument with which the strings of a harp are struck.

PLAT, adv. Flat. *Plat* contrary, directly contrary. *Ans. Lords of S. to Throckm.*

To PLAT, v. a. "To flat; to place flat, or close." *Lyndsay*. I hesitate, however, whether *plat* may not be for *plet*, q. plaited, twisted. V. PLET, *pret. pa.*

PLAT, COW-PLAT, s. A cake of cow's dung, Ettr. For.; Teut. *plat*, planus, flat.

To PLAT, PLET, v. a. To plait. *Wyntown*.

PLAT, adj. 1. Flat; level. *Douglas*. 2. Low: opposed to *heiche*. *Maill. Poems*. 3. Close; near. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *platt*, Teut. *plat*, planus.

PLAT, adv. Flatly. *Douglas*.

PLAT, PLATT, s. A plan. *Doug.*—Teut. *plat*, exemplar.

PLAT, PLATT, PLATE, s. 1. A dash. *Doug*. 2. A blow with the fist. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. *plaett-as*, cuffs, blows.

To PLATCH, v. n. To make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps, Roxb.

PLATCH, s. A plain-soled foot, Roxb.—Teut. *plactse*, *pletse*, pes planus.

PLATEGLUFE, s. A glove made of mail; a piece of armour anciently worn. *Rollocks*.

PLATFUTE, s. A term of reproach; applied to a plain-soled person, and thence ludicrously to some dance. *Lyndsay*.—Teut. *plat-voet*, planipes.

To PLAT UP, v. a. To erect. *Baillie*.

PLAWAY, adj. A term applied to bread. *Aberd. Reg.*

To PLEASE a thing. To be pleased with it. *Guthrie's Trial*. This is a Fr. idiom. *Plaire*, "to like, allow, or think well of," Cotgr.

To PLECHE, v. a. To bleach. *Pleching*, bleaching. *Aberd. Reg.*

PLED, s. "Perhaps, private corner," Gl. Sibb. The sense is quite uncertain. V. PAMPHLETTE.

PLEDE, PLEID, PLEID, s. 1. Debate. *Wyntown*. V. PLEY. 2. A quarrel; a broil. *Chr. Kirk*. 3. Care; sorrow. *Dunbar*.—Belg. *pleyte*, lis; Fr. *plaid*.

To PLEDE, PLEID, v. n. To contend. *Doug*.

To PLEDGE, v. a. To invite to drink, by promising to take the cup after another, S.; a vestige of the ancient custom of one drawing his dagger, as a token that he *pledged* his life for that of another while he was drinking. The term is common to E. and S.

PLEENGIE, s. The young of the Herring Gull, *Larus fuscus*, Linn.; Mearns. Syn. *Plirrie*, q. v. Supposed to be imitative of its cry.

To PLEESK, v. n. V. PLASH.

PLEY, PLEYE, s. 1. A debate, *S. Poems Buchan Dial.* 2. An action at law, whether criminal or civil, *S. Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *plea*, *plech*, danger, debate. 3. A quarrel of whatever kind, *S.*

To PLEY, v. n. To answer in a court. *Burr. Lawes.*

PLEYABLE, adj. Debateable at law. *Act. Audit.*

PLEYARE, PLEYARE, s. A litigator. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To PLEID, v. a. To subject to a legal prosecution; an old forensic term. *Balf. Pract.* Perhaps from *Fr. plaid-er*.

PLEINYEUR, s. A complainer. *Acts Ja. II.*

To PLENYE, v. n. V. **PLAINYIE.**

To PLENYE, PLENISH, v. a. 1. To furnish a house; to stock a farm, *S.* 2. To supply with inhabitants. *Wallace.*—From *Lat. plenus*, full.

PLENISHMENT, s. The same as *Plenishing*, *S. O. R. Gilhaise.*

To PLENYSS, v. n. To spread; to expand; to diffuse itself.

PLENNISSING, PLENISING, s. Household furniture. *Burr. Lawes. R. Bruce.*

PLENSHER NAIL. A large nail. *Rates Outward.* A nail of this description is called a *Plenshir*, *Ettr. For.* V. **PLENSHING-NAIL.**

PLENSHING-NAIL, s. A large nail, such as those used in nailing down floors to the joists, *S.* *Plenshing* denotes a floor, in Cornwall and Devonshire; and *E. planching*, "in carpentry, the laying the floors in a building." Perhaps from *Fr. plancher*, a boarded floor.

To PLENT, v. n. V. **PLAINT.**

PLENTE, s. Complaint; *E. plaint.* *Pitac.*

PLENTEOUS, adj. Complaining. *Bar. Courts.*

PLEP, s. Any thing weak or feeble, *S. B.*

PLEPPIT, adj. Not stiff; creased. *A pleppit dudd*, a garment become quite flaccid by wearing or tossing, *Ang.* Perhaps *q. flappit.*—*E. flapped*; or from *Isl. flapp-r*, aura inconstans.

PLESANOE, s. Pleasure, *Fr. K. Quair.*

To PLET, v. a. To reprehend. *Douglas.*—*Teut. plet-en*, litigare.

PLET, pret. pa. Platted; folded, *Ettr. For. Doug. Virgil.*—*Su. G. flact-a*, nectere; *Lat. plect-ere*.

PLET, adj. Due; direct; *as, Plet South, Plet North*, due South, due North, *Aberd.* Undoubtedly allied to *Teut. plat*, *Su. G. platt*, latus, planus.

To PLET, PLETTIN, PLATTEN, v. a. To rivet; to clench; terms used by blacksmiths, in regard to shoeing horses, *Roxb.*; *Plettin*, *Fife.*

PLETTIN-STANE, s. A large flat stone on which the horse's foot was set, that the nails might be *plattened*, *Fife.* Probably from *Teut. Dan. and Su. G. plat*, *platt*, planus, *E. flat*.

PLEVAR, s. A plover. *Houlate.*

PLEUAT, s. A green sod for covering houses, *Mearns.* V. **PLOND** and **PLOD.** *Syn. Divot.*

PLEUCH, PLEUCH, s. 1. A plough, *S. Douglas.*—A. S. *Su. G. plog*, *Alem. pluog*. 2. The constellation called *Ura Major*, supposed to resemble a plough, *S. Doug.* 3. A quantity of land for earing for which one plough suffices, *S.* V. **PLEUCHGANG.**

PLEUCH-AIRNS, s. pl. V. **PLEUCH-IRNES.**

PLEUCH-BRIDLE, s. What is attached to the head of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; the *double-trees* being fixed to it by a hook resembling the letter *S*, *Roxb.*

PLEUCH-GANG, PLOUGH-GANG, s. As much land as can be properly tilled by one plough; also, a *pleuch* of land, *S. Statist. Account.*

PLEUCH-GATE, PLOUGH-GATE, v. The same as *plough-gang*, *S. gate* being *synon.* with *gang*. *S. Acc.* A *plough-gate* or *plough-gang* of land is understood to include about forty Scots acres at average, *Fife.*

PLEUCHGEIRE, s. The furniture belonging to plough, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*

PLEUCHGRAITH, s. The same with *pleuchger*, *S. Skene.*

PLEUCH-HORSE, s. A horse used for drawing a plough, *S.*

PLEUCH-IRNES, PLWYRE, s. pl. The iron instruments belonging to a plough, *S. Wymt.*—*Isl. plogir*, the ploughshare. Shakespeare uses the term *plough-irons*, Second Part of Henry IV. Act Fourth.

PLEUCH-MAN, s. A ploughman, *S.* Pronounced *Plew-man*.

PLEUCH-PETTLE, s. The staff, terminating in a piece of flat iron, for clearing the plough of adhering earth. *Burns.*

PLEUCH-SHEARS, s. pl. A bolt with a crooked head for regulating the *Bridle*, and keeping it steady, when the plough requires to be raised or depressed, *Roxb.*

PLEUCH-SHEATH, s. The head of a plough, in which the sock or ploughshare is put, *ibid.*

PLEW, PLOW, s. A plane for making what joiners call "a groove and feather," *S.*; a *match-plane*. Perhaps from its forming a furrow in wood, like a plough in the ground.

PLEWIS, s. pl. For *pleyis*, debates. *Acts Ja. III.*

PLY, s. Plight; condition, *S. Dunbar.*—*Fr. ply*, habit, state.

PLY, s. A fold; a plait, *S. Piper of Peebles.*

PLY, s. "A discord; a quarrel; to get a *ply*, is to be scolded." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* This seems a provincialism for *Pley*, *q. v.*

PLICHEN, (gutt.) s. Plight; condition; *A sad pliche*, a deplorable state, *Fife.*—*Sax. plech*, *pleghe*, officium. *Teut. pleggen*, solere.

PLICHEN, (gutt.) s. A peasant, West of *Fife.* *Teut. plugghe*, homo incompositus, rudis, impolitus. *Killan.*

PLYCHT, s. Punishment. *Henryson.*—*Belg. plicht*, judicium.

PLYDIS, s. pl. *Aberd. Reg.* Meaning uncertain.

PLIES, s. pl. "Thin strata of freestone, separated from each other by a little clay or mica," *S. Ure*. *Rutherglen.*

PLINGIE. V. **PLENGIE.**

To PLYPE, v. n. 1. To paddle or dabble in water, *Aberd.* 2. To fall into water, *ibid.* *Mearns.* *Ply*, *synon.* *Roxb.*

PLYPE, s. 1. A heavy rain, *ibid.* 2. A fall in water, *Mearns.*

PLIRRIE, s. V. **PLENGIE.**

To PLISH-PLASH, v. n. To emit the sound produced by successive shocks in any liquid body, *S. J. Nicol.* V. **PLASH, v.**

PLISH-PLASH, adv. To play *plish-plash*, to make plashing sound, *S.*

PLISKIE, s. 1. A trick, properly of a mischievous kind, though not necessarily including the idea of any evil design, *S. J. Nicol.*—A. S. *plaega*, play sport, with the termination *isc*, or *isk*, expressive of increment. 2. It is used in the sense of *plight*, condition, *S. A. Br. of Bods.*

PLIT, s. The slice of earth turned over by the plough in earing, *Barw. Agr. Surv. Barw.*—*Teut. plet*, segmen, segmentum; *Su. G. plact*, lamina.

PLYVENS, *s. pl.* The flowers of the red clover, Upp. Clydes.; *Soukies*, *synon.*

PLIVER, *s.* Plover. *Burns.*

PLOD, *s.* A green sod. *Aberd. Reg.* V. **PLOUND.**

To PLODDER, *v. n.* To toil hard, Gall. Perhaps from the E. v. *to Plod.*

PLODDERE, *s.* A banger; a mauler. *Wynt.—O. Fr.* *plaud-er*, to bang, to maul.

PLOY, *s.* 1. A harmless frolic, properly of a social kind, S. *Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. A frolic which, although begun in jest, has a serious issue, S. *Ross.—A. S.* *pleg-an*, to play.

PLOY, *s.* An action at law. *Balf. Pract.* *Synon.* *play.*

PLOOKY, *s.* A slight stroke, Ayrs. *Steam-Boat.—* Gael. *pleo-am*, to knock on the head.

PLOOKY, *adj.* Covered with pimples, S. V. under **PLUKE.**

PLOP, *s.* To fall as a stone in water, Roxb.

To PLOPE, *v. n.* To fall with noise, as into water; as, "It *plop't* into the water," *ibid.* E. *to plump.—* Gael. *plub-am*, to plump or fall as a stone in water.

To PLORE, *v. n.* To work among mire, generally applied to children thus amusing themselves, Lanarks.

PLORIE, *s.* A piece of ground wrought into a mire, by treading or otherwise, *id.*

To PLOT, *v. a.* 1. To plot a hen, to pluck off the feathers, Roxb. "To *plloat*, to pluck, North." *Grose.* *Plottin*, *part. pa.* *Brownie of Bodeb.* 2. To make bare; to fleece; used in a general sense, Roxb.—*Teut.* *plot-en*, decerpere.

To PLOT, *v. a.* 1. To scald, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To make any liquid scalding hot, S. 3. To burn, in a general sense. *Forbes.*

To PLOTCH, *v. n.* To dabble; to work slowly, Ettr. *For.*

PLOCOCK, *s.* The devil. *Pitscottie.—* According to some, *Pluto*, whose *Ind.* name is *Blotgod*. Our term may be q. *Blotkok*, "the swallower of sacrifices;" from *blot*, sacrificing, and *kak-a*, deglutire.

PLOT-HET, **PLOTTIN-HET**, *adj.* So hot as to scald; as, "That water's *plottin-het*," S. *Plot-het*, S. B.

PLOTTER-PLATE, *s.* A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt, *Wife.* *Poem, Lieut. C. Gray.*

PLOTTIE, *s.* A rich and pleasant hot drink. Boil some cinnamon, nutmeg grated, cloves and mace, in a quarter pint of water; add to this a full pint of port wine, with refined sugar to taste; bring the whole to the boiling point, and serve. *Cook and Housewife's Manual.*

PLOTTIT, *part. adj.* Insignificant; looking poorly, Ettr. *For.*; q. as if resembling a plucked fowl.

PLOUND, *s.* A green sod, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.—* Fland. *plot-en*, membranam exuere.

PLOUK, *s.* A pimple. V. **PLUKE.**

PLOUKIE, *adj.* 1. Covered with pimples, S. 2. Full of little knobs, Clydes.

PLOUKINESS, *s.* The state of being pimpled, S.

PLOUSSIE, *adj.* Plump; well grown, *Fife.—Teut.* *plotsig*, *synon.* with *plomp*, hebes, obtusus plumbeus.

To PLOUT, *v. n.* To splash; *syn.* *Plouter*, S.

PLOUT, *s.* 1. A heavy shower of rain, S.—*Belg.* *plots-en*, to fall down plump. 2. The sound made by a heavy body falling into water, or by the agitation of water, S.

To PLOUT, *v. a.* To poke, Loth.

PLOUT, *s.* The poker, or any instrument employed for stirring the fire, *Linlithgow.* *Pout*, *synon.*

To PLOUTER, *v. n.* To make a noise among water; to be engaged in any wet and dirty work, S.; *plowster*, S. A.—*Germ.* *plader-n*, humida et sordida tractare; *Teut.* *plots-en*, *plotsen int water*, in aquam irruere.

PLOUTER, *s.* The act of floundering through water or mire, S. *Pop. Ball.*

PLOUTIE, *s.* A sudden fall, *Fife.*

PLOUT-KIRN, *s.* The common churn, wrought by dashing the *kirn-staff* up and down, as distinguished from the *barrel-kirn* and *organ-kirn*, S.

PLOUT-NET, *s.* A small net of the shape of a stocking, affixed to two poles, Lanarks. *Pout-Net*, *Hose-Net*, *synon.* From the v. *to Plout*, as the person using the net pokes under the banks of the stream, and drives the fish into the net by means of the poles.

To PLOWSTER, *v. n.* The same with *Plouter*, Roxb. *Gl. Sibb.*

PLUCHET, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps something pertaining to a *plough.*

PLUCK, *s.* A two-pronged instrument, with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for taking dung out of a cart, &c. *Aberd.*; allied perhaps to the E. v. *to pluck.*

PLUCK, *s.* The Pogge, a fish, S.—*Teut.* *plugghe*, res villis et nullius valoris.

PLUCKER, (Great.) The Fishing Frog, Shetl. "Lophius Piscatorius, (Linn. Syst.) *Great Plucker*, Sea Devil, Fishing Frog." *Edmonstone's Zell.*

PLUCKUP, **PLUKUP**, *s.* *Poems 16th Cent.* At the *plukup*, q. ready to *pluck up* every thing by the roots.

To PLUFF, *v. a.* 1. To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, S. *Feuch*, *synon.* *Z. Boyd.* Perhaps a corr. of E. *puff.* 2. To set fire to gunpowder, S. 3. To throw out hair powder in dressing the hair, S.

To PLUFF, *v. n.* To puff; to blow; to pant.

To PLUFF awa', *v. n.* To set fire to suddenly, S.; as, *He's pluffin' awa' at pouter.*

PLUFF, *s.* 1. A *pluff* of *reck*, the quantity of smoke emitted at one whiff from a tobacco pipe; A *pluff* of *pouter*, the smoke caused by the ignition of a small quantity of gunpowder, S. The term conveys the idea of the sound as well as of the appearance to the eye. *Tennant's Card. Beaton.* 2. A small quantity of dry gunpowder set on fire, S. *The Steam-Boat.* 3. The instrument used for throwing on hair-powder, S. E. *puff.* 4. The act of throwing hair-powder on a head or wig, S. *ibid.* 5. A species of fungus, called *The Devil's Snuff-mill*, which, when rotten and dried, goes to dust as soon as touched, S. E. *puff.* 6. A pear with a fair outside, but within entirely rotten, *Teviotd.* 7. A simple species of bellows, S. A. *Rem. Niths. Song.*

PLUFFY, *adj.* Flabby; chubby, S.—*Su. G.* *pluffsig*, facies obesa.

PLUFFINS, *s. pl.* Any thing easily blown away; as, the refuse of a mill, Ettr. *For.* *Perils of Man.*

PLUKE, **PLOUK**, *s.* 1. A pimple, S. *R. Bruce.—* Gael. *plucan*, *id.* 2. The small dot or knob near the top of a metal measure of liquids, S. *Henry's Hist. Britain.*

PLUKIE-FACED, *adj.* Having a pimpled face, S. *Ritson.*

PLUM, **PLUMB**, *s.* 1. A deep pool in a river or stream, *Fife*, *Roxb.* The designation might arise from the practice of measuring a deep body of water with a *plumb-line.* 2. "The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool." *Gall. Encycl.*

PLUMASHE, *s.* Apparently a corr. of *plumage*, for a plume of feathers. *Law's Mem.*

PLUME-DAMES, s. A Damascus plum, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PLUMMET, s. The pommel of a sword. *Border Minstr.* Probably derived from the nut of lead with which the two-handed swords were loaded at the extremity of the hilt. *Sir W. S.—L. B. plumbat-a, globulus plumbens. Du Cange.*

PLUMP, s. A cluster, Ang. *Ross.* This term is evidently used in the same sense with E. *clump*, as denoting a tuft of trees or shrubs; which, Johnson observes, was "anciently a *plump*."—*Su. G. and Germ. klump, Isl. klampa, massa, Belg. klomp.*

PLUMP, s. A heavy shower, S. *Steam-Boat.*

PLUMP, adj. A *plump shower*, a heavy shower that falls straight down, S.—E. *plumb*, perpendicular; q. like lead; Teut. *plomp, plumbeus.*

PLUMROCK, s. The primrose, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* The first syllable is probably the same with Alem. *ploma, bluom*, Germ. *blum*, a flower.

PLUNK, s. 1. The sound made by a heavy body falling into water, S. 2. The sound produced by the drawing of a cork, S. 3. The sound emitted by the mouth when one smokes tobacco, S. A. 4. A sound used to express the cry of the raven, Id.

To PLUNK, v. n. To omit such a sound as the raven does, South of S. *Old Song.*

To PLUNK, v. n. To plunge with a dull sound; *plump*, S.—C. B. *plungk-io*, Id.

To PLUNK, v. n. In playing at the game of taw, S. *marbles*, to lay the bowl on the forefinger, and give it a powerful impetus by forcing it forward with a jerk from the thumb, with the intention of striking another bowl, and driving it away, Clydes. *Feg*, *synon. Roxb.*

PLUNK, s. The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and forefinger, Clydes.

To PLUNK, v. n. To play the truant, S. O. q. to disappear, as a stone cast into water.—Teut. *plenck-en, vagari*, to straggle.

PLUNKER, s. One who is accustomed to play the truant, S.

PLUNKIE, s. A trick, Shetl.

PLUNTED. Probably for *painted*. *Leg. St. Andrews.*

PLURACIE, s. Plurality. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PLWYRNYS, s. pl. V. *PLEUCH-IRNES.*

POATCHIE, adj. Apt to be turned up, or trampled into holes, by the feet; applied to the sward of land, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

POATCHING, s. A turning up of the sward of land, or the trampling it into holes, with the feet, S. A. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

POH, POB-TOW, s. Refuse of flax, S. B. also *pab*. *Statist. Acc. Duff's Poems.*

POBIE, s. A foster-father, Shetl. Probably from Isl. *papi, pappas, papa, pater.*

POCK, POKE, POIK, s. 1. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten, S. 2. The disease itself, South of S. *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scott.*

To POCK, or be POCKIN. To be seized with the rot, Roxb. The term had been formerly used in the same sense, S. B. Hence we read of "acheip infeckit with the *poik*." *Aberd. Reg.*

POCK-ARRIE, POCKLAWD, adj. Full of the scars of small-pox, Clydes. *Gall. Encycl.*

POCK-ARRS, s. pl. The marks left by the small-pox. *Pock-marks*, *synon. V. ARR.*

POCK-BROKEN, adj. Pitted with small pox; as, "He's sair *pock-broken* in the face," *Teviotd.* This

is precisely the O. E. adj. "*Pock-broken. Pock-nosus*," *Prompt. Parv.*

POCKED SHEEP. Old sheep having a disease resembling scrofula, S.

POCKMANTEAU, s. A portmanteau, S.; *Pockman*, S. A.; literally a *cloak-bag*. *Meston. Guy M. V. Pockmantie.*

POCK-MARKIT, part. adj. Pitted by the small-pox, S.

POCK-MARKS, s. pl. The marks left by the small-pox, S. *Wedderb. Vocab.*

POCK-NOOK, s. Literally, the corner of a bag. one's ain *pock-nook*, on one's own means, S. *S. Wylie.*

POCK-PIT, s. A mark made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PITTED, adj. Having marks made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PUD, POCK-PUDDING, s. 1. A bag-pudding, S. Gl. *Sibb.* 2. A term contemptuously applied to an Englishman, in the unhappy time of national hostility, from the idea of his feeding on pudding of this description; a glutton. *B. Letters.*

POCK-SHAKINGS, s. pl. The youngest child of a family, S.; a very ancient Goth. idiom.—Isl. *be kaka*, ultimus parentum natus vel nata, from *bel*, a bag or pock, and *skaka*, to shake.

POD, s. Perhaps, a toad. *Montgomerie.*—*Teut. pade*, Id.

* **POD, s.** "The capsule of legumes." "A bean pod," that holds five beans, and a *pea podd*, which contains nine peas, are considered to be *sonsy*; and put a lintel of the door by maidens, and the first man that enters after they are so placed, will either marry their husband, or like him." *Gall. Encycl.*

To POD, v. n. To walk with short steps, Roxb.

PODDASWAY, s. A stuff of which both warp and weft are silk. *Poddicoy* denotes a rich plain silk. *Rates.* May not this mean silk of Padua?—Fr. *pou de soie*, Id.

PODDLIT, part. adj. Plump; applied to potatoes, *Teviotd.*

PODDOCK, s. A frog, Aberd.; *puddock*, S. O.—*Isl. podde*, Id.

PODDOCK, s. A rude sort of sledge for drawing stone, made of the *glack* of a tree, with narrow pieces of wood nailed across, Aberd. Denominated, perhaps, from its form, as resembling a frog.

PODEMAKRELL, s. A bawd. *Doug.—Fr. poudematrix, and maquerelle, lena.*

PODGE, (o long) s. Hurry; bustle; state of confusion, Perth.

PODLE, s. 1. A tadpole, S. *Powrie*, *synon.—Teut. podde*, a frog. 2. A fondling term for a third child; as, "a fat *podle*," Loth.

PODLIE, PODLEY, s. 1. The fry of the Coal-fish, Loth. Fife, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.* 2. The Green-bait, Loth. Fife. *Sibb.* 3. The True Pollack, *Gadus pollachius*, S.—Fland. *puddle*, *mustela piscium*.

POFFLE, s. A small farm; a piece of land, Roxb. same with *Paffle*; *synon. Pendicle. Sir W. Scott.*

To POY, v. n. To work diligently and anxiously, Clydes.

To POY upon, v. a. To use means of persuasion, rather unduly to influence another, Perth.

POID, s. *Palice of Honor.* V. *POD.*

POIK, s. A bag; a poke. *Inventories.*

POIND, s. A silly, inactive person; as, "Hout was aye a *puir poind* a' his days." It includes the idea of being subject to imposition, Roxb.

To **POIND**, **POYND**, *v. a.* 1. To distrain, *S.* a forensic term. *Bellenden.* 2. To seize in warfare. *Wyn-town.*—*A. S.* *pynd-an*, to shut up; *Germ.* *pfand-en*, to distrain.

POYND, **POWND**, *s.* 1. That which is distrained, *S.* *Stat. Rob. I.* 2. The prey taken in an inroad. *Wyn-town.*

POINDABLE, **POINDABILL**, *adj.* Liable to be distrained, *S.* *Aberd. Reg. Ersk.*

POYNDR, **PUNDARE**, *s.* One who distrains, *S.* *Stat. Rob. I.*

DEAD POIND. The act of distraining any goods except cattle or live stock. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

POYNDFALT, *s.* A fold in which cattle were confined as being *poinded* or distrained. *Act. Audit.*

POINDING, *s.* The act of poinding, *S.*

POINER, *s.* One who lives by digging and selling *feal*, *divots*, or clay, *Inverness. Law Case. Syn. Piner.*—*O. Fr.* *pionnier* is used in a similar sense, *Roquefort.*

POYNYE, **POYNYHÉ**, **PONYHÉ**, **PONYHÉ**, *s.* A skirmish. *Barbour.*—*O. Fr.* *poignée*, *id.*; *Lat.* *pugna*.

POINYEL, *s.* A bundle carried by one when travelling. *Ayrs.*—*O. Fr.* *poignal*, *poignée*, *ce qui remplit la main*, *Roquefort*; from *Fr.* *poing*, the hand, the fist; *Lat.* *pugn-us*, *id.*

POYNIES, *s. pl.* Gloves. *Skene.*—*Fr.* *poing*, the fist.

POINT, *s.* State of body. "Murray said, 'That he never saw the Queen in better health, or in better point.'"*Robertson's [of Dalmeny] Hist. Mary Q. of Scots.* This is a *Fr.* idiom, nearly allied to that which is now so familiar to an English ear, *en bon point*. "In better point," signifies more plump, or in fuller habit of body.

POINT, *s.* A bodkin, used in female dress? *Invent.*—*Fr.* "pointe, a bodkin, an awle," *Cotgr.*

POYNT, **POYNTT**, *s.* A Scots pint, or half a gallon. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **POINT**, *v. a.* To insert lime, with a small trowel, between the stones of a wall already built, *S.* *Lamont's Diary.*

POYNTAL, *s.* 1. A sharp sword or dagger. *Douglas.*—*Fr.* *pointille*, a prick or point; *O. Fr.* *punkal*, a dagger. 2. A quill for playing on the harp. *Douglas.*

* **POINTED**, *part. pa.* 1. Exact; accurate; distinct; pron. *pointit*, *S.* *Walker's Peden.* 2. Regular; punctual; as in payment, *S.* 3. Precise; requiring the greatest attention or strictest obedience, even as to minutiae, *S.*

POINTEDLY, *adv.* 1. Exactly; accurately; distinctly, *S.* 2. Punctually; without fail, *S.*

POIS, *s.* Treasure. *V. POSK.*

POISONABLE, *adj.* Poisonous. *Forbes on the Revelation.*

To **POIST**, **POOST**, *v. a.* To cram the stomach with food, *Teviotd.*—*Teut.* *poest-en*, *Germ.* *paust-en*, *Su. G.* *pust-a*, to blow up; to inflate; *pust*, a pair of bellows.

To **POIST**, **PUIST**, *v. a.* To push. *V. POSS.*

POISTER'D, *part. adj.* Petted; indulged; spoiled, *Aberd.*

POKE, *s.* A swelling under the jaw; a disease of sheep, *S.* perhaps as resembling a pock or bag. *Statist. Acc.*

POLDACH, *s.* Marshy ground lying on the side of a body of water, *Ang.*—*Belg.* *polder*, a marsh, a meadow on the shore.

POLE, *s.* The kingdom of Poland. *N. Burne.*

POLICY, **POLLKOR**, *s.* 1. The pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat, *S.* *Acts Ja. V.*—*Fr.* *police*. 2.

It is used to denote the alterations made in a town, for improving its appearance. *Acts Mary.*

POLIST, *adj.* Artful; generally as including the idea of fawning, *S.*—*E.* *polish*, *Fr.* *polir*, to sleek.

POLK, *s.* A bag; a poke. "Polk of woll." *Ab. Reg.*

POLKE, **POK**, *s.* A kind of net. *Acts Ja. VI.*

POLLAO, *s.* Apparently the Gwiniad, a fish. *Statist. Account.*

POLLACHIE, *s.* The Crab-fish, *Roxb.*; *synon.* with *Partan.*

POLLIE-COCK, **POUNIE-COOK**, *s.* A turkey, *S.*—*Fr.* *paon*, also *poule d'Inde*, *id.*

POLLIS, *s. pl.* Paws. *Wallace.*

POLLOCK, *s.* The young of the Coal-fish, *Shetland. Statist. Acc.*

POLONIE, **POLLONIAN**, **POLONAISE**, **PELONIE**, *s.* 1. A dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose sloping skirts, *South of S. Heart of Mid-Loth.* 2. A great-coat for boys farther advanced, *Roxb.* 3. A dress formerly worn by men, especially in the Hebrides. *Brownie of Bodsbeck.* 4. A sur-tout, *Clydes.* This dress may have been borrowed from Poland, anciently called *Polonia*. It is expl. "a great-coat; a Polish surtout." *Gl. Antiq.*

POME, *s.* Inventories. It seems to denote a round ornament in jewellery, from *Fr.* *pomme*, an apple.

POME, *s.* Perhaps, pomatum. *Douglas.*

POMELL, *s.* A globe; metaph. the breast. *Matth. Poems.*—*L. B.* *pomell-us*, globulus.

POMER, *s.* The old name in *E.* for *Pomerania*. *Aberd. Reg.*

POMERIE, *s.* An orchard. *Bellenden.*—*Lat.* *pomarium*, *Fr.* *pommerais*, *id.*

POMET, *s.* Pomatum, *S.* from *Fr.* *pomade*, *id.*

To **POMP**, *v. a.* To draw up water by means of a pump; *Belg.* *pomp-en*, *id.* *Wedderb. Vocab.*

PONAGE, *s.* Pontage; the place of a ferry.

PONE, *s.* A thin turf, *Shetl.* The *pone* seems to have been denominated from its being employed as a shingle. —*Fenn.* *poann*, scandula; *Sw.* *takpanna*, [q. *thack-pone*] tegula.

To **PONE**, *v. a.* To pare off the surface of land; *Orkn. Shetl. Agr. Surv. Orkn.*

PONEY-COCK, *s.* A turkey, *S.* *Entail.* Generally pronounced *Pownie*. *V. POUNE*, *POWNE*, *id.*

PONYEAND, *adj.* Piercing. *Wallace.*—*Fr.* *poignant*, *id.*

PONNYIS, *s.* Weight; influence, *Gl. Sibb.*—*Teut.* *pondigh*, ponderosus.

PONNYIS. *Leg. pennyis*, money. *Houl.*

PONTIUNE, *s.* A puncheon. *Ab. Reg.*

POO, *s.* A crab, *E. Loth. Pulloch, Ang.*—*O. Fr.* *pole*, sorte de poisson.

POOGE, *s.* A hut; a hovel, *Ettr. For. V. PUDGE.*

To **POOK**, **PUK**, **POUK**, *v. a.* 1. "To pull with nimbleness or force," like *E.* *pluck*, *S.* *Burns.* 2. To strip off feathers, *S.*; pron. *pook*. *Remains of Nithsdale Song.* To *Pouk* a hen, to pluck it.

To **POOK** and **ROOK**. To pillage, *Ayrs. Entail.* *Pook* is for *Pluck*; *Rook*, an *E. v.* signifying to rob.

POOK, **POWKS**, *s. pl.* 1. The feathers on a fowl, when they begin to grow after moulting, *Teviotd.*; *synon.* *Stob-feathers.* 2. Down, or any similar substance, adhering to one's clothes; the ends of threads, *S. Gall. Encycl.*

POOLLY-WOOLLY, *s.* An imitative term, meant to express the cry of the curlew, *Selkirka. Wheeple.* *West of S. synon.* *Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

POOR MAN (OF MITTON) The remains of a shoulder of mutton, which, after it has done its regular duty as a roast at dinner, makes its appearance as a broiled bone at supper, or upon the next day, *S. Bride of Lammermoor*

POORTITH, s. Poverty. *Burns. V. Putter*

POOSIE, s. A kitten, *S.* A damo from *E. puss*. Belg *poesse* however, signifies 'a little cat,' (from *pous, puss, + Sewel*.)

POOT, s. This seems to be the same with *Poot*, a small haddock, *Vile. Card. Beal*

POOTIE, adj. Niggardly, mean; stogy, *Berwick's Foutie, Footie, synon S.* Allied probably to *Isi poota*, scortea rus, also meretrix, scortum, *pula-madr*, scortator. Hence *Fr. putain*, and *pule*

POPE'S KNIGHTS, s. pl. A designation formerly given to priests of the church of Rome, who were at the same time distinguished by the title of Sir Spotswood *V. Schiz.*

POPIL, s. A poplar *Complaynt S. - Fr. peuplier, lat. populus, id.*

POPIL, adj. Perhaps, plebeian *Bellenden. - Teut. popel, plebs*

POPINGOE, s. *V. Papejay*

To **POPLR, PABLE, v. n.** 1 To bubble up like water expressing also the noise of ebullition, *S. Douglas*
2 To pull to ripple, *S. A. Antiquary* 3 To buzz with indignation, *S. B. - Teut. popelen, murmure, edere, C. B. pumbel-u, to bubble, pumbel, a bubble, V. PABLE*

POPLESY, s. Apoplexy *Bellenden. - Teut. popel-cye, id.*

POPPILL, POPPLE, s. Corn campion, or cockle, *S. popple Bannatyne Poems - C. B. popple, id.*

POPPIN, s. A species of paste used by weavers. *V. Papyr*

POP THE-BONNET, s. A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins cross the other then he, at whose pop or lay this takes place, loses the stakes, *Teut. oide*

POR, s. A thrust with a sword. *Melville's MS. - Teut. porren, urgere V. Poras, v.*

To **PORE, Pura down, v. a.** To purge or to soften leather, that the stool or bottom of the hair may come easily off, a term used by skinnors, *S. - Belg. pueren, to refine, to extract*

PORICE, s. Perhaps an errat for *Porry* or *Parve* a district in the parish of Durness *Gordon's Kells of Sutherland*

PORKPIE PORKEPIE, s. A porcupine. *Inventories, Fr. port espie, id.*

PORPLE-WALL, s. A wall of partition. *Killook V. PARFALL WALL*

To **PORR, v. a.** "To stab" *Gall. Enycl*

PORR, s. "The noise a sharp instrument makes darting into the flesh," *id. V. Pen s.*

PORRIDGE, s. Flaxty pudding, oat meal sometimes barley meal, stirred on the fire in boiling water till it be considerably thickened, *S. Statist. Acc.*

PORRING IRON Apparently a poker. *Inventory of Furniture in the Castle of Clousburn in Nithsdale, taken 1717. Teut. porren, movere, urgere, cogere, R. s. as used in Belg. "to stir up, to excite," Sewel*

PORT, s. A catch a lively tune *S. Kelly. Gael. id.*

PORTAGE, s. Cargo put on board ship. *Fr. Douglas*

PORTATIBLE, s. pl. *Montate* The *Portatib* appears to have been some kind of musical instrument.

To **PORTE on, v. a.** To bring on; to direct. *The Kirk-Session of Aberdeen, Nov. 1648, on account of an Earthquake. - Fr. porter, lat. portare, carry, to convey*

PORTROLS, PORTROS, PORTOWIS, PORTVIAHOLL, s. List of persons indicted to appear before the Justices, given by the Justice-Clerk to the Coroner, he might attach them in order to their appearance *Acta Ja 1* The term *Portuous-roll* is still used to denote the list of criminal causes to be tried at circuit courts, *S.* Probably from *Fr. porter*, as carried to the *Aires*, or circuit-courts, *O. Fr. portatib*

PORTER, s. A term used by weavers, denoting the epistla, or the 20th part of what they call a *Hand* *S.* "What the Scotch weavers term a *Porter*, English term a *beat*." *Faulkner's Weaver's Answer V. Birk, s.*

PORTIE, s. Air, mien, carriage, behaviour, *S.* From *Fr. port-er, to carry, to bear. K. port*

PORTIONER, s. One who possesses part of a property which has been originally divided among heirs *Statist. Acc. V. PARSENERA*

PORT YOWL, PORT-YELL. To sing Port-yowl cry, S. Kelly. Port a catch, and yowl, to cry.

PORTRACT, s. Portraiture. *Acta Cha. II - Teut. portrahit*

PORTRIT, adj. Portrayed *Douglas*

PORTIE, s. A skeleton, *Alg.*

POSE, POIS, POISK, s. A secret heard of money *Knox. A. S. pose. Dan. pose, Su. il. pose, a plot*

POSNETT, s. A bag in which tannery is put, *S.* used as a purse *Burr. Lawes. V. Pous*

POSNETT, s. A shamel, a small pen a little interval *Burr. Lawes. This is merely K. pose*

To **POSS, v. a.** 1 To push, *S. pose. Incomprehens-poss-er. Lat. pulsare* 2 To pound, *Ettr. Fir. S. Poss (Laka, to wash clothes by repeated yanking up from the bottom of the tub, and then knock them down with force of hyles. Pous id. V. Po*

To **POSSHD, POSSING, POSSIB, v. a.** To possess. *Dom. Conc. - Lat. possidere*

POSSEDE, s. Probably for *Posses*, a drugged pot *R. Bannatyne's Transactions.*

To **POSSESS, v. n.** *Posses* on, infected, having possession of vel. *Pittcuttie*

POSHING TIB, s. A tab for one branch of work *Village Fair. V. Pous s.*

POSSOBY, s. A term of endearment, used ludicrously *Berrig. V. P. weawale*

POST, s. Stratum in a quarry, *S. Agr. Surv. S.*

POSTIT part pa. "Postit ut, alibi," overpiled by a Clyde. *Q. hunted on with the expedient of a post. Or perhaps confined to the last part*

POSTHOME, s. A postern. *Bellenden. - L. B. utrum id.*

POST-ICK, adj. Bedrid, Roxb. *V. Postit*

To **POSTUCE, v. a.** To elect one for a bishop, or not a all points duly eligible. *Wynioun. - Teut. postulare.*

To **POT, v. a.** To stew in a pot, *S.*

POT, POT, s. 1 A pit a dungeon. *Itoup pond or pit full of water. S. Auld. 3. A pond deep space in a river. S. Auld. 4. A deep hole cut out in a rock by the sides of a river, S. Auld. 5. A point of view from whence peats have dug. V. PATE-POT. - Teut. put, fovea, lacuna, given as synon with pool. 6. A plant or pit mine. Acta. Ja VI*

* **POT.** To have *Pot or Pan* in any place ; to have the evidences of residence there. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

POT AND GALLOWS. The same with *Pit and Gallows*, Aberdeen.

POTAGE, s. Formerly used in S. precisely in the sense in which the same term is still used in France, for broth with vegetables in it. *Chalmers's Mary.*

POTARDS, s. pl. L. *dotarda.* *More.*

POTATO-BOGLE, s. "A scare-crow, placed in a potato-field to frighten rooks," S. *Gl. Antiq.*

To POTCH, v. a. To drive backwards and forwards ; applied to a dirty way of using food. Children are said to *potch* their *porridge*, when they eat it only partially, leaving portions of it here and there in the dish, Ang. Aberd.; *synon. Kair.* V. *Kair.* This may be only a different sense of E. *potch*, to drive, to push.

POTENT, adj. Wealthy, q. powerful in money, S. *Priests Peblis.*

POTENT, s. 1. A gibbet. *Compl. S.* 2. A crutch, Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *potence*, a gibbet, also a crutch.

POTESTATUR, s. Grandeur ; dignity.—L. *potestas.*

POTIGARIES, s. pl. Drugs. *Act of Expenditure for King James the Third's person.*—L. B. *apothecaria*, res omnes quae à pharmacopolis vendi solent, Gall. *Droguis.* Du Cange.

POT-PIECE, s. An old name for that piece of ordnance called a mortar, obviously from its resemblance to a *pot.* *Spald.*

POTTIE, s. A dimin. from E. *pot.* *Pottie* is also the Scottish pron. of *putty.*

To HAUD THE POTTIE BOILIN'. To keep up the sport, Aberd. In Fife, to *haud the puddin' reekin'.*

POTTINGAR, s. An apothecary. *Evergreen.*—L. B. *Potagiar-ius*, coquus pulmentarius.

POTTINGER, s. A jar ; a kind of earthen vessel, Aberd.

POTTINGRY, s. The work of an apothecary. *Dunbar.*

POTTISEAR, s. A pastry-cook. *Balfour.*

POU. V. Pow, v. a.

POUDER, POWDER, s. Dust. *R. Bruce.*—Fr. *poudre*, Lat. *pulvis.*

POUERALL, PURELL, s. The rabble. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *pouvail, pauraill, paupertinus ; pouraille, les pauvres gens.*

POVIE, adj. 1. Snug ; comfortable ; applied to living. *Povie Folk*, people possessing abundance, without making any show, Perth. Nearly *synon.* with *Bein, Bene*, q. v. 2. Spruce and self-conceited, Fife.

POUK, POK, s. 1. The disease to which fowls are subject when moulting, Upp. Clydes. 2. A person is said to be *on* or *in the pouk*, when in a declining state of health, *ibid.*

To POUK, v. a. To pluck. V. *POUKIT-LIKE.*

POUK, s. A little pit or hole containing water or mire, Moray.

POUKIT, POKIT, part. adj. 1. Plucked, S. 2. Lean and bony, Upp. Clydes. 3. Shabby in appearance, *ibid.* 4. Stingy, Upp. Clydes. Edin.

POUKIT-LIKE, POKIT-LIKE, adj. Having a puny, meagre, or half-starved appearance, S. *Mootit*, *synon.*

To POULLIE, v. n. "To look plucked-like." *Gall. Encycl.*

POULLIE-HENS. "Plucked-looking hens." *Gall. Encycl.* This, it would appear, is merely from the E. v. to *pull*, to pluck.

POUNCE, s. Long meadow-grasses, Orkn. *Neill.*—Isl. *punt-r*, gramen barbatum, a sharp-pointed grass.

POUNDLAW, s. Amerciament paid for delivery of goods that have been *poinded* or *pounded.* *Keith's Hist. App.* From *pound*, the act of *poinding*, and *law.*

POUNE, POWN, s. A peacock ; S. *ponnie.* *Douglas.* Fr. *paon*, *id.*

POUNIE, s. The turkey-hen, E. Loth.; the male is called *Bubble-Jock.* This has originated from a misapplication of the Fr. term. V. *POUNE.*

To POUNSE, PUNSE, v. a. To carve ; to emboss. *Douglas.*—Teut. *ponts-en, pents-en, caelare, scalpere.*

POUNT, s. A point, Fife. *Tennant.* In Fife, instead of *oi, ou* is often used ; as in *bowl* for *boil*, *avoid* for *avoid*, &c.

POUR, s. 1. Used in the same sense with *Pourin*, for a small portion of liquid, as tea, &c. *Roxb.* 2. A *Pour of rain*, a heavy shower of rain ; as, "It's just an evendown *Pour*," S. This term, in all its acceptations, is pron. like E. *poor.*

POURIE, (pron. poorie) s. 1. A vessel for holding liquids, with a spout for *pouring* ; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug, Loth. 2. A cream-pot, a small ewer, S. This seems to be the more general sense among the vulgar. *The Entail.*

POURIN, s. A very small quantity of any liquid, S.; from E. to *pour.*

POURINS, (pron. poorins) s. pl. The thin liquid poured off from *sowens*, after fermentation, before they are boiled ; that only being retained which gives them a proper consistence, Fife.

POURIT, part. adj. Impoverished, Gl. Sibb. V. *PURE, v.*

POURPOURE, s. Purple. *Douglas.*—Fr. *pourpre*, *id.*

POUSION, s. Poison, Mearns. Aberd.

To POUSLE, v. n. To trifle. V. *POUSLE.*

To POUSS the Candle. To snuff it, *Roxb.* This seems evidently Su. G. In Sweden they still say, *pussa luset*, to snuff the candle. The word primarily signifies to trim, to set off, to adorn.

To POUSS, v. n. 1. To push, S. *Bp. Forbes.* "To *pouss* one's fortune," to try one's fortune in the world, S. 2. To *pouss claes*, S. V. *Poss.*—Teut. *polss-en int water*, quater aquas.

POUSS, v. A push, S. *Burns.*—Fr. *pousse.*

POUST, s. Bodily strength, S.—O. Fr. *poesté, pooste*, *id.*

POUSTÉ, POWRÉ, s. Power. *Douglas.* *Lege poustie*, full strength, i. e. *legittima potestas.* *Rep. Maj.*

POUSTURE, s. Bodily ability. To lose the *pousture* of a limb, to lose the power of it, S. B. *Ruddiman.*

POUT, s. 1. A young partridge or moor-fowl, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *poulet*, a pullet ; Lat. *pullus.* 2. The chicken of any domesticated fowl, S. 3. A young girl ; a sweetheart. *Ross.* 4. *Caller Pout*, a small haddock, Fife ; a small trout, Ettr. For.

To POUT, v. n. To shoot at young partridges ; also, To go *a-pouting*, to go to shoot at *pouts*, S. *Antiq.*

To POUT, POUTER, v. n. To poke ; to stir with a long instrument, S. *Waverley.*—Su. G. *pott-a*, digito vel baculo explorare ; Belg. *poter-en*, fodicare.

POUT, s. A poker, S. A. "A *fire pott*, an iron to stir the fire with," *Ray's Lett.* "Foyer-potter, an iron instrument to stir up the fire," T. *Bobbins.*

To POUT, v. a. "To start up on a sudden, as something from under the water." *Gall. Encycl.*

POUTER, s. A sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl, Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons.*

To POUTHER, v. n. To canvass. V. *PRUTHER.*

To POUTHER, v. a. To powder. *Antiq.*

POUTHER, *s.* 1 Hair-powder, *S.* 2 Gunpowder, *S.* *Bride of Lammermoor.*

POUTHERED, *part pp.* 1 Powdered, wearing hair-powder, *S.* *Bride of Lam.* 2 Corned, slightly salted applied to meat or butter, *S.* *ibid.*

POUTING, *POUTING*, *s.* The Pouting, the sport of shooting young grouse or partridges, *S.* *Memoirs of the Somervilles.*

POUTNET, *s.* A round net fastened to two poles, by means of which the fishers poke the banks of rivers, to force out the fish, *S.* *Conquest.*

POUTRY, *s.* Poultry, *Abent.*

POUTSTAFF, *s.* A staff or pole used in fishing with a small net, *Wallace.*

POUT WORM, *s.* 'The grub' *Gall. Encycl.*

To **POUZLE**, *v. n.* 1 To search about with uncertainty for any thing, *S.* *B. q. to puzzle.* 2 To trifle, *S.* *Test futsal-en, nugat.* 3 Applied to one who is airy and chival, *Fife.* 4. Also to one who makes a boast of his wealth when he has little reason for doing so, *ibid.*

POW, *s.* The head, the poll, *S.* *Ramsey.*

To **POW**, *v. n.* To pluck, to pull, *S.* *Wall.*

POW, *s.* A pool, *Sr Tristrem.*

POW, *POW* *pron pow*, *s.* 1 A slow moving rivulet in flat lands, *S.* *Stat Acc.* 2 A watery or marshy place, *Stirling* *ibid.* 3. A small creek, affording a landing-place for boats, *Clackm. ibid.* 4. The wharf itself, *ibid.* *Rail* call it the same with *E. pool.*

POW, *pron pow*, *s.* A crab, *S.* *Loth.* *synon Parisian.*

POWAN, *POAK*, *s.* The twin ad, *Salmo lavaretus*, *Loth.* *Montipennia's Scots Chron.* *V. VANDAGE.*

POWART, *s.* 1 A tadpole, *powerit* *Fife.* *Stat Acc.*

2 The minute-hand of a clock, *Roxb.* perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form or motion to a tadpole. 3 A seal, *phoca*, *Fife.*

POWDERBRAND, *s.* A disease in grain.

POW ER, *s.* A small fresh haddock, *Montr.*

POW HEAD, *s.* A tadpole, *pron. power*, *S.* *power*, *Pertha.* *Gl Tristrem.* — *O. E. poled*, *id.* *Mod. Max.* *pogge*, a frog, *q. pogge Kopf*, the head of a frog.

POWIE, *s.* 'A young turkey' *Roxb.* This is probably corr. from *Fr. poulet*, and had originally denoted a pullet in general.

POWIN, *s.* The peacock, *Evergreen.* *Fr. paon*, *id.* *V. POIR.*

POWLICK, *s.* A tadpole, *Pertha.*

POWLINGS, *s. pl.* Some disease, *Montgomery.*

POWERIT, *s.* A tadpole, *Fife*, apparently the same with *Powerit*, *q. v.*

POWSOWDIE, *s.* 1 Sheep's-head broth, *q. poll-sudden.* *Hibern.* 2 Milk and meat boiled together, *S. B.*

To **POWT**, *v. n.* To make short and as it were convulsive motions with the hands or feet, *Clydes.*

POWT, *s.* A kind of short convulsive motion. To express great exhaustion, it is said, 'He couldn't play *powt*.' *Clydes.* — Perhaps from *Fr. pat*, *pau*, the paw or foot, *q. to strike with the foot.*

POW TAE, *s.* A crab's claw, *S.* *Loth.*

POWTR, *s.* The same with *Powt*, a young partridge or moor-fowl, *Act Parl.*

To **POWTER**, *v. n.* 1 To do little easy jobs, *Edin.* *For.* 2 To rummage in the dark, *S.* *A. Waverley.* 'Powtering, pothering, grouping and rummaging in the dark.' *Gl Antiq.* *V. POET, POUTA, &c.*

PRACTAND, *part pr.* *Collected* *Sow.* The sense is uncertain. Perhaps it may signify practised, experienced.

PRACTICE, **PRACTIQUE**, *s.* Uniform practice, a determination of causes, a forensic term, *S.* *Ch. II.* *Fr. pratique*, the former, it is distinguished, or of proceeding in the law, 'Creg.

PRACTING, *part pr.* Accomplishing, perhaps *Collected* *Sow.* *Lat. peractus*, performed.

PRAILOFTGTON, *s.* An advocate, *V. PRAILOFT.*

PRAV, *s.* A meadow, *Douglas.* *Fr. prai*, *id.* *Lat. pratum.*

* **PRAISE**, *s.* Figuratively used for God, the object of praise, as, "Praise be said," God be praised, *Edin.* *Man.*

To **PRAM**, *v. n.* To press, to straiten for room, *S.* *land.* — *Lat. pram-en*, pressure, urgency, oppressing, *Kilian.*

To **PRAN**, **PRANN**, *v. n.* 1 To hurt, to wrangle, bruise, *Agaid.* *Christmas Baking.* *From* *pram-en*, to bruise. 2 Apparently to think, reprehend *ibid.* *W. Beattie's Tales.*

PRANE RIVER, *s.* Perhaps, boat's hire, *Ad.* *S.* Probably corr. from Belg. *pram*, a bar-boat, boat, *Dan. pram* a bark.

PRAP, *s.* A mark, *S.* *V. PRAV.*

To **PRAP**, *v. n.* 1 To set up as a mark, *S.* *S.*

prap stands at any thing, to throw stones, by *Lat.* aim at some object, *S. B.*

To **PRAP** one's self up. To support one's self upon an frivolous ground of confidence, *S.* *Saxon* and *Fr.* *Prop. E.*

PRAT, **PRATT**, *s.* 1 A trick, *S.* *Douglas.* 2. wicked action, *S.* *Fortes.* *A. R. pratt*, *crab*, *prattur*, game.

To **PRAT**, *v. n.* To become restive, as a horse of ass, *Roxb.* *Teut. pratt-en*, ferocire, superbiere.

To **TAKE THE PRAT**. To become restive applied to horse, *Roxb.* *id. Scott's Poems.*

PRATFI, **PRATFE**, *adj.* Trickish, full of prats, *Lat.* *V. PRAT.*

PRATTY, *adj.* Tricky, *S.*, pretty, *S. B.* often pretty, *Ruthiman.*

PRACTIK, **PRAVIER**, **PRACTIE**, **PRACTIQUE**, *s.* 1 Practice, experience, *Lyndsay.* 2 A stratagem in *practick*, *S. B.* *Douglas.* 3. Form of proceeding in a court of law, a forensic term, *Saillie.* — *Fr. pratique* 4. An artful means, *Dunbar.* 5. A kind of legerdemain, *S.* *Gl. Schb.* 6. A precious exploit, *S.* *Dunbar.* 7. A mischievous trick, any wicked act, *S.* *Ramsay.* — *So* *Q. practick*, *Mod. Sax. practycke*, astrology.

To **PRATIE**, **PRAVIER**. To attempt tricks, as, "He priere your *pratticks* on me," *Roxb.*

PRAEABLIK, *adj.* What may be imposed in the of taxation, *Acts Ja. VI.*

PRECARIK, *s.* Indulgence, an old law term, *S.* *Pract.* — *Lat. adv. precario.*

To **PRECELL**, *v. n.* To excel, *Lyndsay.* — *præcellere.*

PREPTORIE, *s.* A body of knights professedly voted to the cause of religion, a commandary, *Ch. I.*

PRECLAIR, *adj.* Supereminent, *Fr.* *Lyndsay.* *Lat. praeclarus.*

To **PREKE**, *v. n.* To taste, *S.* *V. PRAV.*

To **PREKE**, *v. n.* To be averse, to crest, as, "A *preken* bodie," one attached to dress, self-conceit, and presumptuous, *Ter. old* from a common *Fr.* *Fr. to prick*, to dress one's hair. Belg. *pryk*, *synon.* with *prouch-en*, dare or spectandum, *Kilgryk-en*, "to make a proud show," *Sewel.* *V. PRAV.*

PREEK, *s.* Impatient eagerness to accomplish any thing, Upp. Lanarks.—As in this district & short is often pron. as *ee*, it may be merely *E. prick*; or from *A. S. prica*, *Isl. prik*, stimulus, as we speak of the *spur* of the occasion.

PRESS, *s.* Crowd; press, Roxb.

To **PREEVE**, *v. n.* To stop at any place at sea, in order to make trial for fish, Orkn. Evidently the *v. Preif*, used in a peculiar sense.

To **PREF**, *v. a.* To prove. *Act. Audit.*—*Preue*, is the *O. E.* form. "*Preusyn*, or *prouen*. *Probo. Preusyn*, or *assayen*. *Examino*," *Prompt. Parv. V. PREIF, v.*

PREF, **PREIF**, *s.* A proof; a legal probation. *Act. Audit.* The pronunciation, *preif*, is still retained in *Aberd.* and other northern counties.

* To **PREFACE**, *v. n.* To give a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalm which are to be sung before prayer. *Walker's Passages*. As this plan was very popular, it is still continued in some country places.

To **PREFFER**, *v. a.* To excel. *Compl. S.*—*Lat. praefer-o.*

To **PREIF**, **PREIVE**, **PREVE**, **PREE**, *v. a.* 1. To prove. *Douglas*. 2. To taste; corr. *prie*, *S. Pal. Honor*. 3. To find by examination. *Wallace*.

To **PREIN**, **PRENE**, **PRIN**, *v. a.* To pin, *S. Dunbar. Ramsay*.

PREIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion, *S. Inventories*.

PREYNE, **PRENE**, **PRENN**, **PRINE**, **PRIN**, **PREEN**, *s.* 1. A pin made of wire, *S. Ramsay*. 2. A thing of no value, *S. Wallace*.—*Su. G. Dan. pren*, any sharp instrument; *Isl. prionn*, a needle, or large pin.

PREIN-HEAD, *s.* The head of a pin, *S.* "No worth a *prein-head*," a phrase used to intimate that the thing spoken of is of no value, *S.*

PREJINCTLY, *adv.* With minute exactness, *Ayr. Steam-Boat*.

PREJINK, *adj.* Trim; finically tricked out, *Ayr.*; a variety of *Perjink*. *Galt*.

PREJINKITIE, *s.* Minute nicety or accuracy, *Ayr. Sir A. Wylie. V. PERJINK.*

To **PREIS**, *v. n.* This has been expl. to attempt; but it seems to claim a stronger sense, to exert one's self strenuously. *M'Oris's Life of Knox*.—It seems originally the same with *E. to press*. *O. E. preesse*, is used in the sense of *press*.

PREIS, **PRESS**, *s.* Heat of battle. *Wynt.*

To **PREEK**, **PRYK**, *v. n.* To gallop. *Doug.*—*A. S. price-tan*, *Belg. prick-en*, *pungere*.

PREAKAT, *s.* "xij *prekattis* of wax." *Aberd. Rep.*—Certainly the same with *O. E. pryket. V. PROKET*, a taper.

To **PREMIT**, *v. a.* To premise; to remark before something else.—*Lat. praemitt-ere. Hutcheson on John.*

To **PRENE**, *v. a.* *V. PREIN, v.*

To **PRENT**, *v. a.* 1. To print, *S. Acts Maria.*—*Isl. prent-a*, *typis excudo*. 2. To coin. *Douglas.*—*Su. G. prent-a*, *imprimere*, from *preu*, a graving tool.

PRENT, *s.* 1. Print, *S. Abp. Hamilton*. 2. Impression of a die. *Acts Ja. III.* 3. A deep impression made on the mind. *Wallace*. 4. Likeness. *Douglas*.

PRENTAR, *s.* A printer.

PRENT-BUKE, *s.* A book in print, *S. Antiquary*.

PRENTICE, **PRENTISS**, *s.* An apprentice, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*

PREIS, *s.* Throng. *V. PREIS.*

To **PRESORVVE**, **PRESORVVE**, *v. n.* 1. To prescribe; applied to property when lost by the lapse of time; an old forensic term. *Balfour's Pract.* 2. Used in reference to legal deeds which lose their force in consequence of not being followed up in due time. *Parl. Ja. III.*

PRESERVES, *s. pl.* Spectacles used to preserve the sight, but which magnify little or nothing, *S.*

PRESOWNE, *s.* A prisoner. *Wynntown*.

To **PRESS**, *v. a.* To urge a guest to eat or drink.

PRESSIN', *s.* Entreating to eat or drink; as, "Dinna need *pressin'*, now."

PRESSYT. *L. prissyit*, praised. *Barbour*.

PREST, **PRETZ**, *part. pa.* Ready, *Fr. Douglas.*—*Lat. praesto*.

PRESTABLE, *adj.* Payable. *Act. Sed.*—*Fr. prest-er, Lat. praest-are*.

PRET, *s.* A trick, *S. Synon. Prat, Pratt*.

PRETFU', *adj.* *V. PRATFU'*.

* To **PRETEND**, *v. a.* Unexplained. *Spalding. Pretended*, probably means notified, from *praetendere*, to hold out before.

PRETENSE, *s.* Design; intention. *Crosraguell.*—*Fr. pretendre*, not only signifies to pretend, but also to mean, to intend; *pretens*, a purpose.

To **PRETEX**, *v. a.* To frame; to devise. *Crosraguell.*—*Lat. praetex-ere*.

PRETTY, *adj.* 1. Small; pron. *e* as *ai* in *fair*, *S. B.* 2. Including the idea of neatness, conjoined with smallness of size, *id.* 3. Mean; contemptible. *Doug.* 4. Handsome; well made, *S. Spalding*. 5. Polite; accomplished, *S. Sir J. Sinclair. V. PROTY.* 6. Brave; intrepid. *Rob Roy*. 7. Possessing mental, as well as corporeal accomplishments. *Orem's Canon. Aberd.*

PRETTY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis, *S. B. Merry-Dancers*, *synon.*

PRETTIKIN, *s.* A feat; also a trick, *Shetl.*—*Isl. pretta*, *deceptio*, *prett-r*, *dolus malus*. This word may be viewed as a diminutive from *Prattik*, *q. v.*

To **PREVADE**, *v. n.* To neglect. *Baillie*.

PREVE. *In preve*, in private; *privily. V. A. PERTHE, APETE.*

To **PREVENE**, **PREVEN**, *v. a.* To prevent. *Douglas.*—*Lat. praevenio*.

PREVENTATIVE, *s.* Preventive, *S.*

To **PREVERT**, *v. a.* To anticipate. *Douglas.*—*Lat. praeverto-o.*

PREVES, **PREVIS**, *s. pl.* 1. Proofs. 2. Witnesses. *Acts Ja. VI.*

PRY, *s.* Refuse; small trash; as the *pry* of onions, &c. *Fife.*—*Belg. prey*, a chibol or small onion. *Sewel*.

PRY, *s.* Different species of *Carex*; sheer-grass, *S. Agr. Surv. Roxb.*

PRYCE, **PRIOZ**, **PRYS**, **PREIS**, *s.* 1. Praise. *Henryson.*—*Su. G. prisa*, *Dan. prise*, *Belg. prijs*, *id.* 2. Prize. *Douglas.*—*Teut. prijs*, *pretium*.

PRICK, *s.* 1. A wooden skewer, securing the end of a gut containing a pudding, *S. Kelly. Burns (To a Haggis)* uses *pin*. 2. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one's clothes, *S. Kelly*. 3. An iron spike. *Melville's MS. V. PRICK-MEASURE.*

To **PRICK**, *v. a.* To fasten by a wooden skewer. *Kelly*.

To **PRICK**, *v. n.* To run as cattle do in a hot day, *Mearns. Synon. Tig.*

PRICKED HAT. Part of the dress required of those who bore arms in this country. *Acts Ja. II.*

PRICKER, *s.* The Basking Shark, *S. B. Brand*.

To **PROCURE**, *v. n.* To act as a solicitor; to manage business for another in a court of law; a forensic term, *S. Acts Ja. V.*—*Fr. procurer*, "to solicit, or follow a cause," *Cotgr.* [Perths.]

To **PROD**, *v. n.* To move with short steps, as children,

To **PRODGE**, *v. n.* To push with a stick, *Shetl.*

To **PROD**, *v. a.* To job; to prick, *Roxb. Jacobite Relics.* Originally the same with the *v. to Brod*, *q. v.*

PROD, *s.* 1. A wooden skewer, *Ang.—Su. G. brodd*, *Dan. brod*, *cuspis*, *aculeus*. 2. A pointed instrument, *S.* 3. A prick with a pointed weapon; a stab, *S. A. Perils of Man.*

PROD, *CRAW-PROD*, *s.* A pin fixed in the top of a gable, to which the ropes fastening the roof of a cottage were tied, *S. B. Prod*, and perhaps *crap*, the top.

To **PRODDLE**, *v. a.* To prick; to job. *Gall. Encycl.* A dimin. from *Prod*, *v.*

PRODIE, *s.* A toy; a term used at the High School of Edinburgh. [Perths.]

PRODINS, *s. pl.* Small feet, as those of children,

To **PRODLE**, *v. n.* To move quickly with short steps, *Perths.* A frequentative *v.* denoting greater expedition than is expressed by its primitive *Prod*.

PRODLER, *s.* A small horse, which takes short steps, *Perths.*

PROFESSION, *s.* An annual examination in some of our universities in regard to the progress made by students during the year preceding, *S.*

PROFITE, *adj.* Exact; clever, *Fife.*; *corr.* from *S. Perfite*, perfect.

PROFITER, *s.* A gainer, *S. B.*

PROFORCE, *s.* The provost-marshal of an army. *Monro's Exped.* Apparently *corr.* from *provost*.

To **PROG**, *PROGUE*, *v. a.* 1. To prick; to goad, *Mearns. Ayrs. Loth. Roxb.*; *synon. Breg*, *S. B. A. Scott's Poems.* 2. To probe; as, "to *prog* a wound," *Argyles.—O. E. prowok.* "*Prowkyn*, or styren to goode or bad. *Prouoco*," *Prompt. Parv.—C. B. proc-law*, "to thrust, to stick in;" *proc*, "a thrust, a stab," *Owen.* *Ir. priocaim*, to prick or sting; *prioca*, "a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with, *Obrien.*"

PROG, *PROGUE*, *s.* 1. A sharp point, *S.* 2. An arrow. *P. Buchan Dial.* 3. The act of pricking; a job, *S.* 4. Metaph. a sarcasm, *Ayrs. Steam-Boat.*

PROGNOSTIC, *s.* An almanack, *Aberd.*; evidently from the prognostications it was wont to contain concerning the weather.

PROG-STAFF, *s.* A staff with a sharp iron point in its extremity, *S. B. V. Prog*, *v.*

To **PROYNE**, *PRUNYK*, *v. a.* 1. To deck; to trim; applied to birds. *K. Quair.* See in Johnson the English neuter verb *To prune*. 2. Denoting the effeminate care of a male in decking his person. *Doug.—Germ. prang-en*, to make a show; *Su. G. prydn-ing*, trimming.

To **PROITLE**, *v. a.* "To stir after a plashing manner." *Gall. Encycl.*

PROKER, *s.* A "poker for stirring fires." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. etymon* of *Prog*, *v.*

PROKET, *s.* *Proket of wax*, apparently a small taper. *Spotswood. V. PREKAT.*

To **PROLL THUMBS**. To lick and strike thumbs for confirming a bargain, *Perths.* It is possible that it may be a *corr.* of *parole*, *q. to give one's parole* by licking the thumb. *V. THUMBICKING.*

PROLOCUTOR, *s.* An advocate. *Quon. Att.—Lat. pro*, and *loqui*, to speak for. *Præloquutor*, *id. Acts Ja. VI.*

PROLONG, *s.* Procrastination. *Wallace.*

To **PROMIT**, *v. a.* To promise. *Bellenden.—Lat. promitt-o.*

PROMIT, *s.* A promise. *Palice Honor.*

PROMOUEUR, *s.* A promoter; a furtherer. *Forbes.*

PROMOVAL, *s.* Promotion; furtherance. *Soc. Contendings.*

To **PROMOVE**, *v. a.* To promote. *Acts Parl.—Lat. promov-eo.*

PRON, *s.* 1. Flummery, *S. B.—Gael. pronn*, pollen. 2. This term is also applied to the substance of which flummery is made, *S. B.* "*Prone*, the bran of oatmeal, of which sowens is made." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Probably *pron* and *bran* have the same origin.

PRONACKS, *s. pl.* Crumbs, *Mearns*; *synon. Mulins*; from *Gael. pronnog*, any thing minced. *E. prog?*

PRON'D, *PRAN'D*, *part. pa.* Bruised; wounded. *Buchan.—Gael. pronn-am*, to-bruise.

PRONEPTE, *s.* Grand-niece. *Sadler's Papers.—An old E. word*, from *Lat. pronept-is*, a great-granddaughter.

PRONEVW, *PRONEPUY*, *PRONEVOY*, *s.* A great-grandson. *Wyntoun.—Lat. pronepos.*

PRONYEAND, *part. pr.* Piercing; sharp. *Bellend.*

PROOCHIE, *interj.* A call to a cow to draw near, *S.*—Supposed to be from *Fr. approches*, "approach," *V. Frau.*

PROOF OF LEAD, **PROOF OF SHOT**. A protection, according to the vulgar, from the effect of leaden bullets, by the power of enchantment, *S. Judgments upon Persecutors.*

PROOF-MAN, *s.* A person appointed to determine how much grain is in a corn-stack, *Nairn and Moray. Surv. Morays.*

PROOP, *s.* The breaking of wind in a suppressed way, *Gall.—Lat. perrump-o, perrup-i.*

PROP, *s.* An object at which aim is taken; *S. prap. Dundar.* *Q.* something supported above the level of the ground as a butt. *Prop* is used for a landmark in the Chartulary of Aberbrothick.

To **PROP**, *v. a.* To designate by land-marks, *S. B. prap. V. the s.*

PROP, *s.* A wedge. *Doug.—Teut. proppe*, obtusum oblongum, veruculum.

PROPICANT, *adj.* Favourable; kind. *Acts Mary.—Lat. part. propitiatus, -tis.*

PROPYNE, *PROFINE*, *s.* 1. A present, *S. Douglas.* 2. Drink-money. *Rutherford.* 3. The power of giving. *Minstr. Border.—Gr. προπιν-ω*, *Lat. propin-o*, to drink to one. Hence *Fr. propine*, drink-money.

To **PROPINE**, *v. a.* 1. To present a cup to another. *Rollock.* 2. To present, in a general sense. *Musc's Threnodie.*

To **PROPONE**, *v. a.* To propose. *Doug.—Lat. propon-o.*

To **PROPORTE**, *v. n.* To mean; to show. *Douglas.—E. purport, L. B. proport-are.*

PROPPIT, *part. pa.* Apparently used as *E. propped*, in reference to time. *Pitcol.*

PROROGATE, *part. pa.* Prorogued.—*Lat. prero-gat-us. Spalding.*

PROSPECT, *s.* A perspective glass, *S. Baillie.—Fr. prospective, Lat. prospicio.*

PROSSIE, *PROWSIE*, *adj.* Nice and particular in dress, or in any work; a term of contempt generally conjoined with *body*; as, *a prossie body*, *Roxb.—Teut. prootach*, fastosus, superbus.

PROT, *s.* A trick. *V. PRATT.*

PROTEIR. *L. protegere. Dundar.*

PROTY. PRATTY. adj. 1. Handsome: elegant. *S. R. P. Back. Dial.* 2. Possessing justice. *Lat. Rom.* — *Isl. prudr. decorus; A. E. pratts, ornatus.* V. **PRATTY.**

PRATTICK. s. V. **PRATTICK.**

PRATTY. adj. V. **PRATTY.**

* **PROUD. adj.** Prouberant: applied to a projection in a rock during the act of raising it whence it needs drawing. *S.*

PROUD-FULL. adj. Swollen out: a term applied to skin worn swollen by the operation of lime. *S.*

PROUDNESS. s. 1. Pride. *Prouberant.* 2. The state of being swollen out: applied to skin. *S.*

PROVLANT. s. V. **PROVLANT.**

PROVIST. s. The president or provost of a collegiate church. *Acts Ch. I. V. Provost.*

To PROVIDE. v. a. To proceed from. *Acts Ja. VI. — Fr. fournir. Lat. providere. id.*

PROVIENTIS. adj. pl. Forthcoming. *Acts Mary.* This seems equivalent to the obsolete term *providens*.

PROVENTIS. s. pl. Profit. *Kear.* — *Lat. providere. id.*

PROVOSTERIE. s. The provostship of a collegiate church. *Acts Ch. I.*

PROVLANT. adj. Provided for a special purpose. *Murray's Expedition. — Fr. pourvoyant, providing, surveying for.*

PROVLANT. s. Purveyance in food. *Murray's Ex. — Sw. proviant, provision. v. c. m. a.*

PROVIDING. s. The paraphernalia of a bride; or the preparation of cloth, household furniture, &c. which a young woman makes for herself, although without any prospect of being married. *S. Gies-fergus.*

PROVOST. s. 1. The mayor of a royal burgh. *S.* 2. The dean or president of a collegiate church. *Spot. Rel. Houses.*

PROW. s. Profit. *Maitl. P. — Fr. prom. id.*

PROWAN. s. Provender. *Kelly. — Fr. provende, id. "Lancash. proven. provender." T. Bobbins.*

PROWDE. adj. Magnificent. *Wyntoun. — Su. G. prud. id.*

PROWDE. s. A fair, beautiful woman. *Maitland P. — Su. G. prud, ornatus; Isl. frid. pulcher.*

PRUDENTIS. s. pl. Chron. *S. Poet.* Perhaps sail-ropes. — *Fr. prudens, a rope which compasseth the sail-yard of a ship, Cotgr.; Ital. prodano, a forestay.*

PRUMMACKS. s. pl. The breasts of a woman, *Shetl.*

To PRUNYIE. v. a. To trim. V. **PROYKE.**

PTARMIGAN. s. The White Grouse. *S. Silbald. — Gael. tarmoch-an.*

PTRU, PTROO, PTRU, interj. A call to a horse or cow to stop or approach. *S. Perils of Man. — C. B. ptrue, a noise made in calling cattle, Owen.*

PTRUCHIE, or PUTCHE-LADY. A call to a cow to draw near, *Loth. V. HOVE, interj.* The form of this word in Clydes. is *Ptruea*, and in Dumfr. *Ptruea*. In Clydes. *Ptrue* is used when one speaks kindly to a horse or wishes to soothe him when restive. V. **PROCHIE.**

To PU', v. a. To pull.

To PU' one by the sleete. To use means for recalling the attentions of a lover, who seems to have cooled in his ardour. *S. Heart Mid-Lothian.*

To PUBLIC, PUBLICQUE, PUBLICTE, v. a. To publish; to make openly known. *Acts Ja. III. — Lat. publicare, id.*

PUBLIC. s. An inn or tavern. *S. Waverley.*

PUBLIC-HOUSE. s. An inn; a tavern. *S. Sir J. Sinclair.*

PUBLICK. adj. Adapted to the times. A publick discourse, one pointed against national or ecclesiastical evils; a publick preacher, one who preaches in this way. *S. Walker's Remark. Passenger.*

To PUBLISH. v. a. To confabulate. *Bellenden. — T. Lat. — Lat. publicare. id.*

PUBLISHIE. adv. Publicly. *Aberd. Reg.*

PUBLISHY. part. adj. Plump; emboupoint. A well-published horse, a child in full habit, *Ang.*

PUCKER. s. Pucker; perplexity: as, In a terrible pucker, so confused as not to know what to do. *S.*

PUCK HART. s. A certain sprite or hob-goblin. *S. Cairn. — Lat. Su. G. puka. daemon, spectrum.* The epithet *Asiry* has been added to *Puck*, as denoting the shaggy appearance of the fiend.

PUCKLE. v. **PICKLE.**

PUD. s. *Isl. pad. s.* An ink-holder, *Loth. — Teut. euck pot. stramentarium, or puyd, suggestum, q. what supports.*

PUD. s. A fondling designation for a child. — *Isl. pad, bonumio. poet.*

PUD. s. The belly. *Upp. Clydes. Fife.*

PUDDIE. PUDY. s. A kind of cloth. *Ritson. — Teut. puda. pellis cervaria.*

PUDDILL. s. A pedlar's pack or wallet, *Gl. Sibb. — Teut. buydel. Fris. puyd, sacculus.*

PUDDING-BROO. PUDING-BREE. s. The water or broth in which puddings have been boiled. *Herd's Coll.*

PUDDINGVILLAR. s. A glutton. *Dunbar.*

To PUDDLE. PUDLE. v. a. 1. To work diligently in a mean way. *S.; from E. puddle, a mire. Statist. Acc.* 2. Applied to laborious and frivolous engagement in the Popish ceremonies. *R. Bruce.*

PUDDOCK. s. 1. A frog. *Ayrz.* 2. Applied in a contemptuous sense to a female. *S. O. Ayrz. Lepator.*

PUDDOCK-STOOL. s. A mushroom; a toad-stool. "May sprout like simmer puddock-stools." *Burns.*

PUD-DOW. s. A pigeon, *Teviotd. ; probably used as a fondling term, like Pud by itself.*

PUDIE. s. A small house; a hut, *Pertha. — Isl. bud, Teut. boede, casa.*

PUDGET. s. A person who is thick and short; one who feeds well, *Loth. Roxb.* Also used as an adj. in the same sense.

PUDGETTIE. adj. Short and fat; having a large belly, *Loth. Roxb.* Perhaps from *pud*, the belly; or from *E. budget.*

PUDICK, PUDICT, adj. Chaste; untainted. *Crosraguell. N. Burns. — Fr. pudique, Lat. pudic-us, id.*

PUDINETE. s. A species of fur. V. **PRUDINETE.**

To PUE, v. a. To puff; applied to smoke. "The reek's pueing up. — Whar comes the reek pueing frae?" *Gall. Encycl. V. PULE.*

PUE, PUE O' BEEK. "A little smoke," id.

PVEDIS. s. pl. *Acts Ja. VI.* Perhaps an error for *ploudis*. V. **PLUD** and **PLOD.**

To PUG, v. a. To pull, *Pertha. Fife.*

PUGGIE. s. A monkey. *S. — Su. G. puke, daemon.*

To PUIK, v. a. To pull; to pluck. V. **POOK, v.**

PUINT. s. A point, *Clydes. — Lat. punct-us.*

PUIR, adj. Poor. V. **PURE.**

To PUIR, v. a. V. **PURE, v.**

PUIR BODY. s. A beggar, whether male or female. *S. Herd's Coll.*

PUIRLIE. adv. Humbly. *K. Hart.*

PUIR-MOUTH. s. To Mak a *puir-mouth*, to pretend poverty, when one is known to be in affluence. *S.* In the same sense it is said, *Ye're no sae puir's ye peip.*

PUIRTITH, s. Poverty. *Poems of the Sixteenth Century.* V. **PURE, PUIR.**

PUIST, PUISTIE, adj. Snug; in easy circumstances; applied to those who, in the lower walks of life, have money, and live more comfortably than the generality of their equals in station, Dumfr. Gall.; synonym. *Bene. Gall. Encycl.*—O. Fr. *poestiu*, is expl. Riche, puissant, Roquefort.

PUIST, s. One who is thick and heavy, Etr. For.; perhaps q. powerful.

PUKE, s. An evil spirit. V. **PUCK HARY.**

PULAILE, POULAILE, s. Poultry. *Barbour.*—L. B. *poyllayllia*, id.

PULARE, s. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Apparently the same with *Pulaile*, poultry; corr. perhaps from Fr. *poulillerie*, id. L. B. *pullar-ius*, denoted the officer in the king's kitchen who had the charge of the poultry.

To PULCE, v. a. To impel. *Compl. S.*—Lat. *puls-o.*

PULDER, PULDIR, s. 1. Powder; dust. *Compl. S.*—O. Fr. *puldre*, id. 2. Gunpowder. *Balfour's Pract.*

PULDERIT, part. pa. Sprinkled. *Doug.*

PULE, s. *Pule of smoke*, a small puff of smoke, Clydes.; synonym. *Pue*, Gall.

To PULE, v. n. To puff out in this way, Clydes.—Teut. *puyl-en*, extuberare, inflari. V. **PUR.**

To PULE, v. n. To eat without appetite, like one who is sick, S. *Gall. Enc.* Perhaps an oblique use of E. *pule*, to whine.

PULLAINE GREIS, s. Greaves worn in war. *Wallace.*—L. B. *polena*, pars qua genua muniuntur.

PULLISEE, s. A pulley; S. *pullishes.* *Ramsay.* V. **PILLIE-SCHAVIS.**

PULL LING, s. A moss plant, S.

PULLOCH, s. A young crab. V. **Poo.**

PULOCHS, s. pl. Patches, S. B.—Mod. Sax. *puften*, id.

PULTIE, s. A short-bladed knife; properly, one that has been broken, and has had a new point ground on it, Teviotd.—O. Fr. *polette*, the spatula used by surgeons.

PULTIS, s. pl. V. **TOD PULTIS.**

PULTRING, part. adj. Rutting, Perth. —Fr. *poultre*, a horse-colt.

PULTROUS, adj. "Lustful; lascivious." *Gl. Picken*, S. O. Probably allied to Fr. *putier*, id.

To PUMP, v. n. To break wind softly behind, S.—Isl. *prump-a*, pedere.

PUMP, s. The act of breaking wind softly, S.

PUMP, s. Perhaps the sink of the pump of a ship. *Bellend. Cron.*

To PUNCE, v. a. To push or strike with the head, as cattle, Roxb. "Punse, to push or strike, as with a stick." *Gall. Encycl.*

To PUNCH, v. a. To jog with the elbow, S.—O. E. *bunch*, id.; Sw. *bunk-a*, cum sonitu ferire.

PUNCH, s. A jog; a slight push, S.

PUNCH, s. An iron lever. V. **PINCH.**

PUNCH, adj. Thick and short; as, "a punch creature," S. *Punchie*, Roxb.—Norw. *pons*, "a little thick man or beast," Hallager.

PUNCHING, s. The act of pushing; applied to the feet. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. E. "*Punchinge* or *bunchinge*. Stimulacio," Prompt. Parv.

PUNCKIN, PUNKIN, s. The footsteps of horses or cattle in soft ground, S. A. Reapers sometimes say, that they have been so warm shearing, that they were glad to take water to drink out of a *horse-punckin*.—Fr. *punct-ur*, to point, to mark, q. the print of a foot.

PUNCT, s. 1. A point; an article in a deed. *Balf. Pract.*—Lat. *punct-um*. 2. Apparently used for button. *Inventories.*—L. B. *punct-um*, globulus, Gall. *bouton*, Du Cange.

PUNCT, s. A Scottish pint, or two quarts. "To sell ony all darrer nor tua d. the *punct*." *Aberd. Reg.*

PUND, s. A smaller fold for sheep, Shetl. *Agr. Surv. Shetl.* This, I suspect, is only a secondary sense of the term, as originally applied to the place where distrained cattle, &c. were confined; E. *pound*. V. **POYNDFALT**, and **POIND, POYND, v.**

PUNDAB, s. The person who has the charge of hedges, woods, &c. and who pounds cattle that trespass, Roxb. A. *Scott's Poems.*

PUNDELAYN, s. *Barbour.*—Fr. *Pantaleon*, the name of a saint much celebrated in former ages. Lord Byron deduces the word *Pantaloon* from *Plant the Lion*, a sort of sobriquet used in regard to the Lion of St. Mark, the standard of the Venetian republic. Ital. *Pianta-leone*, whence *Pantaleon*, and *Pantaloon*. *Childe Harold.*

PUNDIE, s. A small tin mug for heating liquids, Perth. originally containing a pound weight of water.

PUNDLAR, PUNDLER, s. An instrument for weighing, resembling a steelyard, Orkn. *Barry.*—Su. G. *pundare*, statere, from *pund*, libra. V. **BISMAE** and **LESH PUND.**

PUNDLER, PUNLER, s. 1. A distrainer, Ang. *Bann. MS.* V. **POYNDER.** 2. A stalk of pease bearing two pods, Ang. 3. One who watches fields or woods, Mora.

To PUNGE, v. a. V. **PUNYE.**

PUNGER, s. A species of crab. *Sibbald.*

PUNGITIVE, adj. Pungent. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr.

To PUNYE, (printed Punze) v. a. Perhaps to spoil; to deprive of. *Descr. Kingd. S.*

PUNYE, s. A small body of men. *Barbour.*—Fr. *poignée de gens*, a handful of people.

To PUNYE, PUNGE, v. a. 1. To pierce. *Wallace.* 2. To sting. *Fordun.* 3. To sting; applied to the mind. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *poign-cr*, Lat. *pung-ere*.

PUNYOUN, s. Side; party. *Wallace.* V. **OPINIOUN.**

To PUNISH, v. a. To reduce much in cutting or dressing; a term used by workmen, *Aberd.*

PUNK-HOLE in a moss, s. A peat-pot, S. A.

To PUNSE, v. a. To emboss. V. **POUNSE.**

PUNSIS, PUNCIS, s. pl. Pulses. *Montgomerie.* Corr. from pulse.

PUNSS, s. Unexplained. *Aberd. Reg.*

PUPILL, s. People; subjects. *Parl.-Ja. III.*—Fr. *peuple*.

PURALL, PURALE, s. 1. The lower classes. *Colkelbie Sow.* The same with *Pouerall*, *Purell*. Roquefort renders O. Fr. *pouraille*, le petit peuple, les pauvres gens. 2. Paupers. It appears, in the north of S. at least, to have commonly borne this sense about three centuries ago. *Aberd. Reg.*

PURCHES, PURCHASE, s. 1. An amour. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *porchas*, intrigue. 2. Room for operation; space for exertion, S. *I had na purchase for a stroke*, I had not room for wielding my arm. 3. To have a purchase in pulling or lifting a thing; to have a local or accidental advantage, S. 4. *To live on one's Purchase*, to support one's self by expedients or shifts, S. It had originally signified living by depredation. *Herd.*

PURCOMMONTIS. Apparently, poor commons, or common people. *Aberd. Reg.*

PURE, PUIR, adj. Poor, S. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *pourre*, id.

To PURR, PUIR, v. a. To impoverish. *Wallace.*

To PUT down, v. a. 1. To murder. *Balf. Pract.*
2. To put to death violently, S. *Perils of Man.* 3. Often used to denote suicide. "He put himself down," S.

To PUT hand in one's self. To commit suicide. V. HAND.

* To PUT on, v. a. "To invest with, as clothes or covering," Johns. Frequently used in S. in a passive form, as applicable to a person who is well or ill dressed; as, *Weel put on, Ill put on.* *Guy Man.*

To PUT on, v. n. To dress one's self, S.

O slowly, slowly, raise she up,
And slowly put she on.

Minstrelsy Scot. Border.

To PUT on, v. a. To dun for debt, without lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair put on for that siller," South of S.

To PUT on, v. n. To push forward; to increase one's speed; often, to go at full speed; applied to riding or walking, S. *Edom o' Garden.*

To PUT out, v. a. To discover; to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself, S.

To PUT out, v. a. To exert, or put forth, S. *Guthrie's Trial.*

To PUT to, or till, v. a. 1. To interrogate strictly, S.

Gl. Sherr. 2. To be put, or putten till, to be straitened in whatever respect. *I was sair putten tillt to mak throw the winter;* "I was greatly at a loss to subsist during winter," S.; or in E. "put to it." 3. To be abashed; to be put out of countenance; as, "She was sair put tillt on her bridal day, puir himy," *Teviotd.*

To PUT up, v. a. To accommodate with lodging, S. *Guy Mannering.*

To PUT up, v. n. To be lodged, S.; as, "Whar do ye put up?" Hence *Up-puttin*, lodging.

PUT AND ROW, adv. With difficulty; by casting and rolling, S. *Ross.*

PUTTER, s. One who is habituated to the exercise of putting the stone, S. *Hegg.*

PUTTER, s. An animal that butts with the head or horns, S. V. Put, v. n.

PUTTER, s. Unexplained. *Inventorys.*

PUTTER, s. A short piece of ordnance, corr. from petard. *Spalding.*

PUTTERLING, s. A small petard. *Spalding.*

PUTTING-STONE, s. A heavy stone used in putting, S. *Pennant.*

PUTTIS, s. pl. The young of moorfowl. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. Pour.

Q.

QUAD. In quad. *Tarras's Poems.* Perhaps in prison, or in a bad state, from Teut. *quaed*; Belg. *quaad*, malum, infortunium. E. *quod*, prison.

QUADRANT, s. The quadrans, or fourth part of the Roman *As.* *Bellend. T. Liv.*

To QUADRE, v. n. To quadrate, *Aberd.*—Fr. *quadr-er*, to square; to suit.

QUAY, imperat. "Come away; as, "Quay, woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day?" *Roxb.*; in other counties, qua. An abbreviation of come away.

QUAICH, QUEYCH, QUECH, QUEFF, s. A small and shallow drinking-cup with two ears. *Fergusson.*—Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl; *cuackag*, a little cup.

QUAID, adj. Evil. *Palace of Honor.*—Alem. *quad*, Belg. *quaad*, malus.

QUAIFF, QUEIF, s. A coil, or head-dress. *Philotus.*—Teut. *koyffe*, Su. G. *kwif*, id.

QUAIG. V. QUEY.

QUAIK, s. The wheezing sound emitted in consequence of great exertion. *Douglas.*—Teut. *quack-en*, Lat. *coax-are*.

QUAILYIE, QUALYIE, s. A quail. *Acts Marie.*

QUAIR, QUERE, s. A book. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *kwær*, libellus, codicillus; O. Fr. *quayer*, a book, id.

QUAIST, s. 1. A rogue; as, "A main quaist," *Mearns.* 2. A wag, id.

QUAKING-ASH, s. The asp or aspen, S.

QUAKIN-QUAW. Syn. *Bobbin-quaw.* "Quakin-quaws, moving quagmire bogs." *Gall. Encycl.*

* To QUALIFY, v. a. To prove; to authenticate; to make good. *Spalding.*—L. B. *qualificatus*, probus, legitimus, *Du Cange.*

QUALIM, s. Ruin. *Douglas.*—Alem. *qualm*, excidium.

QUALITY BINDIN'. A sort of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets, S.

QUANTITE, s. Size; applied to the human body. *Bellend. Cron.*

QUARNELT, part. adj. Having angles, *Fife.*—Fr. *carrellé*, *quarnellé*, applied to walls with square figures; from *carne*, an edge or angle.

QUARRANT, s. A kind of shoe made of untanned leather; synon. *Bullion.* *Burt's Letters.*—Ir. Gael. *cuaran*, a sock; *cuaroga*, shoes or brogues made of untanned leather; C. B. *kuaran*, calcens, viewed by *Lhuyd* as the same with Lat. *cothurn-us*.

* To QUARREL, v. a. To reprove; to find fault with, S. *Walker's Peden.* Mr. Todd has inserted the v. as signifying "to quarrel with," giving one example from B. Jonson. This sense is not very remote from that of Fr. *querell-er*, to challenge.

To QUARREL, v. a. To raise stones in a quarry. *Ship Lawis.*

QUARREL, s. 1. A stone quarry, S. 2. Apparently, materials from a quarry. *Fount. Dec. Suppl. V.* QUERRELL.

QUARTARLE, s. The quarter or fourth part of an ell. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUARTER-ILL, s. A disease among cattle, affecting them only in one limb or quarter, S. *Pop. Ball.*

QUARTERS, s. pl. Lodgings, S. *Antiquary.*

QUARTES, s. pl. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherland.*—This seems to be the same with L. B. *Quartas Ecclesiarum*, or the fourth of the ecclesiastical tithes.

To QUAT, v. a. To quit, S.

QUAT, adj. Released from, S. *Ramsay.*

To QUAT, v. n. To give over, S.

To QUAVER a brae. To go zig-zag up or down a brae, *Roxb. Brownie of Bods.*

QUAUIR, QUAYIR, s. A quiver. *Douglas.*

QUAW, s. 1. A quagmire; a name given in Galloway to an old pit grown over with earth, grass, &c. which yields under one, but in which he does not sink. V. WALLER. 2. A hole whence peats have been dug, *Clydes.* V. QUAW.

PURED, *part. adj.* *Purred*. *Sir Gideon*.

PURRELIS, *s. pl.* V. *POURRELLIS*.

PURE MAN, *s.* 1. A beggar, *s.* *K. Quatr.*—The phrase must have been used in O. E., for *Palagr.* renders *poor man* by *Fr. pauvre homme*, *belaire*, i. e. beggar. 2. A ludicrous designation given to four corn-sheaves set upright on the ground, and one put above them. This is practised in wet seasons, *Dumfr. Glydes*.

PURE-MAN-OF-MUTTON, V. *Poor*.

PURE PRIDE, *Ostentatious grandeur, without means for supporting it, s.*

PURFITIE, *adj.* *Corpulent; short necked, having an anatomical make, Teviotd.* Perhaps corr. from *Purpled*.

PURPLED, *part. adj.* *Short-winded, s.*

* **To PURGE**, *v. a.* 1. Previously to the examination of a witness under oath, in a court of justice, as to the cause on which he is summoned, strictly to interrogate him, if he be free from any improper influence with the prep. of added, a forensic term, *s.* 2. To clear the court of those who are not members. "The house is thus said to be purged," *s.*

PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, *Orkn*.

PURL, *PEBLE*, *s.* 1. A portion of the dung of sheep or horses, *s.* *Est. Highl. Soc.*—*See G. porl-a*, scuturire. 2. Dried cow-dung, used for fuel, *Fife, South of s.*

To GATHEP PURLS, *To collect the dung of cows and horses for fuel, Ettr. For Fife.*

PURL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking, *Ettr. For V. PEARL*.

To PURL, *v. a.* 1. To form that stitch which produces the fur. This is called the *Purled* or *Purlen* stitch, and the stockings themselves *Purled Stockings*, *Ettr. For* 2. To grope for young potatoes, *Shetl.*

PURLE, *s.* A pearl *Watson*.

PURLOQUE, *PURLICUE*, *PARLICHE*, *s.* 1. A flourish at the end of a word in writing, *Aberd.*—*Fr. pour le queue*, *q* for the tail. 2. In *pl.* whims, trifling oddities, *Ang.* 3. The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse, also used to denote the discourse itself, *Strathmore, Roxb.* 4. The recapitulation made, by the pastor, of the heads of the discourses which have been delivered by his assistants on the Saturday preceding the Sacrament of the Supper, *s.* *O. pron. Parloque*. Also, the exhortations which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called "the close of the work," *s.*

PURLIE-PIG, *s.* V. *PURLIE-PIG*.

PURN, *s.* A quill of yarn, *Galloway. Davidson's Seasons. V. PINK*.

PURPLE, *adj.* Purple, of a purple colour, *s.*; corr. from the *E.* or *Fr.* word.

PURPLE FEVER, *The name vulgarly given to a putrid fever, s.* *Law. Diary.*

PURPLE, *adj.* Of a purple colour. *Inventories.*—*Fr. pourpre.*

PURPOSE, *adj.* 1. Neat, neatly dressed; well-adjusted, *Aberd. Ettr. For. Fife.* 2. Exact, methodical, *Aberd.*

PURPOSE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being fit for answering any particular design applied both to persons and things, *s.* *Sir J. & Mair Tales of My Landlord*.

To PURPRESS, *v. a.* To violate the property of a superior. *Balf. Pract.*

PURPRESTHAK, *s.* A violation of the property of a superior. *Reg. Maj.*—*Fr. pourprestra, luvadere.*

PURPRISIONE, *PURPESING*, *PURPRISIONE*, *s.* The invasion of the rights of a superior, a foreman term, synon. with *Purpresture*. *Act. Inm. Court. Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr. purpison*, "a seizing, or taking (so) by own hands (without leave of lord or other person) that lies waste, or is used in common," *Colgr.*

COURT OF PURPRISIONS, *A court that makes of common property without legal warrant. s.* *And. s.*

PURRAY, *PURRY*, *s.* A species of fur. *And. s.*

—*Fr. source*, *id.*

PURRY, *s.* A kind of porridge, *Aberd. s.*

PURRING-IBNE, *s.* A poker, *Ang.*—*Teut. jegeren*, *id.*

PURSE-PENNY, *s.* 1. A piece of money kept in a purse, without being exchanged or given away, *s.* 2. Any thing that one cannot get disposed of, *s.* *s.* 3. Used metaph. for something retained in the hand or memory, as of the greatest worth. *M. Brand. Lectures.*

PURSERHAND, *s.* A putrescent, *Aberd. Reg.*

PURSY, *s.* Short-breathed and fat, *Ol. Sall.*—*U. Fr. pourcef*, *id.*

PURSILL, *PURCILL*, *s.* A species of edible fern, *s.* *B. Badderlock*, synon.

PURSILL, *s.* As much money as fills a purse, *s.* *q. purse-fill.*

PURSE-PYK, *s.* A pickpocket. *Dundee.*

* **To PURSUE**, *v. a.* 1. To prosecute in a court of law, *s.* *Spalding* 2. To pursue, to attack, *id.*

PURSUIT, *s.* Attack. *Spalding.*

PURTYE, *POORTY*, *s.* Poverty, *s.* *Donnatys P. O. Fr. pourcef.*

PUSLICK, *s.* Cow's dung dropped in the fields, *Dumfr. Gail.* Hence the phrase, "As light as a puslick."

"As dry as a puslick." These are gathered by the poor, thoroughly dried and leached through the winter, and used as fuel in spring.

PUSANCE, *s.* Powerfulness, *Bellenden. T. L.*

—*Fr. puissance.*

PUSANT, *adj.* Powerful. *Bellenden. T. L.*

—*Fr. puissant.*

PUSKIE, *POUSKIE*, *s.* A fondling designation for a cat, *s.* *pron. pousie. Card. Beat. V. Pousie.*

PIT, *s.* 1. A sort of buttress, erected for supporting a wall, *Ettr. For.* 2. Stones placed for showing the direction of a river, a jetty, *id.*

To PUT, *v. a.* To throw a heavy stone abovehand, *s.* *Ramsey.*—*U. Fr. put saw, to push, to thrust.*

PUT, *s.* The act of throwing a stone abovehand, *s.*

To MAX one's PIT, *TO GAN one's OBJECT*, *s.* metaph. borrowed from tilting with the small sword, if not from throwing the putting stone. *Ball. Foyet.*

* **To PUT**, *v. a.* This *v.* is used in a variety of forms which are unknown in *E.*

To PUT, *v. n.* To push with the head or horns, *s.* *Douglas.*—*Teut. boffen, C. Fr. put-quer, U. Fr. Hain.*

To PUT at, *v. a.* To push against, *Ang.*

To PUT on, *v. a.* To jog, to give a gentle push, when one intends to give a hint to another to be silent, *s.* *Leg. St. And.*

PUT, *PUTT*, *s.* 1. A thrust, a push, *s.* *Know.*

Metaph. an attempt. *Francis.*

To PUT about, *v. a.* To subject to inconvenience or difficulty, often used as to money, *as.* "I was put about to get that silver," *s.*

To PUT by, *v. a.* To lay any thing aside, so as to prevent the danger of losing it, *s.*

To PUT by, *v. a.* To delay to defer, *s.* *to put by. B. Gentry's Men.*

To PUT down, v. a. 1. To murder. *Balf. Pract.*
2. To put to death violently, S. *Perils of Man.* 3. Often used to denote suicide. "He put himself down," S.

To PUT hand in one's self. To commit suicide. V. HAND.

* To PUT on, v. a. "To invest with, as clothes or covering," Johns. Frequently used in S. in a passive form, as applicable to a person who is well or ill dressed; as, *Weel put on, Ill put on.* *Guy Man.*

To PUT on, v. n. To dress one's self, S.

O slowly, slowly, raise she up,
And slowly put she on.

Minstrelsy Scot. Border.

To PUT on, v. a. To dun for debt, without lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair put on for that siller," South of S.

To PUT on, v. n. To push forward; to increase one's speed; often, to go at full speed; applied to riding or walking, S. *Edom o' Gordon.*

To PUT out, v. a. To discover; to make a person known who wishes to conceal himself, S.

To PUT out, v. a. To exert, or put forth, S. *Guthrie's Trial.*

To PUT to, or till, v. a. 1. To interrogate strictly, S.

Gl. Sherr. 2. To be put, or putten till, to be straitened in whatever respect. *I was sair putten till't to mak throw the winter;* "I was greatly at a loss to subsist during winter," S.; or in E. "put to it." 3. To be abashed; to be put out of countenance; as, "She was sair put till't on her bridal day, puir hussy," Teviotd.

To PUT up, v. a. To accommodate with lodging, S. *Guy Mannering.*

To PUT up, v. n. To be lodged, S.; as, "Whar do ye put up?" Hence *Up-puttin*, lodging.

PUT AND ROW, adv. With difficulty; by casting and rolling, S. *Ross.*

PUTTER, s. One who is habituated to the exercise of putting the stone, S. *Hogg.*

PUTTER, s. An animal that butts with the head or horns, S. V. PUT, v. n.

PUTTER, s. Unexplained. *Inventories.*

PUTTER, s. A short piece of ordnance, corr. from petard. *Spalding.*

PUTTERLING, s. A small petard. *Spalding.*

PUTTING-STONE, s. A heavy stone used in putting, S. *Pennant.*

PUTTIS, s. pl. The young of moorfowl. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. POUR.

Q.

QUAD. In quad. *Tarras's Poems.* Perhaps in prison, or in a bad state, from Teut. *quaed*; Belg. *quaad*, malum; infortunium. E. *quod*, prison.

QUADRANT, s. The quadrans, or fourth part of the Roman As. *Bellend. T. Liv.*

To QUADRE, v. n. To quadrate, Aberd.—Fr. *quadr-er*, to square; to suit.

QUAY, imperat. "Come away; as, "Quay, woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day?" Roxb.; in other counties, qua. An abbreviation of come away.

QUAICH, QUEYON, QUEGH, QUEFF, s. A small and shallow drinking-cup with two ears. *Fergusson.*—Ir. Gael. *cuach*, a cup or bowl; *cuachag*, a little cup.

QUAID, adj. Evil. *Palice of Honor.*—Alem. *quad*, Belg. *quaad*, malus.

QUAIFF, QUEIF, s. A coil, or head-dress. *Philotus.*—Teut. *koyffe*, Su. G. *kwif*, id.

QUAIG. V. QUEY.

QUAIK, s. The wheezing sound emitted in consequence of great exertion. *Douglas.*—Teut. *quack-en*, Lat. *coax-are*.

QUAILYIE, QUALYIE, s. A quail. *Acts Marie.*

QUAIR, QUERE, s. A book. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *kwær*, libellus, codicillus; O. Fr. *quayer*, a book, id.

QUAIST, s. 1. A rogue; as, "A main quaist," Mearns. 2. A wag, id.

QUAKING-ASH, s. The asp or aspen, S.

QUAKIN-QUAW. Syn. *Bobbin-quaw.* "Quakin-quaws, moving quagmire bogs." *Gall. Encycl.*

* To QUALIFY, v. a. To prove; to authenticate; to make good. *Spalding.*—L. B. *qualificatus*, probus, legitimus, Du Cange.

QUALIM, s. Ruin. *Douglas.*—Alem. *qualm*, excidium.

QUALITY BINDIN'. A sort of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets, S.

QUANTITE, s. Size; applied to the human body. *Bellend. Cron.*

QUARNELT, part. adj. Having angles, Fife.—Fr. *carrellé*, *quarnellé*, applied to walls with square figures; from *carne*, an edge or angle.

QUARRANT, s. A kind of shoe made of untanned leather; synon. *Bullion.* *Burt's Letters.*—Ir. Gael. *cuaran*, a sock; *cuaroga*, shoes or brogues made of untanned leather; O. B. *kuaran*, calceus, viewed by Lhuyd as the same with Lat. *cothurn-us*.

* To QUARREL, v. a. To reprove; to find fault with, S. *Walker's Peden.* Mr. Todd has inserted the v. as signifying "to quarrel with," giving one example from B. Jonson. This sense is not very remote from that of Fr. *querell-er*, to challenge.

To QUARREL, v. a. To raise stones in a quarry. *Ship Lawis.*

QUARREL, s. 1. A stone quarry, S. 2. Apparently, materials from a quarry. *Fount. Dec. Suppl. V.* QUERRELL.

QUARTARLE, s. The quarter or fourth part of an ell. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUARTER-ILL, s. A disease among cattle, affecting them only in one limb or quarter, S. *Pop. Ball.*

QUARTERS, s. pl. Lodgings, S. *Antiquary.*

QUARTES, s. pl. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherland.*—This seems to be the same with L. B. *Quartae Ecclesiarum*, or the fourth of the ecclesiastical tithes.

To QUAT, v. a. To quit, S.

QUAT, adj. Released from, S. *Ramsay.*

To QUAT, v. n. To give over, S.

To QUAVER a brace. To go zig-zag up or down a brace, Roxb. *Brownie of Bods.*

QUAUIR, QUAUVE, s. A quiver. *Douglas.*

QUAW, s. 1. A quagmire; a name given in Galloway to an old pit grown over with earth, grass, &c. which yields under one, but in which he does not sink. V. WALLER. 2. A hole whence peats have been dug, Clydes. V. QUHAW.

BONNIE' QUA A spring or *wailes*, over which a tough sward has grown, sufficient to support a person's weight. Denom. named from its shak'ng or *bobbing* under him. Roxb. *Hobble-quan* synon.

QUEED QUON s. 1. A tub, Mearns, Aberd. Synon. *cheel*. 2. The cud. *ibid.*

QUEEDIE *Quibbie* s. 1. A small tub, *ibid.* The provincial pronunciation of Cud and Cudie. 2. The cud. *ibid.* V. *QUON*

To **QUEED**, v. n. To cool, Aberd.

To **QUEEM**, v. a. To fit exactly, as to *quiem* the mortice, or joint in wood. Upp. Lomarks. V. *QUERM*.

QUEEM, *Quam*, adj. 1. Neat, fitted up to the general level. Upp. Lomarks. Ettr. For. 2. Close and tight, *ibid.* 3. Calm, smooth, Gall. 4. Metaph. used as conjoined with *Cosh*, to denote intimacy. *At Ward's Content.*

QUEEMER, s. One skilled in fitting joints, Clydes.

QUEEMLY, adv. 1. In exact adaptation, Clydes. *Yorks. wheem y neatly* 2. Calmly, smoothly, *ibid.* "The gl'd glides *quiemly* along, the kite glides smoothly along." *Gall. Encycl.*

QUERMNESS, s. Adaptation. Clydes.

QUEEN S-CAKE, s. A white sweet cake, S.

QUEEN S CUSHION, The plant *Cropstone*, Tetford.

QUEEN'S, also **KING'S CUSHION** A mode of carriage, whether in sport or from necessity. S. Of two persons, each grasps his right wrist with his left hand, and with the other lays hold of his neighbour's wrist, so as to form a sort of four hands and wrists conjoined. On these the person who is to be carried seats himself, or is seated by others, putting his arms, for greater security round the necks of the bearers.

QUER, s. The character. S. *Grose gives Quer* in this sense as a provincial word, but without specifying the county. *Wynlow* writes it *Quere*. "He play'd the kirk, he play'd the *quer*." *P. per o Dundee*

***QUEER**, adj. Besides the common sense of this word in E. it denotes in S. entertaining, amusing, affording fun. — *Germ. quer* oblique.

QUEERS, s. pl. News, anything odd or strange, Roxb. Synon. *Uncos*.

To **QUEERVE**, v. a. To rake hay into strips. *Shetl.*

QUEET, s. The ankle, Aberd. Roxb. V. *CURE*

QUELATIKING, s. pl. Spatterdashes, galters, Aberd. V. *QUATIKING*

QUEEZIE, adj. "Disordered, squamish, such as after being intoxicated." *Gall. Encycl.*, merely varied a spelling from E. *Queazy*

QUEEZ MADDAM, s. The *Quise Madame*, or French jargonelle. *Rob Roy*

QUEY, *Qey*, *Quoy*, *Qiyach*, *Qioyach*, *Quxox*, *Qeyox*.

QUAY, s. A cow of two years old, S. *Acts Male II* — *Dan quis* *Bu G quig* *id*

QUEYN, *Qeyan*, s. A young woman, S. *Gl. Scdb.* — A. B. *quen*, *Su G. quenna* mulier

Q who was a *daletia* *quenn*,
And weel she darced the *Howland* wallow,
Old Song.

QUEYNIE, s. A diminutive from *quenn*, denoting a little girl, S. B.

QUEINT, *Quint*, adj. 1. Curious. *Douglas* 2. Strange, wonderful, *ibid.* 3. Charming, crafty, *ibid.* — O. Fr. *coint*, then *faul*, *sage*, *Arm. coant*.

QUEINT, *Quaint*, s. A wile, a device. *Wynlow* — O. Fr. *coant*.

To **QUENTH**, *Quint*, v. a. To pacify or to bid farewell to. *Douglas*. — *Su. G. ind. quaid-ia*, *salutare*, *valadicere*

QUET, *Quet*, s. A species of bird. "Cetta, a *qued* Wedderb. *Vocab.* In a later Ed. *qued*. This is merely *Coet*, provincially pronounced. *Waddell* was a native of Aberdeenshire.

QUELLES, s. pl. *Yells* *Nir* *Quenan*. — *Su. G. quilla*, *quillare*

QUELT s. A sort of petticoat worn in the Highland V. *Quir*.

To **QUEME** v. a. To fit exactly, *queme*. *Lam.* *Quemil*, part pa.

QUEME, adv. Exactly, duly, closely. *ibid.* *Teut. quarm* *be-quarm*, *aptus*

QUEMIT, part pa. Exactly fitted. *Fai. Ham.* — *be-quam*, *congruit*, *convenit*

QUENLIE, adj. Of or becoming up to a *quenn*. *Mary* It does not appear that our southern neighbours have been so diligent as to form an ad. of kind though they have *kingly*

QUENRY s. Abundance of bad women. *Ed. S.* — A. B. *quen* *puiler*, and *vic*, *diver*.

QUENT, adv. *Quantum* s. V. *QUANT*.

QUENT, adv. Familiar acquainted. *Belind.* — Fr. *acquaint*, *id* *lat. cognitus*

QUENTIS, s. Elegant device. *Barbour* — O. *confinis* *ornement*, *adjustement*.

QUENVIE, s. A corner. Aberd.

QUERD, s. A vessel formerly used for holding. *Su. G. Dan. kvær*, a vessel, *id. kvær* *vas*. — A fishwoman complains to the magistrates, that another had removed her *querd* of *Records of Aberd.* — *Su. G. Dan. kvær*, a vessel, *id. kvær* *vas*.

QUERING, s. *Franch* *quering* *Unexpt* *ned* *id.*

QUERN, of a fowl, s. The gizzard or gizzard, *id.*

QUERNALIT, part pa. Apparently denoting form of kernels or interstices in battlements, ventories — L. B. *quarnell*, *Fr. crene*, *crenelated* V. *KIRKAL*.

QUERNY, s. A species of rot in sheep, *South* *Engl. Highl. Soc.*

QUERNELL, s. *Inventories*. Apparently O. *Crene* *in stone*.

QUERNELL, adj. Square. *Belind. Y. Lu.* *Quernell*, s. add *QUARNAL*

QUERNIE, adj. Applied to honey, when it abounds with granules, *Kirkcaldy* V. *CRUZY*

QUERNIE, s. A diminutive from E. *Quern*, a mill, *Morny* *Jamieson's Pop. Hall*

QUERNIE L. QUARN, s. A quarry S. B. *Belind.* — Fr. *quarrel* *er*, to pave with square stones. *quarry* originally means a place where stones are squared. The root is *quatuor*, four.

QUERT, s. In *quert*, in good spirits, in a state of hilarity. *S. P. Repr.*

QUERTY, *Querty*, adj. 1. Lively, possessing all of an animal spirit, S. B. 2. Active, *Agro. Dumfr.*

QUESTES s. pl. Notes of bounds. *Su. G. kvær* — Fr. *quest* *er*, to open as a dog

QUETHING, *Douglas* V. *QUINTH*

QUH Expre: sng a strong guttural sound, S.

QUHA *Quay*, pron. Who *quh* is whose, S. B.

QUHAYE s. Whey. *Fiat quhay* a delicate moid curd which floats at the top of whey when bottled. *Complaynt* S. — A. B. *hwey* *Belg. weye* *hwey*

QUHAYNE *Wuay* s. 1. A thong S. B. *Belind.* *Aye* *at the whistle* *and the quhayne* *Prov. B. in a broil* *Nw. tweng* *id.* 2. A piece of any thing eatable, S. *Burns*

QUHAIP, *Quay*, *Wuay*, s. A curlew, S. *Marie*

QUHAIP, QUHAUP, s. A goblin supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after night-fall, having a long beak, *Ayra*.

QUHAIRANENT, adv. Concerning which. *Acts Ja.*

VI. Anent the quhilk is used as *synon.* *Acts Ch. I.*

QUHAIRINTIL, adv. Wherein. *R. Bruce.*

QUHAIRTHROW, adv. Whence; in consequence of which. *Acts Mary.*

QUHAIS, s. The genitive of *Quha*; whose, *S. A. Quhaue, S. B. Acta Ja I.—Moes. G. quhis, id. Quhis ist sa manaleik: "Whose image is this?" Mar. xii. 16.—A. S. hwaes, id.*

QUHAM, s. 1. A dale among hills, *S.* 2. A marshy hollow, *Loth.—Isl. hwaamm-r, convallacula seu semi-vallis, hwoome, vorago.*

To QUHANG, WHANG, v. a. 1. To flog, *S.* 2. To lash in discourse. *Burns.* 3. *v. n.* To cut in large slices, *S. Heart Mid-Loth.*

QUHARBE, adv. Whereby. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUHARE, adv. 1. Where. *S. P. Repr.* 2. Apparently used as equivalent to *since*, or *whereas*. *Acts Mary.*

QUHA-SAY, s. A sham; a pretence. *Leg. St. Androis.*—*Corr.* perhaps from *Lat. quasi*, as if.

QUHATKYN, QUHATEN. What kind of; *S. whattin. Barbour. V. Kin.*

QUHAT-RAK. An exclamation still used in *S. V. Raik, s. care.*

QUHATSUMEUIR, adj. Whatsoever. *Crosraguell.*

To QUHAUK, v. a. To beat, *S. E.*

QUHAUP, WHAAP, s. A curlew. *V. QUHAIP.*

QUHAUP, WHAAP. *There's a whaap in the raip, S. Prov. There is something wrong. Kelly.*

QUHAUP, WHAUP, s. 1. A pod in the earliest state, *S.* 2. A pod after it is shelled, *Aberd. Mearns. Shaup, synonym. Lanarks.* 3. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, *Mearns*; perhaps *q.* a mere husk.

To QUHAUP, v. a. To shell pease, *S. B.*

QUHAUP-NEBBIT, adj. Having a long sharp nose, like a curlew, *S.*

To QUHAWCH, v. n. To wheeze. *V. QUAIK, s.*

QUHAWE, s. A marsh; a quagmire. *Wynt.—C. B. chwai, a whirl; chwaiawg, full of whirls; O. E. quauc.*

QUHEBEIT, adv. Howbeit. *Aberd. Rep.*

QUHEFF, s. A fife; a musical instrument, *Upp. Clydes.* This retains the form of *C. B. chwib*, rendered a fife by *Richards*, a pipe by *Owen*.

QUHEYNE, QUHENE, QUHOYNE, QUHONNE, adj. Few, *S. Barbour.—A. S. hwaene, paulo.*

To QUHEMLE, WHOMMEL, v. a. To turn upside down; *S. wlummil. Bellend.—Su. G. hwiiml-a, vertigine laborare.*

QUHENE; S. wheen, s. A small number.—*A. S. hwaene, hweene, aliquantum, paulo.*

QUHENSUA, adv. When so. *Keith's Hist.*

QUHERTIE, adj. *N. Winyet.* Apparently *heartie*, liberal.

QUHETHIR, THE QUHETHYR, conj. However. *Barb.—A. S. hwaethere, tamen, attamen.*

To QUHETHIR, v. n. *V. QUHIDIR.*

To QUHEW, v. n. To whiz; to whistle. *Burel.—C. B. chwaw-iaw, to blow.*

QUHEW, s. 1. The sound produced by the motion of any body through the air with velocity; *S. B. few. Doug.* 2. A disease which proved extremely fatal in Scotland, *A. D. 1420*; occasioned, as would appear from the description, by the unnatural temperature of the weather. *Fordun.—C. B. chwaw, chwaw, a blast, a gust. V. QUHION.*

To QUHEZE, v. a. To pilfer growing fruits, as apples, pease, &c. *Clydes.—C. B. chwiiwaw, to pilfer, and chwiiwgi, a pilferer.*

QUHY, s. A cause; a reason. *K. Quair.*

QUHICAPS, s. pl. *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* This should certainly be read *quhaips*, *i. e.* curlews, as in *Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Suth.* the work referred to as printed. *V. LAIR-IGIGH.*

To QUHICH, QUIGH, QUHINER, (outt.) v. n. To move through the air with a whizzing sound, *S. B. Minst. Bord.—A. S. hweoth, hwith, flatus, aura lenis. Cumb. whiew, to fly hastily.* This is also an *O. E.* word. "*Quychyn or meuyn, Moueo,*" *Prompt. Parv.*

To QUHID, WHUD, v. n. 1. To whisk; to move nimbly, *S. Ramsay.* 2. To fib; to equivocate, *S.—C. B. chwidaw, to move quickly, also to juggle, hwidrar, pernix fertur; Isl. hwid-a, fervida actio.*

QUHYD, WHID. 1. A quick motion, *S.* 2. A smart stroke. *Burel.* 3. *In a whid, in a moment, S. R. Galloway.* 4. A lie, properly in the way of evasion.—*Isl. hwid-a, fervida actio; C. B. chwid, a quick turn.*

QUHIDDER, s. A whizzing sound; *S. whitthir. Douglas.*

QUHIDDER, s. A slight and transient indisposition; *S. quithir. Tout, synonym.—A. S. hwith, q. a passing blast.*

To QUHIDDIR, QUHETHYR, v. n. To whiz, *S. Barbour.—A. S. hwother-an, to make a booming noise. V. QCHICH.*

QUHIG, WHIG, s. The sour whey which subsides from cream. *Gl. Compl.—A. S. hwaeg, serum, whey. V. WHIG.*

QUHILE, QUHILIS, adv. At times. *Wynt.—Moes. G. quheil-a, A. S. hwil, time.*

QUHILE, QUHIL, adv. Some time; formerly. *Barbour.*

QUHILE, QUHILLE, adj. Late; deceased, *id.*

QUHILK, pron. Which; who, *S. Wynt.—A. S. Dan. hwilc, Belg. welk, id.*

QUHILK, s. An imitative word expressing the cry of a gosling. *Complaynt S.*

QUHILL, conj. Until, *S. Barbour.—A. S. hwile, donec, until.*

QUHILLY BILLY. The noise made in violent coughing or retching. *Lyndsay. V. HILLIE-BILLOW.*

QUHYLUM, QUHILOM, adv. 1. Some time ago. *Wynt.* 2. At times. *Barbour. V. UMQUHILE.* 3. Distributively; now; then. *Dunb.—A. S. hwilom, hwilum, aliquando.*

QUHYN, QUHIN-STANE, s. 1. Green-stone; the name given to basalt, trap, &c. *S. Douglas.—Isl. hwiyn-a, resonare, hwin, resonans, q. "the resounding stone."* 2. This is commonly used as an emblem of obduracy, or want of feeling, *S. Pet. Tales.*

To QUHYNGE, v. n. To whine; *S. wheenge. Doug.—Su. G. weng-a, plorare.*

To QUHIP, WIPP, v. a. To bind about, *S.—Moes. G. waib-jan, to surround; Isl. wef, circumvolvo.*

QUHIPPIIS, s. pl. Crowns, *Gl. Sibb.—Moes. G. waips, corona.*

To QUHIRR, v. n. To emit such a sound as that of a partridge or moor-fowl, when it takes flight; *S. whurr. E. whirring* is used as an *adj.*—*Su. G. hurr-a, murmurare, cum impetu circumagi.*

QUHIRR, s. The sound of an object moving through the air with great velocity, like a partridge or moor-fowl; *S. whurr.*

QUIRKY, *adj.* Lively, S. O. V. QUEER.
 QUISCHING, *s.* A cushion. *Aberd. Reg.*
 QUISQUOUS, *adj.* Nice; perplexing, S. *Wodrow.*
 —*Lat. quisquis.*
 QUIT, QUITZ, QUTZ, *adj.* Innocent; free of culpability, *q.* acquitted. *Parl. Ja. II.* — *Fr. quitte*; L. B. *quiet-us*, absolutus, liber.
 QUITCHIE, *adj.* Very hot. A liquid is said to be *quitchie*, when so hot as to scald one's finger, *Fife.*
 QUITCLAMATIONE, *s.* Acquittal. *Acts Mary.*
 To QUITCLEYME, *v. a.* To renounce all claim to. *Wallace.*
 QUIT-OLEME, *s.* Quit-claim; renunciation.
 To QUYTE, *v. n.* 1. To skate; to use skates on ice, *Ayrs.* 2. To play on the ice with *curling-stones*, *Ayrs.*
 QUYTE, *s.* 1. The act of skating, *Ayrs.* 2. A coat, *Buchan.*
 QUYTE, *part. pa.* Requited. *Gaw. and Gol.*
 To QUITTER, *v. n.* V. QUITTER.
 QUO, *pret. v.* Said; abbrev. from *quoth* or *quod*, S.; *Lancash. ko*, *id.*
 QUOAB, *s.* A reward; a bribe. V. KOAB.
 QUOD, *pret. v.* Quoth; said, S. *Complaynt S.* — *Alem. quad, dixi.*

QUOY, *s.* A young cow. V. QUEY.
 QUOY, *s.* 1. A piece of ground, taken in from a common, and enclosed, *Orkn.* 2. *Sheep quoy*, a pen; *synon.* with *bucht*, *Orkn.* — *Isl. kwi*, claustrum, ubi oves includuntur. 3. A *ringit quoy*, one which has originally been of a circular form, *id.*
 QUOYLAND, *s.* Land taken in from a common, and enclosed. *Rentall of Orkn.*
 QUOK, *pret.* Quaked; trembled; *quake*, S. A.
 The land alhale of Italy trymbilit and *quok*. — *Doug. Virg.*
 QUOTHA, *interj.* Forsooth, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*
 Probably from *quoth*, said, A. S. *cwaetha*, dicere, but whether formed from the first or third person, seems uncertain.
 QUOTT, QUOTZ, QUOTZ, *s.* The portion of goods of one deceased, appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property. *Act. Sed.* — *Fr. quote*, L. B. *quota*, portion.
 QWERNE, *s.* Unexpl. *Act. Audit.*
 QWYT-OLEME, *s.* Renunciation. *Wynf.*
 QWITOUT, QWST OUT, *part. pa.* Cleared from debt; the same with *Out-quit*. *Act. Dom. Conc.* — L. B. *quiet-are, quit-are*, absolvere a debito.

R.

RA, RAA, RAB, *s.* A roe. *Acts Ja. I. Tannahill.* — *Isl. ra*, Su. G. *Dan. raa*, *id.*
 RA, RAY, *s.* The sail-yard. — *Isl. raa*, Su. G. *segel-raa*, *id.*
 RAAB, *s.* A mass of rock, fallen from a cliff. — *Isl. krap*, *lapanu*, *Shetl.*
 RAACA, *s.* Drift wood. — *Isl. wrage*, to reject, *Shetl.*
 RA'AN, *part. pa.* Torn; riven, *Dumfr.* — *Isl. krap-a*, *divellere*.
 RAAND, *s.* A mark or stain. V. RAND.
 To RAAZE, *v. a.* To madden; to inflame, *Pertha.*
Synon. with *Raise*, *q. v.* — *Belg. raas-en*, to anger.
 RAB, *s.* A harsh abbrev. of *Robert*. V. ROB.
 RABANDIS, RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* The small lines which fasten the sail to the yard. *Douglas.* — *Su. G. refband*, *robbins*. Yard-bands?
 To RABATE, REBATE, *v. a.* To abate. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* — *Fr. rabat-tre*.
 RABBAT, *s.* A cape for a mantle. *Invent.* V. REBAT.
 To RABBLE, RABLE, *v. a.* To assault in a riotous manner, to mob, S.; from the E. *s. rabble*. *Assembly Record.*
 RABBLE, *s.* A rhapsody, S. *Baillie.* — *Teut. rabbel-en*, *garrere*, *nugari*.
 To RABBLE, RAIBLE, *v. n.* To rattle nonsense. *Gl. Skirr.* Burns (*Holy Fair*) uses *To Raible* in an active sense.
 To RABBLE *aff*, *v. a.* To utter in a careless hurried manner, S. B. V. RABBLE, *v.*
 To RABETE. V. REBAIT.
 RABIATOR, *s.* A violent greedy person, *Ayrs.* *Ann. of the Par.* V. RUBIATURE.
 RABIL, *s.* A disorderly train. *Douglas.*
 RABLER, *s.* A rioter; a mobber. *Fount.*
 RABLING, RABBLING, *s.* The act of mobbing. *Acts Assem.*
 RABSCALLION, RAPSCALLION, *s.* A low worthless fellow; often including the idea conveyed by E. *tatterdemalion*, S. *Tales of my Landlord.*

RACE, *pret. v.* Dashed. *Wall.* V. RASCH, *v. a.*
 RACE, *s.* 1. A current. 2. The current which turns a mill, S. B. *Law Case.* 3. The train of historical narration. *R. Bruce.* V. RAISS.
 RACE, *s.* Course at sea. *Douglas.* — *Su. G. resa*, *id.*; *Belg. reys*, a voyage.
 RACER, *s.* A common trull; an attendant at races, *So. and W. of S. Burns' Holy Fair.*
 RACHE, (*hard*) *s.* 1. A dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent. *Bellenden.* — *Isl. racke*, *canis sagax*; L. B. *racha*, *Norm. racche*, *id.* 2. A poacher; a night-wanderer, *Selkirks.*
 RACHE. *Houlata.* V. RAITH, RATH, *adj.*
 RACHLIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Dirty and disorderly, S. B. — *Isl. krakleg-r*, *incomtus*, *male habitus*.
 RACHLIN, *adj.* 1. Unsettled; harebrained, S. B. 2. Noisy; clamorous, *ibid.* — *Su. G. ragl-a*, *huc illuc ferri*; *Isl. ragalinn*, *perverse delirans*.
 RACHTER, RAYCHTER, RAUCHTER, *s.* Perhaps a batten, or a rafter. *Aberd. Reg.*
 RACK, *s.* A shock; a blow. *Doug.* — *Isl. rek-a*, *kreck-ia*, *propellere*, *quater*.
 To RACK, *v. n.* To stretch; to extend. "He has a conscience that will rack like raw plaiding," a proverbial phrase, *Loth.* V. RAK, *v.* to reach.
 To RACK up, *v. n.* To clear up, spoken of the weather, S. when the clouds begin to open, so that the sky is seen.
 RACK, *s.* A very shallow ford, of considerable breadth, *Teviotdale.*
 RACK, *s.* The course in curling, *Lanarka.* — Perhaps, *Su. G. rak-a*, *currere*. V. RINK.
 RACK, *s.* Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, *Linn.*, *Loth.* and other counties; *Quicken*, *synon.* V. WRAK, *sense* 3.
 RACK, *s.* A frame fixed to the wall, for holding plates, &c. S. It is called in *Fife*, a *bink*. — "O. E. *rakke*, *Presepe*," *Prompt. Parv.* *Belg. rak*, *id.* *Schotelbrak*, "a cupboard for platters," *Sewel.*

RACK, (of a Mill) *s.* A piece of wood used for the purpose of feeding a mill, *B.*
RACKABIMUS, *s.* A sudden or unexpected stroke or fall, *Ang.*
RACKART, *s.* "A severe stroke," *Duchan. Gl. Tarras*. Apparently a corruption of *Racket*.
RACHEL, **RACKLE**, **RACOLA**, *adj.* 1 *Rach*, fearless. 2. *Burns*. *Isl.* *rack-r*, strenuous, valiant. 2. *Stout*, strong, firm, especially used of one who retains his strength long. "Thus, *He's a rackie carle at his years*, *Clydes*, "A *rauckie carlin*," a vigorous old woman. *Trains Poet. Rev.* 3. In *Ayts* the *Wra* of clumsiness is conjoined with that of strength. *Blurkio Map.*
RACKEL-HANDIT, *adj.* Careless, rash, *B.* *Gl. Sairreft*.
RACKET, *s.* A dress-frock, *Loth.*—*Su. G.* *rock*, *Aam.* *rocket*. *Fr.* *rocket*, *toga*.
RACKET *s.* 1 A smart stroke, *B.* *Huddiman*—*Isl.* *Arack-ia*, propellere, *Belg.* *rack-en*, to hit. 2. A disturbance, an uproar, *B.* This is nearly allied to the sense of the word in *B.*
RACKLE, *s.* A chain, *B.*
RACKLER, *s.* A land-surveyor; from his using a *rackie*, or chain, *Aberd.*
RACKLESS, *adj.* Regardless, reckless, *B.* *O. E.* *Kelly*. *V.* *Rak*, *r.*
RACKLIGENCE, *s.* Chance; accident, *B.* *Koss*.
RACKMERESLE, *adv.* Higgledy piggledy. *Fife*, *Perth*.
To RACKON, *v. n.* To fancy, to imagine, to suppose. *S. B.*, elsewhere *pron. rackon*.
RACKTICK, *s.* A stick used for twisting ropes, *B.*, from *E. rack*, to extend.
To RAUNNIE, *v. a.* To recognise in a juridical sense. *W'ail*—*L. B.* *recognoscere*.
RAD, **RADY**, **RAD**, *adj.* Afraid, *Clydes. Dumfr.* *Barbour*.—*Su. G.* *rad-as*, *radd-a*, *terreo*, *timor*; *Su. G.* *radid*, *Dan.* *rad*, *rad*, *afraid*.
RAD, *s.* Counsel. *V.* *Ekd*.
To RADDLE, *v. a.* Apparently, to riddle; to pierce with shot, *A. Ber.* *Rob Roy*.
RADDMAN, *s.* A counsellor, *Orkney*. *V.* *Lagardman*.
RADDUI'R, **RADDUI'R**, *s.* Fear. *Wallace*—*Su. G.* *radde* *id*.
RADDOURE, **RADDOUR**, *s.* 1. Vehemence, violence. *Douglas*. 2. Rigour, severity. *Wynntown*—*O. Fr.* *rador*, the same with *roider*, *dureté*. *O. E.* *Rydowre*.
RADÉ, **Raid**, *s.* 1. An invasion, an attack by violence. *Wynntown*—*A. S.* *rad*, *rade*, *invasio*, *incursio*. 2. A ridiculous enterprise or expedition, *B.* *as*, "Ye made bray *rad* to the *far* yesterday." "Whatten a *rad* is th *s* ye've ha'en?" "What fine business is this you have been about? That our ancestors viewed the *v* to *rade* as the origin of the *s*, *rad*, appears from the sense in wh ch the *pret.* of the *v* occurs in one of our acts. *Acts Mary*.
RADE, **Raid** *s.* A road for ships. *Doug.*—*Fr.* *rade*, *Belg.* *rade*, *Su. G.* *radid*, *id*.
RADE, *adv.* Rather. *W'raits Pub.* *V.* *Raim*.
RADNESS, *s.* Fear, timidity. *Barbour*.
To RADOTE, *v. n.* To rave, particularly in sleep. *Burel*. *Fr.* *radot-er*.
To RADOON, *v. n.* To return. *Wallace*.—*Fr.* *redond-er* to return.
RAE, **Wash**, *s.* An enclosure for cattle, *B.*—*Isl.* *ra*, *secessus domus*, *latibulum*.

RAE, *s.* A roe. *V.* *Ra*.
RAEN, *s.* A raven, softened in *pron.* from the *B.* word—*Or* from *A. T.* *and* *Isl.* *rafa*, *id*. "Raven. *Raven*—*raen*—*raen*, the strongest precept generally among preceptum." *Wall. Encycl.*
RAF *in raf* quickly—*Su. G.* *rapp*, *citra*, *rafa*, *celeriter*. *V.* *Raf*.
RAFF, *pret.* *Ture*, from the *v* to *raff*. *Act. Mary*. *Conc.*
To RAFF, *v. n.* Perhaps a variety of *Rave*. "Raff follows, ranting, roaring, drinking follows." *Wall. Encycl.*
RAFF, *s.* Plenty, abundance, *S. B.* *Heaz*—*A. S.* *raef*, *apolla*. *C. B.* *raff*, *diffusion*. *V.* *Raffia*, *adj.*
RAFF, *s.* A drying shower, *Ang.*—*Su. G.* *raff-a*, *cel*, *ter* *auferte*.
RAFFAN, *adj.* Merry, roving. *Ramsey*—*Isl.* *raff*, *vagar*.
RAFFYH, *s.* Doe-skin, *Chr. Kirk*. From *ra*, *rae*, *rae* and *fell*, a skin.
RAFFIE, *adj.* 1 Applied to any thing that springs rapidly, and grows rank, *as*, *raffy* corn. rank grass. *Sunings*. 2. Plentiful, abundant, *Aberd.* *C. B.* *raff*, a spread, a diffusion, *raff-a*, to spread out, to diffuse—*Teut.* *rap*, *Belg.* *rapp*, *citra*, *velox*, *raff-a*, *celeriter* *auferte*, *Isl.* *rap-ia*.
RAFT, *s.* A long, thin person, *Shetl*.
To RAG, *v. a.* To rally, to reproach, *B.*—*Isl.* *raff-a*, *raff-a*, to accuse.
To RAG, *v. n.* A term applied to the shooting of grain, *Gall.* "Corn is said to be beginning to *rag* when the grain-head first appears out of the sheath blade—corn first *rag* which grows on the sides of rigs, by the fur brow." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Su. G.* *rag*, *villos*?
To RAG, *v. a.* A term used to denote a partial winnowing. *Gall.* "Corn is said to be a *ragging*," when put 'the first time through the fan, or winnowing machine. When this is done, it is *ragged*, cleared of its rags and roughness." *Gall. Encycl.*
RAG, *s.* 1. The act of rallying, or reproaching roughly, *Clydes*. 2. A debate or contention, *Loth.* *Reutr*.
RAG A BUSH, **RAGABUSH**, *s.* 1. A tall, demagogic, apparently synonym with *ragamuffin*, *Roxb.* 2. A vagabond, a scoundrel, *Berwick*. *Ragabush* *exjd*. "a ragged crew of unmanly people." *Gall. Encycl.*
RAG A-BUSH, *adj.* 1. An epithet applied to those who are very poor, *Roxb.* 2. Mean, paltry, contemptible, *Belhaks*. *Burnie of Bodbeck*. 3. "Good for nothing, reprobate," *Elfr. For*. "Ragabush an idle, ragged person, North." *Grose*. This seems a coin of the other.
RAG FALLOW, *s.* A species of fallow.
RAG FAUCH, **RAG FAUCH**, *s.* The same with *Rag fallow*, *Loth.* "Rag fauch, is grass land broken up in the summer, after the hay is cut and ploughed three times, and then dunged." *Agri. Surv. Scot. Loth.* *V.* *Fauch*, *Fauch*, *v.*
RAGGIE, *s.* A ragman, *Orkney* and *Fife*.
RAGGIT STAFF, *inventories*. "Raggit seems to signify jagged or notched"—*L. B.* *ragatus*, occurs for *radiatus*, *Du Cange*. But what kind of ornament is meant cannot easily be conjectured.
To RAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To rattle the skin, *B.* 2. To architecture, to jagg, to groove, *S.*—*C. B.* *ragol-er* to rub, to chafe, *atterere*, *Davies*. *raggle*, to rub, *frei*, *Lhuys*, also to groove, *atriare*.

RAGYT CLATHES. *Parl. Ja. I.* This seems to signify slashed. As Du Cange views L. B. *ragat-us*, as synon. with *radiatus*, he expl. the latter, *Segmentis diversi coloris distinctus pannus*.

RAGLAT PLANE. A species of plane, used by carpenters, in making a groove for shelves of drawers, &c. S.

RAGLINS. The vacant space between the top of the walls and the slates, Shetl.

RAGLISH, RAGGLISH, adj. 1. Rough; boisterous, Buchan. *Tarras*. 2. Harsh; severe, *ibid*.

RAGMAN, RAGMENT, s. 1. A long piece of writing. *Wyntown*. 2. A rhapsody. *Douglas*. 3. An account, in order to a settlement. *Dunbar*.—Ital. *ragionamento*, a discourse.

RAGMAN'S ROW or ROLL. A collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, A.D. 1296. *Rudd*.—Isl. *raeg-a*, to accuse, *raege*, an accuser; hence, the devil is called *Rageman*, P. Ploughman.

RAGNE, pret. Reigned. *Ballend. Cron.* Also *rang*, *ibid*.—The latter is the most common form, but *ragne* most nearly resembles the Lat. *v. regn-are*.

RAGWEED, s. Ragwort, S. *Burns*.

To RAY, v. a. To array. *Wallace*.

RAY, s. Military arrangement, *ibid*.

To BREAK RAY. To go into disorder. *Poems 16th Cent.*

RAY, s. Uncertain. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *ra*, Isl. *raege*, daemon.

RAY, REX, adj. Mad; wild, Gl. Sibb. V. *Rex*.

RAY, s. "Song; poem," Gl. Sibb. He adds; "From *rhyme*, as Grew for *Greek*."

RAYAYT. *Barbour*. L. *ryoty*, rioted.

RAIBANDIS, s. pl. V. *RABANDIS*.

RAICA, RAICHIE, (gutt.) s. Abbrev. of the name *Rachel*, S.

To RAICHIE, (gutt.) v. a. To scold, Clydes.

RAICHIE, s. The act of scolding, *ibid*.—Isl. *rag-a*, lacerare, timorem exprobrare; Haldorsen; *Promoveo*, cito, evoco, ad certamen, G. Andr.; or *raeg-ia*, calumniari. The last syllable of the *v.* to *Bullirag*, has probably a common origin.

RAID, s. An inroad, S. V. *RADH*.

RAID, s. A road for ships. V. *RADH*.

RAIDS, s. pl. A long narrow track of fishing-ground, Shetl.

RAID TIME. The time of spawning. *Aberd. Reg.* V. *REDH FISCH*. V. *PADDOCK-RUDE*.

RAYEN, RAYON, s. A ray. *Hume*.—Fr. *rayon*, id.

RAIF, part. pa. Rent. *Palace of Honor*.—Su. G. *rifw-a*, to rive. V. *RAFE*.

RAIF, s. Robbery. *Complaynt S.*—A. S. *reaf*, spolia, *reaf-ian*, to rob.

To RAIF, v. n. To rave. *Douglas*.—Belg. *rev-en*, Fr. *rev-er*.

RAIK, s. An idle person, *Roxb*. This term does not at all include the idea expressed by E. *rake*.

To RAIK, RAKE, RAYK, REYKE, v. n. 1. To range, S. *Doug*. 2. Applied to cattle, when they will not settle on their pasture, but move off to the corn, &c. Then they are said to be *raikin*, S.—Su. G. *rak-a*, curritare. 3. To move expeditiously, S. *Sir Gawan*. 4. To *raik on raw*, to march in order. *Douglas*. 5. To be copious in discourse. *Dunbar*.—Su. G. *rek-a*, to roam, *rak-a*, to go swiftly.

RAIK, RAYK, RAKE, s. 1. The extent of a course or walk, S.; hence, *sheep-raik*, and *cattle-raik*, S. *Wynt*.

2. A swift pace. *Ross*. 3. The act of carrying from one place to another, S. *Henryson*. 4. As much as a person carries at once from one place to another, S. 5. The extent of fishing-ground, S. B. *Act. Council*. 6. The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind, *Ettr. For*. 7. *Tongue-raik*, elocution; flow of language, S. B.

RAIK, RAK, RACK, s. Care; reckoning. *Quhat raik? what do I care for it?* S. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. *reccc*, curd; O. E. *reck*.

RAIKIE, s. A piece of wood attached to a yard to facilitate its movements on the mast, Shetl.

RAIL, s. A woman's jacket, S. B. Gl. Sibb.—Belg. *ryslyf*, a bodice, stays.

RAIL'D, part. pa. Entangled; as, a *rail'd kesp*, an entangled hank, *Perth*; contr. from *Ravelled*. In Fife it is pronounced *q. Reyld*.

RAIL-EE'D, adj. Wall-eyed, *Dumfr.*; syn. *Ringle-eyed*, S.

RAILYA, s. *Inventories*. It seems to denote striped satin.—From Fr. *rayolé*, *riolé*, streaked, rayed; whence the compound phrase, *riolé piolé*, "diversified with many several colours," *Cotgrave*.

RAILYEAR, s. A jester. *Douglas*.

RAILYETTIS, s. pl. *Inventories*. The *railyettis* seem to be bands by which a coil was fastened under the chin.—From Fr. *reli-cr*, L. B. *rallia-re*, to bind.

To RAILL, v. n. To jest. *Burcl.*—Fr. *raill-er*, id.; E. *rally*.

RAILLY, s. An upper garment worn by females, S. *Bride Lammern*.—A. S. *raegel*, *raegle*, *kraegle*, vestis, vestimentum. Perhaps the radical term is Isl. *roegg*, sinus, the fold of a garment.

RAIL-TREE, s. A large beam, in a cow-house, into which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed, *Teviotl*. In Fife pron. *Reyl-tree*. V. *RAIVEL*.

* **RAIN.** For some superstitions regarding rain, V. *MARRIAGE*, in the Supplement.

RAYNE, s. Perhaps a roe or kid. *Poems 16th Cent.*—*q. rayen*, from A. S. *raege*, damula, capreola, pl. *raegen*; or from *kraen*, capreolus, a kid, a roe.

RAYNE, s. V. *RANE*.

RAING, s. Row. V. *RANG*.

To RAING, v. n. 1. To rank up, S. *Ferguson*. 2. To follow in a line, S. B.

RAIN-GOOSE. The Red-throated Diver, supposed to prognosticate rain, *Caithn. Statist. Acc. Orkn. and Shetl.*

To RAINIE, v. a. To repeat the same thing over and over, *Ang. Renfr.* V. *RANE*.

RAIP, s. 1. A rope, S. *Douglas*.—Moes. G. *raip*, A. S. *rape*, id. 2. A rood, or six ells in length. *Skene*.—Su. G. *rep-a*, to measure by a line. 3. What is strung on a rope. "Twelf thousand *raippis* of vnyconis" [onions]. *Aberd. Reg.*

RAIPFULL, s. 1. The full of a rope, S. 2. This term seems to have been formerly used as syn. with *Widdifow*, s. *Poems 16th Cent.*

To RAIR, v. n. To roar. V. *RARE*.

RAIR, s. A roar. V. *RARE*.

To RAIRD, v. n. 1. To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle, *Roxb*. 2. To make a loud noise or report, S. "Ice is said to be *rairding*, when it is cracking, &c." *Gall. Encycl.* 3. To make a noise by eructation, *ibid*. 4. To break wind backwards, S. A.

RAIRD, s. 1. The act of lowing, or of bleating, *ibid*. 2. A sudden and loud noise; a loud report of any kind, S. 3. The noise made by eructation; as,

"He loota great raird." he gave a forcible exclamation,
B. Syn. *vylt*. 4. A report of another kind, S.

Beckin she loot a fearful raird,
That gart her think great shame.
Romney & Christ & Airt.

RAIRUCK, *s*. A small rick of corn, Roxb. —Perh from A. S. *rucos*, ordo, series, and *areac*, cumulus. q a ruck, or rick of grain, such as those set in a row in the field, as distinguished from a stack, and even from a hand-ruck.

RAIS, *s*. A voyage. V **RAISS**.

RAIS D-LIKE, *adj*. Having the appearance of derangement, S. *Ross*

To **RAISE** **RAISE**, *v. a.* 1 To excite, S. *Burns* 2 To madden, *rais'd*, delirious, S. —Alem. *rais-en*, irritare, Su. G. *raz-a*, insanire

RAISE AN' WAND *s*. The apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from the quarry, Ayra

RAISE NET, *s*. A kind of net, Dumfr. "Rais-nete," so called from their rising and falling with the tide." *Ag. Surv. Dumfr.*

RAISE NET FISHING. Allowing the lower part of the net to rise and float with the flowing tide, and to fall down with the ebb, Dumfr. *Stat. Acc.*

RAISS, *Raas*, *Rass*, *Race* *s*. A strong current in the sea, S. *Barbour* —Teut. *raas*, aestuarium. Hence "The Race of Alderney."

RAISS, *Rais*, *s*. A voyage. *Act Dom. Conc.* —Belg. *reys*, *Das reys*, Su. G. *soireca*, a voyage, from *reys-en*, *reus-e*, *re-a*, Isl. *reis-a*, licet facere, professio. Bp. Doug. uses *Race* also for a course q v

RAITH, *Raith*, *s*. The fourth part of a year, S. *Ross*. —Gael. *raith*, *raith*, id, Su. G. *reth*, Isl. *reit r*, quadratum quodvis.

RAITH, *Raith*, *adj*. 1 Sudden, quick. *Huallat* —A. S. *hræth*, celer Isl. *Aradr* promptus 2 Ready prepared. *Douglas*. V **RAITH** is Johnson. —Hence E. rather, primarily, sooner. Fr. *plutôt*

RAITH, *ado*. Quickly. *Douglas*. A. S. *raith*, id

RAIVEL, *s*. 1 A rail, S. Fr. *verre-vel*, id 2. The cross-beam to which the toys of cow-stakes are fastened, Ettr. For. *Rail-vel*, id

RAIVEL (of a spur), *s*. The mwell, Clydes.

RAIVEL, *s*. An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out the yarn that is to be put on the beam, Lanark. In Loth. this is called an *Evener*. Probably from its resemblance to a rail, S. *Raivel* q. v

To **RAK** *v. a.* To reach. *Montgomery*. —A. S. *rac-an* Su. G. *rasch-a*, id.

To **RAK**. *Rak*, *v. a.* To regard, *Douglas*. —A. S. *rac-an*, Isl. *rac-in* curare.

RAK, *s*. Care. V **RAIK**

RAK, *Rawk*, *Roik*, *Rock* *s*. A thick mist or fog, S. *Douglas*. Isl. *rak-ur*, humidus, Teut. *rock*, vapor

RAK, *Rawk* *s*. The rheum which distils from the eyes during sleep, S. B. *Ruddiman* —Isl. *Arak*, reflectaneum quid. Syn. *our Shetl*

RAK, *Rawk*, *s*. The greenish scum on stagnating water S. B. *ibid*.

To **RAKE**, *v. n*. To turn to the left hand, a term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry *Fife*. It occurs in the proverbial phrase, *Hauk weel, rake weel*. V **HAKE** v

RAKE *s*. A very lank person, as, "He's a mere rake" S

To **RAKE** the **KEN**. To be thoroughly awake, S. q 13 rub the rheum from one's eyes. G. *Wilson's Coll of Songs*

RAKE. L. *wraks*, *wreck*. *Sir Tristram*.

RAKE, *s*. A swift pace. V **RAIK**

RAKES, *s*. A kind of duty exacted at a mill, equal to three pence, Ayra.

RAKING, *part pr*. Perhaps wandering. *Dumbar*. V. **RAIK**

RAKNET, *s*. Uncertain. *Bannatyne P*

RAKRIS, *s. pl*. Iron instruments on which a spit is turned. *Act Dom. Con.* V. **RAKRI**

To **RAKLES** one's self. To deviate from the proper line of conduct. Q. *Mary's Instructions*. With explanation on the margin by another Scottish term, "debordered from decency." Formal perhaps from *Rackless*, *adj* q dedicated himself in a careless or incautious manner

RAKLESIE, *adv*. Unwittingly. *Lynde*

RAKLES, *adj*. Careless, rash, S. —E. *rackless*, A. S. *reckless*, id.

RAK-SATCH, *s*. A reproachful term, q applied to one who deserves to rack or stretch, a withy. *Dumbar*.

To **RALE**, *v. n*. To spring, to gush forth. *Douglas*. —Isl. *ryll*, rivus in ore labena

To **RALEIFF**, *v. n*. To rally. *Wallace*

RAIVET *part pa*. Perhaps, striped. *Inventories*. V **RAIVIA** and **RAIVETTIE**

RAIS, *s. pl*. *Nris* *long* —Franc. *regis*, *rectis*, *obis*.

RALLY, *adj*. Mean, unhandisome, ugliest looking. —Probably from Isl. *rag* metaculosus, formidulosus, *rag-a*, lacerare, i morem exprobrare, whence *rag-leaks*, *pushannitas*.

RALLION, *s*. A ragged fellow, Roxb. *Fife*.

RALLION *s*. Clattering, noise, S. B. —Isl. *ragl-a*, incurrere, *ragl*, *gremus*.

To **RAM**, *v. a.* A rude mode of punishment among masons, by which the delinquent is used as a battering ram. *Miller's Schools and Schoolmasters*

RAMAGIECHUA, *s*. 1 Expl. a large raw-boned person, speaking and acting heedlessly. *Arg.* 2 A full-hearted fellow, a back-biter, a double-dealer, *Ayr*

RAMBLEIGH, *adj*. 1 Tempestuous, as, "a rambleigh day," a stormy day. *Baird* 2 Applied metaph. to the disposition, as, "She has a rambleigh temper," *ibid*. Teut. *rammel-en*, streperus, tumultuans, *perstrepere*, Isl. *ramta*, *procella*, *pelagica*

To **RAMBAKE**, *v. a.* To repulse. *Gordon* —Fr. *rembarr* *et* id

RAMBARKLOUS, **RAMBARKER**, *adj*. Rough, unpolished. Teutoid. V **RAMBARK**

RAMBLEGARE *s*. A forward person, Lanark. The same w. h. *Rumblegarie*; with this difference, the here is used as a s.

RAMBOLNGE, *s*. A severe brush of labour, *Clydes*. Probably a coal term.

RAMBUSH, *adj*. Robust, Ettr. For

To **RAME**, *v. n*. To shout, to roar, S. B. *Douglas*. —A. S. *Aradman* Su. G. *ram-a*, clamare.

RAMK, *s*. A cry, especially as denoting reiteration of the same sound. S

RAMFEE *s*. Remedy. *Wall*. Fr. *remede*

RAMFEEZLED, *part adj*. Fatigued, exhausted, *Burns*. Teut. *ramme*, arica, and *futzel-en*, agitare

RAMFEEZLEMENT *s*. 1 Disorder, produced by fatigue or otherwise, Ayra. 2. Confused discourse of a violent quarrel.

To **RAMFORSE**, *v. a.* 1 To strengthen, to supply with men and warlike stores, E. *reinforce*. A. *Counc.* —Fr. *renforce-er*, id 2 To gram, to sh

hard. *Ramfortis*, as used by N. Burns, is evidently the same.

RAMFORSIT, *part. pa.* Crammed. *N. Burne. V. RAMFORS.*

To RAMFWRE, *v. a.* To fortify. *Decreet of the Privie Council, Presbytery of Lanerk agt. the Laird and Ladie Lamington, A. 1645.* Evidently the same with *Ramforse*, and *Ranforse*, *q. v.*

RAMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Rugged. *Kelly.*—*Isl. ram-r*, fortis, and *gunni*, vir pugnax.

RAMYD, *s.* The same with *Ramade*, remedy. *Aberd. Reg.*

RAMYNG, *s.* A loud cry. *Douglas.*

RAMIST, *adj.* "Ill-rested," *Shetl.*; signifying that one has been disturbed in sleep.

RAMMAGE, *s.* The sound emitted by hawks. *Urquhart's Rabelais.*—*Fr. ramage*, the warbling of birds.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* 1. Rash; thoughtless, *Fife.* 2. Furious, *ibid.* This seems originally the same with *Rammist*, *q. v.*

RAMMAGE, *adj.* Rough-set, applied to a road, *Aberd. Skinner's Misc. P.*—*Tent. ramagie*, ramalia; fascies ex virgultis et minutis ramis; *q. a.* road entangled with brushwood or *ramage*, *id. E.*

RAMMAGED, *part. adj.* In a state of delirium from intoxication. "When a man is *rammaged*, that is, raised, crazed, or damaged with drink, we say that man looks *ree*." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAMMASCHE, *adj.* Collected. *Compl. S.*—*Fr. ramassé.*

RAMMEKINS, *s.* A dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread, mixed in the manner of a pudding, *Gl. Sibb.*—*Flandr. rammaktn*, panis escharites.

RAMMEL, **RAMEL**, *s.* Small branches. *Burd.*—*Fr. ramilles*, *id.*

RAMMEL, *adj.* 1. Branchy. *Compl. S.*—*Fr. ramillé.* 2. Rank, applied to straw, *S. B.*

RAMMEL, **RAMBLE**, *s.* Mixed grain, *S. Stat. Acc.*—*Tent. rammel-en*, tumultuari.

RAMMER, *s.* A ramrod, *S.*

RAMMING, *s.* *V. RAM, v. a.*

To RAMMIS, **RAMMISH**, *v. n.* To be driven about under the impulse of any powerful appetite, *S. B.*—*Alem. romisch pfaerd*, equus salax.

RAMMISH, *adj.* *He's gane rammish*, he is in a violent rage; implying some degree of derangement, *South of S.*—*Isl. kramma-a*, violenter arripere.

RAMMISHT, *part. adj.* Crazy, *Mearns. V. RAMMIST.*

RAMMIST, *part. adj.* Raging. *Bellenden.*

RAMMLEGUISHON, *s.* A sturdy rattling fellow, *Teviotd.* Perhaps from *S. rammel*, tall, rank, and *gaishon*, *q. v.*

RAMNATRACK, *s.* Ill spun yarn, *Shetl.*—Perhaps from *Su. G. remna*, hincere, rimam agere, *remna*, fissura; *q. what* has been often broken in spinning or drawing. *Tent. treck*, is tractus, from *treck-en*, to draw. *Lat. trahere.*

To RAMORD, *v. n.* *V. REMORD.*

RAMP, *adj.* 1. Riotous. *Fountainhall.* 2. Vehement; violent, *S. Pennecutk.*

To RAMP, *v. n.* Applied to milk when it becomes ropy, *S. B.*—*Fr. ramp-er*, to creep.

To RAMP, *v. a.* To trample, *Gl. Sibb.*

RAMP, *adj.* Strong; rank; as, "a ramp smell." *Dumfr. E. rammish.* "A ramp smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat." *Gall. Encycl.*

To RAMP, *v. n.* 1. To be rompish, *S.* 2. To rage. *Wallace.*—*A. S. rempend*, praeceps.—It occurs in the same form in *O. E.* "I ramps, I play the callet, Je ramponne," *Palagr.*

RAMP, *s.* A romp, *S.*

To RAMPAGE, *v. n.* To prance about with fury, *S. Ross.* *Ram*, and *pauge*, *q. to* prance like a ram.

RAMPAGIOUS, *adj.* Furious, *Ayrs. R. Gilhaize. V. RAMPAGE, v.*

RAMPAB EEL, **RAMPER EEL**. A lamprey, *S. Stat. Acc.*

RAMPAUGER, *s.* One who prances about furiously, *S.*

RAMPAUGIN, *s.* The act of prancing about in this manner, *S.*

RAMPLON, *s.* The lamprey, *Ayrs.*—Apparently corr. from *Fr. lamproyon*, a small lamprey.

RAMPLOR, **RAMPLER**, *adj.* Roving; unsettled, *Ayrs. Lanarks. Ann. of the Par.*

RAMPLOR, *s.* A gay rambling fellow, *Ayrs. Sir A. Wylie.*—*Isl. ramb-a*, vacillare. *Rombolare* is to throw with a sling.

RAMPS, *s.* A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, *Linn., Loth. Gall.* "Ramps, wild leeks common on shores." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Sw. ramps*, *id. V. RAMSH, s.*

RAM-RAIS, **RAM-RACE**, *s.* 1. The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting, *Dumfr.* 2. A short race, in order to give the body greater impetus before taking a leap, *Ettr. For. Clydes.* 3. The act of running in a precipitous manner, with the head inclined downwards, as if to butt with it.—*Tent. ramcy-en*, arietare.

RAM-REEL, *s.* A dance by men only, *Aberd.* Sometimes called a *Bull-reel*, *ibid. D. Anderson's Poems.*

To RAMSH, *v. n.* To eat voraciously with noise, *Fife. Syn. Hamsh.*—*Isl. kramma-a*, violenter arripere, *Haldorson*; perhaps from *kramm-r*, a bear.

RAMSH, *s.* A single act of masticating, with noise, coarse or rank food, as raw vegetables, *Fife, Perth.*

RAMSH, *s.* A species of leek, *Perth. Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.* Linnæus informs us, that the *Allium ursinum* is *Gotlandis ramps*, *Scanis ramak*, *W. Gothis ramshock*.—The word is immediately allied to *A. S. kramma*, *kramse*, *allium sylvestre*, vel *allium ursinum*. But the common origin is most probably *Su. G. ram*, *Isl. ram-r*, olidus, strong, harsh, rank, from its strong smell. In this sense *Hamsh*, *adj. q. v.* is used in the north of *S.*

RAMSH, *adj.* 1. Strong; robust, *S. B.*—*Su. G. ram*, *Isl. ramm-ur*, *id.* 2. Harsh to the taste, *S. B.*—*Norw. romma*, rank; *Isl. ramur*, bitter. 3. "Inconsiderately rash; arrogant." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* *Q. rushing on like a ram.* 4. Lascivious; salacious, *S.*—*Tent. ramm-en*, salire; *Alem. romisch*, salax.

RAMSHACHLED, *part. pa.* Loose; disjointed; in a crazy state, *Fife.*—*Ram* is an old Goth. term denoting strength; *ramm-ur*, robustus, validus. Thus *ramshackled* may signify very much distorted. *V. SHACHLE.*

RAMSHACKLE, *s.* A thoughtless fellow, *S. O. Reg. Dalton.*

RAMSKERIE, *adj.* "Restive and lustful as a ram." *Gall. Encycl. V. SKERIE.*

RAMSTACKERIN, *part. pr.* Acting in a blundering manner, *Aberd.*—Perhaps from *Su. G. ram*, fortis, and *Scano-Goth. stagr-a*, vacillare, to stagger.

RAMSTAGEOUS, *adj.* Applied to any thing coarse, *Roxb. V. RAMSTOUGAR.*

RAMSTALKER, *s.* A clumsy, awkward, blundering fellow, *Aberd.*

RAM-STAM, *adj.* Forward; thoughtless; precipitate, *S. Burns.*

RAM-STAM, *adv.* Precipitately, *S. Rob Roy. Ram*, and *stamma-a*, tendere.

RAMSTAM, *s.* 1. A giddy forward person, *Ayr. The Entail*. 2. The strongest home-brewed beer, perhaps so denominated from its power of producing giddily, foolish conduct, *Upp Clydes*.

RAMSTAMPISH, *adj.* 1. Rough blunt, uncere-monious, *Brit. For*. Apparently formed from *Ram-stam*, *q. v.* 2. Forward and noisy, *Ayr. Edin. Mag*.

RAMSTAM'ERAN, *part. pr.* Rushing on headlong *Perth*, the same with *Ramstam*, *q. v.*, although immediately from *ram*, and the *v.* to *stammer Duff's P*.

RAMSTOUGAR, *Ramstougaroo*, (*q. v.*) *adj.* 1. Rough, with strength, *Roxb. Upp. Clydes*. 2. Rough, applied to cloth, &c. *ibid.* 3. Used for characterizing a big, vulgar masculine woman, *ibid.* 4. Heedless, hardscraped, *ibid.* 5. Rough or boisterous in manner, disposed to be riotous, *Loth. quaterlone*, *Roxb.* *Ramstougar* is the form of the word in *Roxb.* *Su. G. ram*, fortis, robustus, *lat. ram-r*, *id.* and *Su. G. stygg* deformis, or rather *lat. stygg-r*, asper, difficult, a *stygg-r*, status, from *stygg-a*, offendere, irritare, ad *iram* provocare. Let it be remembered that in *Sw. stygg* is pronounced as *stugg*.

RAMSTUGIOUS, (*q. v.*) *adj.* The same in a significant with *Ramstougarous*, *Roxb.* It is used as apparently synon. with *austere*. *A. Scott's Poems*.

RAM-TAM, *adv.* Precipitately, *Roxb.* The same with *Ram-stam*.

RAMTANGLEMENT, *s.* Confusion, disorder, *Ayr. Ramuklooh*. To *ring ramuklooh*, to cry. *Bannatyne Poems*. Gael. *ra*, denoting motion, music, and

ness, and *loch*, dark, or *laos*, day, *q.* "deep sorrow," or, "the day of sadness comes."

RAN *v. Ran*

To **RANCE**, *v. a.* 1. To prop with stakes, *S. — Su. G. ranns-a*, to fasten a door with a stake. 2. To barr. *cade*, *Clydes*.

RANCE, *s.* 1. A wooden prop, *S.* 2. The cross bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together, *Aug.* 3. The cornice of a wooden bed, *S. Su. G. ran*, a stake.

To **RANCE**, *v. a.* To fill completely; to choke up. *Ayr.* Perhaps merely an oblique sense of the *v.* as denoting to prop with stakes, or at least of the *Su. G. v. ranns-a*, *q. v.* so to enclose that no aperture is left.

RANCE, *adj.* Rhenish, belonging to the Rhine, "Ane grell peis [piece] of Rance wyne" *Aberd. Rep. — Belg. Rinse*, or *Rhinse*, signifies Rhenish.

To **RANCEL**, *Ransel*, *v. n.* To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods, also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour, *Shetl. Surt. Scat.*

RANCELING, *s.* The act of searching for stolen goods, &c. *Edmonst. Zett.*

RANCELOR, *Ranselman*, *s.* A kind of constable one employed in the investigation described above *Harry's Orkn. — From Dan. ranskyll* or to cleanse, *q. v.* cleansers or *randsagels*, a search, *q. v.* *ransack*, or from *lat. ran*, prey, pillage, and perhaps *lat. ael ja*, to deliver.

RAND, *s.* 1. A narrow stripe. Thus the wool of a sheep is said to be separated into rands in smearing, that the fat may be equally spread on the skin, *Teviotd.* — Nearly allied to *E. rand*, a border, a seam. As used in *S.* it corresponds with *Germ. Su. G. rand*, *linen*, *rand-a*, striped shinglere, *randigt tyg*, pannus virgatus, striped cloth. *Teut. rand*, margo, ora, limbus. 2. A stripe, of whatever breadth, of a differ-

ent colour in cloth, *Roxb.* 3. A streak of dirt left in any thing that has been cleaned imperfectly *ibid. v. Rran*.

RANDER, *s.* Order *S. R. Rand. — Su. G. rand*, margo, linea, *pa. rander*.

To **RANDER**, *v. n.* To ramble in discourse to talk idly, *Lalarks Berwick*. — Probably a derivative from *Teut. rand-en* delirare, turpiter, nugari.

RANDER, *s.* A great taker, *as*, "like a perfect rander" *Roxb.*

RANDERS, *s. pl.* 1. Idle rumours, *S.* 2. Idle conversation, *S. — Flind. rand-en*, delirare, turpiter. *Syn. Halderson*, *Maundrell*.

RANDEVOW, *s.* Rendezvous. *Adel. Ch. J.*

RANDY RANDE-BROOD, *s.* 1. A bugger who starts aims by threatening language, *S. Kilsen*. 2. A scold *S. Anon and Lond. — Su. G. ran*, *q. v.*, and *buf*, a thief, *teut. rantsack*, a bouncer. 3. An intricate, ramping hyden Moray. In the south of *E.* this term is particularly applied to a restive or frolicsome horse, ferocious, *te. Strandy*.

RANDY, *adj.* 1. Vagrant and disorderly, *S. Grog Mannering*. 2. Quarrelsome, scolding, *S. Hulton*.

RANDY LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a woad, *S. The Steam Boat*.

RANDIT, *part. adj.* Striped with different colours, *Teviotd.* "Randyt, streaked or striped," *Gl. Bbb. v. Rand*, *s.*

RANDIETREE, *s.* *v. Rantle Tree*.

To **RANLON**, *v. n.* To draw swiftly in a straight line, *Gowan and Gl. v. ransloner*, *id.*

RANLON, *s.* Swift motion, *Burrows*. — *Fr. ranson*, the force of a violent stream.

RANE, *Ratne*, *Rain*, *Riana*, *s.* 1. Tedium, idle talk, *Wynston*. 2. Metrical jargon, *imitations Douglas*. 3. A frequent repetition of the same sound, *Houlston*. — *Germ. rann*, an incantation, *lat. rann*, *verbo non intermissus*.

To **RANE**, *v. a.* To cry the same thing over and over, *S. O. ; raine*, *Aug. Doug.*

To **RANE** one down, *v. a.* To speak evil of one, to depreciate one's character, *Clydes*.

RANEUARD, *adj.* Acting as a renegade, *Kennedy*.

To **RANFURCH**, *v. a.* 1. To reinforce, to fortify further, to add new means of defence, *Bannatyne's Journal*. — *Fr. renforcer*, *id.* 2. To storm, to take by mere strength, *Monro's Exped.*

RANG, *Raing*, *s.* A row, a rank, *S. — Fr. rang*, *id.* *Sw. rang* *id.* *range*, *ordn. series*.

RANG, *part. Relined*, *S. Garden*.

RANGALE, *Rangalo*, *Ringalo*, *Rangest*, *s.* 1. The rabble, *Burrows*. 2. A crowd, a mob, *S. B. Rang*. 3. Anarchy, disorder, *Quarbar*. — *lat. Arangul*, streptus, or *ran*, rapina, and *gud*, aristas.

RANGE, *s.* 1. A company of hunters, *Douglas*. — *Fr. rang*, *range*, a row. 2. The van of an army, *Wallace*.

To **RANGE**, *v. n.* To agitate water, by plunging, for the purpose of driving fish from their holds, *Brit. For*. *Teut. ranga-en* agitare.

RANGEL, *s.* A den, applied to stones, *syn. richte*, *Saint Patrick*. — *lat. Arangul*, tumultuaria structura ex rudib; *azro*, *Arangul-a*, ex rudib; lapide structura, *Halderson*.

RANGER, *Heather Ranger*, *v. Ranger*, *s.*

RANIE, *s.* The abbrev. of some Christian name. "Ranie Bell" Perhaps *Kennedy*.

RANK, *adj.* 1. Strong, able-bodied, *Halderson*. 2. Harsh, applied to the voice, *Douglas*.

RANK, adj. Top-heavy, applied to boats, &c. Shetl. *B. crank.*

RANKRINGING, adj. Perhaps wild; coarse. *The Steam-Boat.* From *rank*, strong, and *ringing*, (i. e. reigning) assuming.

RANNEL-TREE, s. The same with *Rantle-tree*, or *Crook-tree*. *Gall. Encycl.* V. **RANTLE-TREE.**

RANNYGILL, s. A bold, impudent, unruly person; generally applied to *Tinklers*, Roxb. It is given as synon. with *Randy*. The first part of the word may indeed be a corruption of this. *Gill* might be traced to *gild*, society, q. "one belonging to the fraternity of scolds."—Or to Dan. *geil*, wanton, dissolute.

RANNLE-BAUKS, s. 1. The cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs, Selkirks. *Rannebauk*, A. Bor. 2. The beam which extends from one gable to another in a building, for supporting the couples, Teviotdale.

RANNOK FLOOK. A species of flounder. Perhaps for *Bannock-fuke*. *Sibbald.*

To RANSH or RUNSH, v. n. To take large mouthfuls, especially of any vegetable, employing the teeth as carvers; as, to *ransh* or *runsh* at an apple, a turnip, &c. Loth. South of S. It necessarily includes the idea of the sound made by the teeth.

To RANSHEKEL, v. a. To search carefully, Teviotd.; as, "I'll *ranshekel* the hale house till I find it;" evidently a corr. of *E. ransack*.

RANSIE, RANCIE, adj. Red; sanguine; applied to the complexion. *A ransie-luggit carle*, an old man who retains a high complexion, Fife.—I am inclined to think that the term, though applied to one who has the ruddiness of health, is equivalent to *E. pure*, as "a pure" or "clear complexion," and is thus allied to Su. G. *rensa*, Isl. *kreinsa*, purificare.

• **RANSOM, s.** Extravagant price, S. "How can the pair live in these times, when every thing's at sic a ransom?"—This word may have been left by the French when in this country during Mary's reign; as *Fr. rançonner*, signifies not only to ransom, but to oppress, to exact, to extort, Cotgr.

RANSOUNE, RANSOWN, s. Ransom. *Wallace.*—*Fr. ranson*, id.

• **To RANT, v. n.** To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; to make noisy mirth, S.

—A rhyming, ranting, roving billie.—*Burns.*

—Fland. *rand-en*, *randt-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari, insanire.

RANT, s. 1. The act of frolicking or toying, S. A. *Tales of My Landl.* 2. Merry-meeting, with dancing, Shetl. A *rant* also means a lay, a song.

How heartsome is't to see the rising plants!
To hear the birds chime o'er their pleasing rants!
Gentle Shep.

RANTER, s. A roving fellow, S.

—My name is Rob the *Ranter*.
Song, Maggy Lauder.

To RANTER, v. a. 1. To sew a seam across neatly, S.—*Fr. rentrer*, id. 2. To darn in a coarse manner, Ang. 3. Metaph. to attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant. *Fountainh.*

RANTY, adj. 1. Cheerful; gay, Selkirks. q. disposed to *rant*; synon. *Roving*. *Hogg.* 2. Topsy; riotous, Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.*

RANTING, adj. 1. In high spirits; synon. with *Ranty*, S. *Old Song, Laing's Thistle of Scott.* 2. Exhilarating; causing cheerfulness, S. *Herd.*

RANTING, s. Noisy mirth; generally conjoined with drinking, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

RANTINGLY, adv. With great glee.

RANTY-TANTY, s. 1. A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, S. B. *Ritson.* 2. It is understood in Renfrews. as denoting the broad-leaved sorrel. 3. A kind of beverage, distilled from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry, Ayre.

RANTLE-TREE, RANDLE-TREE, s. 1. The beam which extends across a chimney, on which the crook is suspended, S. *Rantree*, Fife. *Journ. Lond.* 2. The end of a rafter or beam. *Gl. Shirr.*—Su. G. *rand*, extremity, and *tília*, A. S. *thil*, a joist. 3. A tall raw-boned person, S. A. *Guy Man.* In Fife the name *rantle-tree* is given to the *rowan-tree*. It is probable that the *crook-tree* was made of that wood.

RANTREE, s. The mountain-ash. This is the pron. S. B. *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. **ROUN-TREE.**

RANVERSING, s. The act of eversion. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*—*Fr. renverser*, to overturn, to evert.

RANUNGARD, s. Renegado. *Leg. St. And.*

RAP, RAPE, s. A rope. V. **RAIP.**

To RAP, v. n. To fall in quick succession. *Ross.*—Su. G. *rap-a*, praeceps ruo, procido.

RAP, s. 1. A cheat; an impostor, S. 2. A counterfeit coin; a mere rap, S.—Su. G. *rapp-a*, vi ad se protrahere.

RAP, s. In a rap, immediately, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *rapp*, Belg. *rap*, quick.

To RAP off a thing. To do it expeditiously.

To RAP forth, or out, v. a. To throw out forcibly. *Doug.*

To RAP off, v. n. To go off hastily with noise, S. *Rob Roy.*—Isl. *krap-a*, ruere, praecipitare; festinare.

To RAP out, v. a. To throw out with rapidity or vehemence, S. *M' Ward.*

RAP AND STOW. "A phrase meaning root and branch." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *rappe*, signifies racemus, uva, also, res decerpta. The term *stow* is expl. under the synon. phrase *Stab and Stow*. That here used may be equivalent to "branch and stump."

RAPE, adv. Hastily. *Montgomery.*

RAPEGYRNE, s. The name anciently given to the little figure made of the last handful of grain cut on the harvest field, now called the *Maiden*. *Fordun.*—Su. G. *rep-a*, to reap; and *perna*, greedily; Isl. *girn-a*, cupere; q. what is reaped with great eagerness.

RAPLACH, RAPLACK, RAPLOCK, REPLOCH, s. 1. Coarse woollen cloth, homespun, and not dyed, S. *Lyndsay.*—Su. G. *rep-a*, vellere, and *lock*, cirrus; q. the lock of wool, as plucked from the animal. 2. The skin of a hare littered in March, and killed in the end of the year, Clydes.

RAPLOCH, adj. Coarse. *Burns.*

RAPPARIS, s. pl. Wrappers. *Invent.*

To RAPPLE up, v. n. To grow quickly and in a rank manner; originally applied to quick vegetation, secondarily to a young person who grows rapidly, Loth. Roxb.; also pron. *Ropple.*

To RAPPLE up, v. a. To do work in a hurried and imperfect manner, S. B.—Isl. *krap-a*, festinare.

RAPSCALLION, s. V. **RABSCALLION.**

RAPT, s. Robbery; rapine. *Acts Cha. I.*—Lat. *rapt-us*.

RAP WHEEL. *Hap wheel, rap wheel*, come of it what will, whatever be the result, S. A. *Hogg's Poems.* "Hap wheel, Rap wheel, a phrase meaning hit or miss." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **HAUP, v.**

To RARE, RAIR, v. n. 1. To roar. *Wyntonian. Burns' Holy Fair.*—A. S. *rar-an*, id. 2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice, S. *Davidson's Seasons.*

RARE, *RAIN*, *s.* 1. A roar, *Lyndsey*. 2. A loud report of any kind, *S.*

To **RAS**, *v. a.* To raise, *Wynlow*.

To **RASCH**, *v. a.* To dash, to beat, *Bellenden*.—*Isl. rask-a, frangere.*

RASCH, *RASCH*, *s.* 1. Dash, collision, *Douglas*.

2. The clashing of arms, *ibid.*—*A. S. Aræa, impetus.*

3. A sudden fall, *Loth.* 4. A sudden twitch, *ibid.*

To **RASCH**, *ILASCH*, *v. n.* To make any forcible exertion, to rush, *S.*—*Compl. S.*—*A. S. rasc-as, to rush.*

RASCH, *RASH*, *adj.* 1. Agile; active, *Loth.*—*Su. G. rask, celer, promptus.* 2. Halo stout; spoken of persons advanced in life, as, "He's a rask carl o' his years," he is strong at his age, *Maxb.* This is sounded rather longer than the *E. adj.*

To **RASCH**, *v. n.* To pour down, a raskin rain, a heavy fall of rain, *Lanarks.*—Perhaps from the same fountain with *Su. G. ras-a*, as denoting rapid motion, or allied to *Isl. rasc, cursus, fluxus, G. Andr.*

RASCH of rain. A sudden and heavy shower, *Lanarks.* synon. *evendown pour.*—*O. Fr. rasc, pluie abondante.*

RASCH, *RASH*, *s.* A crowd, *Lanarks.*—Perhaps from *Teut. rasch-en, properare*, or more directly from *Isl. rask, tumultus.*

RASCH, *RASH*, *s.* A rush, *S.*—*Compl. S.*—*A. S. rasc, juncus.*

RASCHEN, *RASCH*, *adj.* Made of rushes, *S. B. Ross Statist. Acc.*

RASCHIT, *RASCHIT*, *part. pa.* Perhaps overrun, crossed, *Inventories.*

To **RASH** out, *v. a.* To pluck, *Douglas*.—*Germ. ras-en, Alem. ras-en, rapere. Rasche* is used in the same sense in *O. E.* "I rasche a thing from one, I take it from him hastily—He rasched it out of my hands or I was ware," *Palagr.*

RASH, *s.* An assortment of such needles as are used in weaving, *S. A. Hogg.*—*C. B. ræx, a row, a series.*

To **RASH**, *v. a.* To cause to rush, to drive with violence, *Wadrow's Hut.* This seems nearly of the same sense with *Rasch, v. a.* to dash, &c. and allied to *Teut. rasch-en, properare.*

To **RASH** out, *v. a.* To blab, to publish imprudently and rashly, *Michael Bruce*.—*Teut. rasch-en, Su. G. rask-a, festinare.*

RASHEN, *V. Raschen*

RASHY, *adj.* Covered with rushes, *S. Rams.*

RASHMILL, *s.* A plaything made of rushes, somewhat in the shape of a water-mill wheel, and put into a stream where it turns round, *S. B.*, also *Rashie-mill. Tarras's P.* *V. Rascu a rush.*

RASH PYDDLE, *s.* A sort of net made of rushes, *Gall.* "*Rash-pyddles, fish-wears made of rushes.*" *Gall. Enc.*

RAIST, *part. pa.* Abashed, *Gawan and Gol.*—*Isl. rask-a, perturbare.*

RASKIT, *adj.* Applied to corn that has become rankly luxuriant, *Shetl.*

RASOUR, *s.* *Inventories*—*Fr. or ras, Venice stuff.* smooth cloth of gold. We have inverted the phrase.

RASPS, *s. pl.* Raspberries, *S. A. Bor.*

RASSE, *s.* A current, *V. Raiss.*

RAT, *s.* 1. A scratch, *S.* 2. Metaph. a wrinkle, *Douglas.* 3. A rat, *carl-rat*, *S. B.*—*Teut. rote, incursu, Su. G. ratla, a path.*

To **RAT**, *Rarr*, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, *S.* 2. To make deep rots, *S. Ruddiman.*

RAT, *s.* A wart, *S. V. Whar.*

RATCH, *s.* The lock of a musket, *Cowell.*

RATCH, *s.* The little auk, *Ordn.*, *rook* and *ratches*, *Shetl.*, *Rotges, Martin. Neill.*

To **RATCH**, *v. a.* To tear away so roughly or unwarily as to cause a fracture. Thus the jaw is said to be ratch'd, when injured in the pulling of a tooth, *Roxb.*—*Teut. rote rima, fissura, ruptura, ryl-en, rumpere, d. vellere, lacere.*

RACHEL, *s.* A hard rocky crust below the soil, *S.*—*Fr. roquette, rocks.*

RACHELL, *s.* The stone called *Wacken-Porphyr*, *S.* "*Wacken Porphyr.*—*Scottish Ratchell.*" *Headrick's Arran.*

RATCH'T, *part. adj.* Ragged, in a ruinous state applied to old clothes, houses, &c. *Burwick. Roxb.*—*Isl. rat-a, nutare, rui, lapsus, rask-a, violare, d. ruere.* It may, however, be the *part. pa.* of *Raton*, *v.*

RATE, *s.* A line or file of soldiers, *V. Rarr.*

To **RATE**, *v. a.* To beat, to fog, *Loth. Linton Green.*

RATH, *adj.* Strange, savage in appearance, *Howlate*—*A. S. ræte, savage.*

RATH, *adj.* Quick, *V. Rarr.*

RATHERLY, *adv.* Rather, *Gall.* "On the whole, they are ratherly respected" *Gall. Encycl.*

RATHABITION, *s.* Confirmation, a forensic term, *S.*—*L. B. rathabutio, id.*

RATT, *RATT*, *s.* A file of soldiers, *Baillie*.—*Germ. rat series, Dan. rad, a file.*

BATTAR EBB, *s.* A stream ebb, as showing the red ware, *Shetl.*

To **RATTLE**, *v. n.* To talk a great deal loosely and foolishly to talk volubly with more sound than sense, often, to *Battle one's*, *S.*—*Teut. rathen rade mæteren, garrere.*

To **RATTLE** off, *v. a.* To repeat or utter with rapidity, *S.*

To **RATTLE**, *s.* A smart blow, as, "I'll gie ye a rattle i' the lug," *S.*

RATTLE, *s.* *V. DED-RATTLE.*

RATTLE-BAG, *s.* One who bustles from place to place, exciting alarm on what account soever, *Peden's Life.*

RATTLESCULL, *s.* 1. One who talks much without thinking, *S. Sherrish.* 2. "A stupid silly fellow," *S. Gl. Sherr.*

RATTON, *s.* A rat, *S. Bellenden*.—*Gael. ratan, Esp. raton, id. V. Botton.*

RATTON-PA, *s.* A rat trap, *S. Gall. Encycl. Syn. Stamp.*

RATTON FLITTING, *s.* The removal of rats in a body from one haunt to another, *S. O. Gall. Encycl.*

RATTON'S REST, *s.* A state of perpetual turmoil or bustle, *Teviot.*

RATT RIME, *s.* Any thing metrical repeated by rote, *S. Douglas*.—*E. rote, Isl. rot-a, circumagere.*

RATTS, *s. pl.* A wheel on which criminals are set, after being put to death, *Dunbar*.—*Beig. op. en rat peet, set upon a wheel.*—*Lat. rota, a wheel.*

RAUCHAN, *adj.* Applied to the cloth of which undercoats called *Dreadnoughts* are made, *Loth. Peebles.*

RAUCHAN, *s.* A said word by *Wau.* *S.*—*Gael. riuachan, anything gray.*

RAUCHT, *part. v.* Beached, *Douglas*.—*A. S. rucan, porrigebat.*

RAUCHTER, *s.* *V. Rachter.*

RAUCHTIS, *s.* Perhaps a rake, *Dunbar*.—*Gael. rucure, id.*

RAUCIE, RAUSIE, adj. Coarse, Clydes.—Teut. *ras-en*, furere, saevire; Isl. *rast-a*, violare, perturbare.

RAUCKED, part. adj. "Marked as with a nail." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAUCKING, s. "The noise a nail makes writing on a slate." *Gall. Encycl.*

RAUCLE, adj. Rash. V. **RACKEL.**

RAUCLENESS, s. Vigour and freshness in advanced life.

To RAVE, v. a. To take by violence. *Piscottie*.—A. S. *raf-an*, id.; Lat. *rap-ere*.

RAVE, s. A vague report, S. B.—Fr. *reve*, a dream, Teut. *rev-en*, delirare.

RAVE, pres. of the v. to Rive, S. "Rave, did rive or tear." *Gl. Picken*. In Fife they say *rave*; as, "She rave her frock," she tore it. V. **REWE.**

To RAVEL, v. n. To curl up as a hard-twisted thread, S.; *Reyle*, synonym.

RAVEL, s. A rail. V. **RAIVEL.**

To RAVEL, v. n. To speak in an irregular, unconnected manner; to wander in speech, *Aberd.*—Belg. *revel-en*, to rave, to talk idly. V. **RABBLE, v. n.**

RAVELLED. A *ravell'd hesp*, a troublesome or intricate business, S. *Kelly*. To *red a ravell'd hesp*, to disentangle any perplexed business, S. *Ross*. V. **RED, v. a.**

RAVELLED BREAD. A species of wheaten bread used in S. in the sixteenth century. "They had four different kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called *Manchet*, the second *Cheat*, or *trencher bread*, the third *Ravelled*, and the fourth, in England *Mescelin*, in Scotland *Mashloch*. The *Ravelled* was baked up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all; but in the *Mescelin* or *Mashloch*, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran, and this composition was given to poor people and servants." *Arnol's Hist. of Edin.*—O. Fr. *ravall-er*, *ravall-er*, to lessen or fall in price; as being cheaper than the bread that had no bran in it.

RAVELS, RAIVELING, s. pl. Ravelled thread, S.

RAVERY, s. Delirium. *Wodrow*.—Fr. *reverie*, id.

To RAUGH, v. a. To reach, Fife. This, in the guttural sound, resembles Alem. and Germ. *reich-en*, extendere. *Raught*, reached. *Gl. Burns*.

RAUGHT, s. The act of reaching, S. B.—A. S. *raec-on*, to reach. *Journ. Lond.*

RAVIN, adj. Ravenous. *K. Quair*.

RAUISANT, part. pr. Violent. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *ravissant*, id.

RAUK, adj. Hoarse, Ayr.—A word imported from France, the same, according to our ancient orthography, with *Rouk*, *Rolk*, q. v.—Lat. *raucus*.

To RAUK, v. a. To stretch, Ettr. For. V. **RAX.**

To RAUK, RAUK up, v. a. 1. To search, *Aberd.* 2. To *RAUK out*, v. a. To search out, *ibid.* 3. To *RAUK up*, v. a. To put in order, *ibid.*

To RAUK, v. n. To search; to rummage, *Aberd.* As the E. v. *Raks* signifies "to search, to grope," this seems to be merely a variety in pronunciation.—A. S. *rac-on*, attingere, asequi.

RAUKY, adj. Misty; the same with *Rooky*. "Rauky, Rooky, foggy." *Gl. Picken*. V. **RAX.**

RAULLION, or RULLION, s. "A rough, ill-made animal." *Gall. Encycl.* V. **RULLION.**

RAULTREE, RAULTREE, s. "A piece of strong wood, placed in the middle of a ship, which is the"

RAUN, RAWN, s. Roe of fish, S. *Redgawnt*.—Dan. *raun*, Teut. *rogen*, id.

RAUN'D, part. adj. Having roe; "Rawn'd to the tail," full of roe, a common phrase with fishwomen, S.—Dan. *rogvask*, a spawner; *rogvax*, the female salmon.

RAUNER, s. The female salmon, which has the roe, Loth, S. A.

To RAUNG, v. n. To range. *Barbour*.—Sw. *rang*, ordo, a rank.

RAUNS, s. pl. The beard of barley, S. B. Fife.—C. B. *rhawn*, long or coarse hair, bristles.

RAUNTREE, s. The mountain-ash, *Romb*. V. **RAWN-TREE.**

RAUP, s. An instrument with three prongs, used in the country for breaking potatoes for supper, *Dumfr.* Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur.

To RAUP, v. a. To prepare potatoes in this manner, *Dumfr.*

RAW, adj. 1. Damp and chill, S.—Su. G. *raa*, madidus. 2. Unmixed; as, *raw spirits*, spirits not diluted, S.—Su. G. *raa*, crudus; E. *neat*.

RAW, s. 1. A row, a rank, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *raewa*, id. 2. A kind of street. *Petticoat Tales*. 3. Parallel ridges, S. B. *Ramsay*.—Fr. *rue*. V. **REW.**

RAWLY, adj. 1. Not fully grown, *Roxb. Gall.* A. *Scott's Poems*. "Rawly, not ripe. *Rawly chool*, a young lad." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Ugly, Orkn. V. **RAWLIE.**

RAWLIE, adj. Moist; damp; raw; as, "a rawlie day," when the air is moist, Ettr. For. Upp. Clydes.; perhaps q. *raw-like*, having the appearance of dampness.

RAWMOUD, adj. Beardless; simple; q. *raw-mouthed*. *Kennedy*.

RAWN, adj. Afraid. "I've warren ye're rawn for the yirdin," i. e. "I can pledge myself for it that you are afraid on account of the thunder," *Lammermuir*.—Isl. *rag-r*, pavidus, timidus, *roegun* exprobratio timiditatis, *Halderson*.

RAWN-FLEUK, s. The turbot, Firth of Forth. *Neill*. V. **BAWNOCK-FLUKE.**

RAWN-TREE, RAUN-TREE, s. The mountain-ash, S. A. *Hogg*. V. **ROUN-TREE.**

To RAX, v. n. 1. To extend the limbs, S. *Minst. Bord.* 2. To make efforts to attain. *Ramsay*. 3. To stretch; to admit of extension, S. "Raw leather *razes*," *D. Fergusson's S. Prov.*

To RAX, v. a. 1. To stretch; to extend, in a general sense, S. *Forbes on the Revelation*. *Burns*. 2. To stretch out the body, S. 3. To reach, S.; as, "Rax me that hammer," "Rax me a spaul of that bubbly-jock to pike."

RAX, s. The act of stretching, S. *Morison*.—A. Bor. *wraz*, id.

RAX, s. Used in the same sense with *Razes*. "Ane pair of *raz*," *Aberd. Reg.*

RAXES, s. pl. Andirons, S. *Ramsay*.

REA, s. The sail-yard. "Antenna, the *rea*," *Wed. Vocab.* V. **RA, RAY.**

REA, s. Apparently, a fairy or demon. This word occurs in a prayer, given in *Satan's Invisible World*, p. 116, as recited in the time of Popery, by persons when going to bed, as a means of their being preserved from danger.—Su. G. *raa*, genius loci, Ithre; a fairy, a fay, *Wideg.*—Isl. *rag-r*, daemon.

REABLE, adj. Legitimate. *N. Burne*. V. **RENABLE, REABILL.**

READ, s. The act of reading; a perusal; as, "Will ye gie me a read of that book?" S.—A. S. *raeda*, lectio,

lands of a vassal fall, in consequence of any failure on the part of the vassal which invalidates his tenure, S. *Shene*.

To **RECOGNOSCE**, *v. n.* To reconnoitre. *Monro's Exp.* This term seems immediately formed from Lat. *recognoscere*, instead of Fr. *reconnoître*, like the E. synonyme.

RECORDOUR, *s.* A wind instrument. *Houlate*.—O. E. "*recorder*, litell pype, canula," Prompt. Parv.

To **RECOUNT**, *v. a.* "To demur to a point of law, or to contradict some legal positions of the adverse party, thus producing in the cause what is technically termed a *wager* or *weir of law* (*Vadiatio legis*). *Parl. Ja. I.*

RECOUNT, *s.* One who opposes the admission of a pledge in a court of law, *id.*

To **RECOUNT**, *v. a.* To turn the contrary way; to reverse; to invert; a technical term among tradesmen, S. B.

To **RECOUNT**, *v. a.* To encounter. *Wyntown*.

RECOUR, *v. n.* To recover; to regain health; to obtain.

To **RECOURSE**, *v. a.* To rescue. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Fr. *recourir*, *id.*

To **RECRUE**, *RECRU*, *v. a.* To recruit. *Acts C. I.*—Fr. *recruter*, to re-increase.

RECRUE, *RECRU*, *s.* A party of recruits for an army, *ibid.*

To **RECULE**, *v. n.* To recoil. *Douglas*.—Fr. *reculer*, *id.*

To **RECUPERATE**, *v. a.* To recover; to regain, *Aberd.*; from the Lat. forensic *v. recuperare*.

RECURE, *s.* Redress; remedy. *K. Quair*.—Fr. *recours*, *id.*

RECURELESSE, *adj.* Irremediable; beyond recovery. *Forbes on the Rev.*

To **RECUSE**, *RECUSS*, *v. n.* To refuse. *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *recusare*, Fr. *recuser*, *id.*

To **RED**, *v. n.* To guess, S. B. *Gl. Shirr*.—A. S. *raed-an*, to conjecture, to divine. It has also been used in this sense by O. E. writers. "I *rede*, I *gesse*, je *diulne*. *Rede* who tolde it me, and I *wyll* tell the *trouthe*," *Palagr.*

To **RED**, *RED*, *v. a.* To counsel, S. *Ritson*.—A. S. *raed-an*, Isl. *rad-a*, *id.*

To **RED** *one's feet*. To free one's self from entanglement; used in a moral sense, S. Of one who has bewildered himself in an argument, or who is much puzzled in cross-examination, it is often said, *He couldna red his feet*. Perhaps the immediate allusion is to one bemired.

To **RED**, *RED*, *READ*, *v. a.* To explain; as, to *red a riddle*, or a *dream*, S. *Minst. Bord.*—Su. G. *raad-a*, *red-a*, interpretari.

To **RED**, *v. a.* To disentangle; as, to *red a ravel'd kesp*, to unravel yarn that is disordered; to *redd*, South E. *id.* *Douglas*. To *red the head*, or *hair*, to comb out the hair, S.—Su. G. *reda*, explicare, is used in both these senses.

To **RED**, *REDD*, *RED*, *RID*, *v. a.* 1. To clear; to put in order; as, to *red the road*, to clear the way; to *red up one's self*, to dress; to *red up a house*, to put it in order; to *red marches*, to fix boundaries, also, to compose differences, S. *Wynt.* 2. To clear in the way of opening; to free from any thing that stuffs or closes up; as, to *red a syvour*, to clear a drain; to *red the brain or head*, to free it from hardened spot, S. *W. Beattie*. 3. To part combatants; also, to *red a pley*, to settle a broil, S. *Chr. Kirk.*

RED, *REDD*, *s.* 1. Clearance. *Wallace*. 2. Order, S. Isl. *rawd*, *id.* 3. Rubbish, S. *Balf. Pract.* "The *red o' my plate*. V. *OUTREDD*."

RED, *REDD*, *part. adj.* 1. Put in order, S.—A. S. *araed*, paratus. 2. Clear; not closed up; not stuffed, S. 3. Used as E. *ready*, S. B. 4. Distinct; opposed to confusion, *ibid.*

To **RED**, *v. a.* 1. To disencumber; E. *rid*. *Knea*. 2. To rescue from destruction. *Barb. Guy Mann.* 3. Denoting the act of persons who remove from a place. *Keith*.—Su. G. *raedd-a*, A. S. *krædd-an*, liberare.

RED, *s.* Riddance. *Mailland P.*

To **RED**, *v. a.* To overpower. *Barbour*.—A. S. *raed-an*, regere.

RED, *adj.* Afraid. *Burns*. V. *RAD*.

RED, *REDD*, *s.* 1. Spawn, S. *A. Scott*.—O. B. *rhid*, *rhith*, sperma, *rhid-io*, coire. 2. The place in which salmon or other fish deposit their spawn, S. A.

To **RED**, *v. n.* To spawn, S.

RED, *adj.* Rid; free, S. *Ross's Helenore*.

RED, *s.* The green ooze found in the bottom of pools, *Roxb.*—Isl. *kródi*, purgamentum, quisquillae; or rather O. B. *rhid*, which not only signifies sperm, but what "oozes, or drains," *Owen*.

To **REDACT**, *v. a.* To reduce. *Spotswood*.—Lat. *redact-us*.

REDAITIN, *s.* A savage sort of fellow, *Ayrs*. V. *REID ETIN*, and *ETTYN*.

To **REDARGUE**, *v. a.* To accuse. *Pittscottie*.

RED-BELLY, *RED-WANE*, *s.* The Char, S. B. *Stat. Acc.*

REDCAP, *s.* A spectre with very long teeth, believed to haunt old castles, *Roxb. Minst. Bord.* This is probably the same with "*Redcow* in the castle of Straththyrn." *Antiquary*.

REDCOAL, *REDCOLL*, *s.* Horse radiash, *Clydes.*; the same with *Rotcoll*, q. v. "*Raphanus rusticus*, *red-col*." *Wedd. Vocab.*

RED COAT. A vulgar designation for a British soldier, from the colour of his uniform, S. During the rebellion it was distinctly applied to those who served King George. *Waterley*. V. *BLACK WATCH*.

RED COCK-CRAWING. A cant phrase for fire-raising, South of S. *Guy Mannering*.

REDDAND, *s.* The bend of the beam of a plough at the insertion of the coulter, *Clydes*. Perhaps of A. S. origin, from *raeden*, *raedenn*, regimen; q. what regulates the motion of the plough.

REDDENDO, *s.* "The clause of a charter which expresses what duty the vassal is to pay to the superior;" a forensic term, S. *Dict. Feud. Law*. "It takes its name from the first word of the clause, in the Latin charter." *Bell's Law Dict.* *Reddendum* is the form of the word in the law of E. V. *JACOB*.

REDDER, *RIDDER*, *s.* 1. One who endeavours to settle a dispute, S. *Ballie*. 2. One who settles a dispute by force of arms. *Monro*.—A. S. *ge-raed-ian*, Su. G. *red-a*, parare. 3. A comb.

REDDER'S LICK. The stroke which one often receives in endeavouring to part combatants, South of S. *Redding-straik*, *synon.* *Abbot*.

REDDER'S PART. *Synon.* with *Redder's Lick*, S. A. "*Redder's Blow*, or *Redder's Part*, a blow or hatred from both parties," *Gl. Sibb.*

REDD-HANDIT, *adj.* Active and neat, *Ang. Ettr.* For. *Glenfergus*.

REDDING, *s.* Rescue; recovery. *Acts Ja. VI.*

REDDING-STRAIK, *s.* The stroke which one often receives in attempting to separate those who are fighting, S. *Kelly*.

REDDINS, s. Riddance. To *hac reddins* of any thing, to get clear of it, *E. riddance*.

*He wouter had reddins at the door,
When tange dew past him bummie, &c.
H. L. Poem.*

REDDOUR, s. Dread; fear. *Douglas*.

REDE, adj. Fierce, furious. *Wallace*—*A. S. reth*, ferox, saevus.

REDE, s. A being, apparently of the fairy kind, *S. A. Ol Compl* Isl *rad*, a demon or genius.

REDE, REIDE, RAD, s. Counsel, *S. Burns*.

WILL OF REDE. Destitute of counsel. *Barbour*.—*A. S. Teut* *raad-an*, Isl *rad*, id.

REDE, adj. Aware, q. counselled, *Fife*

To REDE, v. a. To determine one's fate. *Houlats*.—*A. S. raad-an*, discernere.

To REDE, REID, v. n. To discourse. *Barbour*.—*Isl Su G* *raad-a*, loqui.

REDE, s. 1 Voice. *Wallace*. 2. Religious service. *Houlats*. *Isl. roedd*, vox, *raeda*, sermo.

REDEARLY, s. "Grain that has got a heat on some time or other." *Gall. Encycl*

REDE FISCH. Salmon in the state of spawning, *S. Part Ja. II*

REDENE, s. Apparently prose. *Bannatyne MS ap. Minst Bord*. This seems to be formed from *A. S. raedan*, the plur of *raeda*, lectio, q. *readings*, or, according to the ecclesiastical term, *lessons*.

REDEVEN, s. Expl. "the evening of Beltane," *Moray*, perhaps rather the eve of Beltane, or the evening preceding that day. *V. REID-REN*.

To REDY v. a. To make ready. *Barbour*.

REDMYTE, REDMYT, adj. Decked, beautiful. *Douglas*—*Lat. redimit-us*, crowned.

RED-KAIM, REDDING KAIR, RID-KAIM, s. A wide-toothed comb for the hair, *Dumfr. Fife*.

RED LAND. Ground turned up by the plough, *S. Pittcoltie*

REDLES, adj. In a confused state. *Wallace*.—*A. S. raad-leas*, praecepta.

REDLINS, adv. 1 Readily, *Kinross*. 2 Sometimes as signifying perhaps; probably; equivalent to *E. readily*, and *Fife*.

REDMENT, s. The act of putting in order; a redment of affairs, a clearance where one's temporal concerns are in disorder, *S.*

RED-NEB, s. The vulgar name for the kidney-bean potato, *S. A. Fife. A Scott's Poem*.

To REDOUND, v. a. To refund, *Acta Ja. VI.—Fr. redonn-er*, to return or give back again.

RED SAUCH, s. "A species of willow," *Ag. Surv. Roxb.* *V. SAUCH*

REDSCHIP, s. Furniture, apparatus. "Anc Norway yaucht, callit the James, with her hull *redschip graicht*." *Aberd. Reg. Redschip graicht*, furniture in readiness, for *gracht*—*Teut. reed-schap*, praeparatio, apparatus.

RED-SHANK, s. The Dock, after it has begun to ripen, *S. B.* This word is expl. as signifying "Sour Dock," *Roxb.*

RED-SHANK, s. A nickname for a Highlander, from his bare legs. *Coler.*

REDSMAN, s. One who clears away rubbish, *Loth*

RED-WARE, s. Sea-ginilea, *S. Neill*.

RED-WARE COD. Cod of a red colour, *musculus varius*. *Sibb.* [*Barry*]

RED-WARE FISHICK. The Whistle-fish *Orkn.*

RED-WAT, adj. Soaked with blood. "*Red-wat shod*," walking in blood over the shoe-taps. *Ol Burns*.

RED WATER. A disease in sheep, *S. Est. H. Society*

RED-WOOD, s. The name given to the red, dark-coloured, and more incorruptible wood of the heart of trees, *S. Ag. Surv. Neel*

REE, adj. 1 Half drunk, *S. R. Gallies*. Craty, delicious, *S.*—*Isl. Reefir*, elatus, elus. Wild, outrageous, as, "a *ree yad*," a wild spirited mare, "a *ree chap*," a wild blate, *Dumfr. Fife*. In a state of temporary delirium, as, "the state of one who has not slept off infection," *Lanark.*

REE, s. A continuation of stormy weather, *S.*

REE, s. A sheep-ree, a permanent sheepfold, surrounded with a wall of stone and seal, *Loth. S. B.* seems to be originally the same word with *Ree*, an enclosure for cattle, q. *V*. In *Fife* it is a sheep-ree. *Ree*, or *reed*, means a harbour, of shelter. *V. REVD*

REE, s. A wreath, *Gall.* "We my *ree o'* wreaths of snow" *Gall. Encycl.*

To REE, v. a. To wreath, *Gall.*

REE, REACH, s. 1. An enclosure from a river, sea, or a square form, open only towards the for the purpose of receiving small vessels, *Roxb.* 2. *Reepa*, *S.* A the hinder part of a mill-dam. A harbour, *Loth.* In this sense, the *reepa* is a common phrase. *V. RAN*, which seems of the same word differently applied.

REE, s. A small riddle, *S. O. Ol. Sibb.* "turn corn in a sieve, bringing the oapes of ears into an eddy, North" *Grose*.

REED, CALF'S REED, V. REID, RAN.

To REED, REED, v. n. To apprehend, to fear. *V. RAD*.

REED conj. *Leat, S. B. ibid*

REEDING PLANK. A species of plane used by painters, which differs from the *Heading plank* in generally forming three rods at once, *S.*

REND-MAD, adj. "Distracted," *Buchan. Gl. Synon. Rend-wod*, q. *V*

REEFD, part ps. Rumeured,

*The godly laird of Grant—
For a his Highland maid—
The ree'd he has a want. Jac. Mac.*

REEFPORT, REEFART, s. A radish, *S. Reim. reefort*, strong radish. "Raphasua, a *reef* Wedderb. Vocab. Cotgr. gives *Fr. rave*," synon. with *raifort*.

REEFU, adj. Ruesal, *S. B. RAN.*

REFGH, s. A harbour, *Loth. V. REE*.

To REEE, v. a. *V. REIK OUT*.

REEK, s. Trick, wile. *A Scott's Poem*.

REEKER, s. Something exceedng the common, as, "That's a *reeker*," *Teviotd*, synon. *Whistler*. Perhaps of *C. B.* origin, *reeky* extends out, from *reeky*, excess.

REEK HEN *V. REIK HAN*.

REEKIE, AVID REEKIE. A designation of Edinburgh from its smoky appearance, *S. M.*

REEKIM, REIKIM, REIKUM, s. A smart black stroke that will make the smoke fly, synon. *Whistler*, "I'll get your rumples *reek*," *q. a.* "I'll get your coat for you," *Wife Aberd.*

REEK SHOT, s. A term applied to the eye, they become sore, and water, without any cause, *Ettr. For.* Perhaps originally applied to the effect of smoke on the eyes.

To REEL, v. n. To roll, *V. REIK*.

To REEL, v. n. To travel ; to roam, *Aberd.*

The sack an' the sieve, an' a' I will leave,
An' along wi' my sager reel, O !
Old Song.

—*Isl.* *reela*, crebra actio vel itio ; *reel-a*, vagari ; *rilla*, vacillare.

* To REEL. To Reel about, v. n. 1. To go to and fro in a rambling and noisy way, *S.* 2. To romp, *S.*—*Su. G.* *ragl-a*, vacillare. 3. To whirl round in a dance, *S.*

O how she danced ! see trim, an' reel'd, an' set,
Her favourite tune, the Brass o' Tullymet.
A. Scott's Poems.

REEL, REIL, REILL, *s.* 1. A rapid motion in a circular form, *S.* 2. A particular kind of dance, *S.* *Rudd.* 3. A confused or whirling motion ; especially applied to creatures of diminutive size, *S.* *Ross.* 4. A confused motion of whatever kind ; a turmoil. *Davidson's Short Discurs.* 5. A disorderly motion ; transferred to the mind, *S.* *Guthrie's Trial.* This might seem allied to *Sw. ragl-a*, to stagger ; a derivative from *rag-a*, huc illuc ferri, ut salient ebrui, *Ihre.* This may be the idea originally suggested by *Reel*, as denoting a certain kind of dance. 6. A loud sharp noise ; rattling, *S.* 7. Bustle ; hurry. *Diallog.*

REEL-ABOUT, *s.* A lively romping person, *Clydes.*

REEL-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the feet so turned inwards, that when one walks he crosses his legs, and makes a curve with his feet, *Upp. Clydes.*

REELIE, *s.* A diminutive from *E. reel*, *S.*

—A wheel and a reelie to ca'—*Old Song.*

REEL-RALL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, *S.*—*Isl.* *rill*, promiscua multitudo plebis. *Halderson* gives it as synon. with *Dan. ripe-raps*, our *Riff-raff*.

REEL-TREE, *s.* *Fife.* *Revel-tree*, *Border.* *V. RAIL-TREE.*

To REEM, v. n. As, "To reem in one's noddle," to haunt the fancy, producing unsettledness of mind, *Ayrs.* Perhaps a metaphorical use of *ream*, to froth.

REEMIS, REEMISH, *s.* A rumbling noise. *V. REIMIS.*

REEMOUS, *s.* A falsehood, *Ayrs.*—*Isl.* *raem-a*, verbis efferre ; *Arctmr*, sonus.

To REEN, v. n. To cry vehemently, exclusively applied to a pig, *Shetl.*—*S. Go.* *rhina*, grunire.

To REENGE, v. n. 1. To move about rapidly, with great noise and bustle ; to range ; as, "She gangs reengin throw the house like a fury," *S.* Nearly synon. with *Reesil*.—*Teut.* *rangh-en*, agitare. 2. To emit a clattering noise, as that of articles of crockery, or pieces of metal, falling, *Clydes.*

REENGE, *s.* Such a clattering noise, *ibid.*

To REENGE, v. a. 1. To rinse, *S.*—*Moes. G.* *Arainj-an*, *Isl.* *Arains-a*, mundare. 2. To clear out the ribs of the grate, to poke them, *Upp. Clydes.*

REENGE, *s.* A handful of heath firmly tied together for rinsing, *S.* *Ranger*, *Heather Ranger*, *id.* *Teviotdale.*

REENGE, *s.* The semicircular seat around the pulpit in a church, in which the elders were wont to sit, or those who presented children for baptism, *Fife* ; corrupted from *E. range*, or *Fr. reuge*, *id.*

RENGER, *s.* One who ranges up and down, *Clydes.*

REEPIN, *s.* 1. A very lean person or animal, *Upp. Clydes.* 2. It seems to be the same word which *Mactaggart* writes *Reepan*, explaining it "a low-made wretch ;" also "a tale-pyet." *Gall. Enc.*

REE RUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, *South of S.* *V. RAI RUCK.*

To REESE, v. a. To praise ; to extol, *Aberd.* *Skinner.* *Ramsay.* *V. RUSE.*

REESE, *s.* A reese o' wind, a high wind, a stiff breeze, *Fife.*

REESIE, *adj.* Blowing briskly ; as, "a reesie day," *Fife.*

REESIN, REEZIN, *adj.* Vehement ; strong ; forcible ; as, "a reesin wind," a strong dry wind ; "a reesin fire," one that burns briskly with a great deal of flame and noise, *S.*—*Teut.* *raes-en*, furere, furor agitari, saevire. *Isl.* *reis-a*, excitare ; *Arctmr*, vivax, vegetus ; animosus.

REESK, REYSK, *s.* 1. Coarse grass that grows on downs, *Fife.*—*A. S.* *riec*, a rush. *Stat. Acc.* 2. Waste land, yielding only bent grasses, *Aberd.* 3. A marshy place, *Ang.* *V. REYSS.*

REESKIE, *adj.* Abounding with this kind of grass, *Aberd.* *Tarras's Poems.*

REESLIN'-DRY, *adj.* So dry as to make a rustling sound, as corn when ripe, *Aberd.*—*A. S.* *Aristl-an*, crepitare ; *Teut.* *ryssel-en*, *id.* *V. REISSIL*, v. n.

REEST, *s.* The roost, *Mearns.*

To REEST, v. a. To arrest. This is the common pron. of the vulgar in *S.* *V. REIST.*

REESTED, *part. pa.* Smoke-dried, *S.* *V. REIST*, v.

REESTIE, *adj.* Restive, *Gall.* "A horse is reestie when it will not move for the whip, but is rather inclined to go backwards." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. REIST*, v.

REEVE, *pret. of Rive.* "Bursting," *Buchan.* *Tarras.* *V. RAVE.*

To REEVE, v. n. 1. To talk with great vivacity, *S.*—*Teut.* *rev-en*, delirare. 2. A reevin wind, a high wind, *S.*

REEVE, *s.* A pen for cattle, *Aberd.* *Law Case.* *V. RAE.*

To REEZE, v. a. To pull one about roughly, *Upp. Clydes.*

To REEZE behind, v. n. To break wind, *Roxb.* Whence the phrase, a reezing horse, for one that is healthy, *ibid.* ; equivalent to the coarse *S. Prov.* "A farting bairn is aye a thriver."—*Isl.* *Arctmr*, animosus ; *ries-en*, temerè agere, *ries*, effraenus.

REEZIE, *adj.* "A horse is reesie, when he is inclined to whisk his tail and plunge." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. etymon. of REESIN.*

REEZIE, *adj.* Tipsy ; light-headed in consequence of drinking ; elevated with drink, *S. A. J. Nicol.*—*Teut.* *ries*, temerarius, *ries-en*, temerè agere ; *Belg.* *ritsig*, hot-spurred ; *Su. G.* *ras-a*, delirare, under which *Ihre* mentions *Scot. rees*, furor, *rese*, furere ; *Belg. roes*, fuddled, *Sewel.* *V. RAE.*

REEZLIE, *adj.* Applied to ground that has a cold bottom, producing coarse grass, *Ayrs.* Apparently from *Reesk*, *Reies*, coarse grass that grows on downs ; *A. S.* *reese*, *riec*, *juncus*, *q. rescelic.*

To REFE, v. a. To rob. *V. REIFE.*

REFECKIT, *part. pa.* Repaired. *Wallace.*—*O. Fr.* *refaict*, *id.*

REFEIR. To the refair, *adv.* In proportion, *S.*—*O. Fr.* *raffiert*, convient.

* To REFER, v. a. To defer ; to delay, *S.* This is not viewed as an *E.* sense of the word, though I believe it is thus used by some *E.* writers.

REFF, *s.* Spoil. *V. REIF.*

To REFOUND, v. a. To charge to the account of ; an oblique use of the *E. v. to Refund.* *M'Ward's Contend.*

REFOUNDIMENT, *s.* Reimbursement ; the act of re-funding. *Acts Mary.*

REIK, REEK, s. 1. Smoke, *S. Compl. S.* 2. A disturbance; a tumult. *Lyndsay. A reik in the house, S. id. Kelly.*—A. S. *rec*, Isl. *reikr*, id. 3. Metaphorically a house or habitation. *Barry's Orkn.*—*Reek*, says *Ihre*, notat domicilium, focum.

To GAR CLAISE GAR THROUGH THE REIK. To pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire; a superstitious rite which has been used in Fife in the memory of some yet alive, meant to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft.

To REYKE, v. n. To range. *V. RAIK.*

REIK HEN, REIK FOWL. 1. A hen bred in the house, *Aberd. Banffs.* Some view the designation as denoting the exaction of a hen for every chimney. *Ag. Surv. Berwick.* 2. This word is understood, in Shetland, as denoting the exaction of a single hen from each house. *Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl. V. REIK, s. sense 3.*

REIKIE, adj. 1. Smoky, *S. Pitcottie.* 2. Vain; empty. *Z. Boyd.*

REIKIE, s. *Auld Reikie*, a familiar name for Edinburgh. *Fergusson.*

REIKIM, s. A smart stroke. *V. REEKIM.*

REIKINESS, s. The state of being smoky, *S.*

To REILE, RELE, v. n. To roll. *Douglas.*—Isl. *rull-a*, volutare.

To REYLE, REWL, v. n. To snarl up like a hard-twisted thread, *Ettr. For. V. RAVEL.*

REILINBOGIE, s. A confusion; a state of tumult or disorder, *S. B.* It may be conjectured that the term has some affinity to the old tune called *The Reel o' Bogie*, as perhaps referring to some irregular kind of dance.

REILING, s. 1. Bustle. *Pebbles Play.* 2. A loud clattering noise, *S. V. REEL-RALL.*

REILL, s. A turmoil. *V. REEL.*

REIME, s. Realm. *Gawan and Gol.*

REIMIS, REEMISH, s. 1. Rumble, *S. B. Ross.*—Isl. *rum-ia*, to bellow or roar. 2. The sound caused by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering noise, *Banffs. Aberd.* 3. A weighty stroke or blow, *ib. V. DUNT, s. sense 2.*

To REIMIS, v. n. To make a loud rumbling noise, *Aberd. Mearns. Reimish, Reishil, Reissil, synon.*

REIM-KENNAR, s. *The Pirate.*—This may either be equivalent to *skald* or poet, from *Su. G. rima*, metrum; Isl. *rijma*, ode, *areym-r*, resonantia canora, and *kennar*, one who knows, *q. a person conversant with poetry*; or allied to Isl. *reimat*, spectris obnoxius, *q. one who knew how to quell the power of evil spirits.*

REIND, s. "He hase geffyne furth for the reind of spwnis xvj. sh." *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps allied to *Teut. renne*, promptuarium, penarium, *q. a case of spoons?*

REYNGIT, part. pa. Surrounded with a ring. "That the mouth be reyngit about with a circle of girth of irne," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. V. PRICK MEASURE.*

REINYETT, adj. Striped; corded. *Inventories.*—Perhaps from *Fr. raisonné*, furrowed, *q. ribbed taffety*; or rather from *rangé, rengé*, in ranks, in rows.

To REIOSE, v. a. To possess. *Bellenden.*

To REIOURNE, v. a. To delay; to put off. *Forbes on the revelation.*

REIOURNING, s. Used apparently in the sense of delay, *ibid.*

REIRBRASSERIS, s. pl. Armour for the back of the arms. *Acts Ja. I.*—*Fr. arriere*, behind, and *bras-armé*, a defence for the arm.

To REIRD, REIRD, v. n. 1. To make a loud noise. *Douglas.* 2. To break wind, *S.* 3. To make a crashing noise, *ibid.*—A. S. *rar-ian*, *Teut. reer-en*, fremere. *V. RAIRD.*

REIRD, REIRD, s. 1. Noise; shouting. *Doug.* 2. The act of breaking wind, *S.* 3. A falsehood; a gasconade, *S. B.*

REIRDE, s. *Jacobite Relics.* I hesitate whether this is the same with *Rair, Rare*, a loud report, perhaps *ex ano*, or a spring, from the *E. v. to rear.*

REIRDIT, part. Reared. *Gawan and Gol.*

REISES. Brushwood, *S.*; plur. of *Rise.* *Waverley.*

REISHILLIN', part. adj. 1. Noisy, *Fife.* 2. Forward; prompt, *ibid. V. REISSIL, v.*

To REISK, v. a. and n. To scratch, so as to occasion a noise, *Aberd.* A variety of *Risk, v. q. v.*

REISS, adj. Of or belonging to Russia. *Aberd. Reg.* The name of Russia seems to be given according to the pron. of Aberdeen. Our sailors elsewhere give it as if *Roos* or *Roosh.*

REYSS, s. pl. Coarse grass in marshy ground, or on the sea-shore. *Wallace. V. REESK.*

To REISSIL, v. n. To make a loud clattering noise, *S.*—*Teut. ryssel-en*, A. S. *aristl-an*, crepere.

To REISSIL, REISSIL, v. a. To beat soundly. *Rudd.*—*Su. G. ris-a*, virgis caedere. *Reishil, Aberd.*

REISSIL, REISSIL, s. 1. A loud clattering noise, *S.* 2. A blow; a stroke, *S. St. Patrick.*

To REIST, v. a. To dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney, *S. Dunbar.*—*Dan. rist-er*, to broil or toast.

REIST, s. Rest. *Douglas.*

REIST, REYST, s. 1. The socket in which the bolt of a door rests. *Doug.* 2. The hinge of a door, *Gl. Sibb.* 2. The support of a warlike instrument. *Wallace.*

REIST, s. The instep, *Upp. Clydes.*—Isl. *rist*, planta pedis, *G. Andr.*; convexum seu dorsum plantae pedis, *Halderson*; *Dan. wrist*, the instep of the foot, *Wolf*; *Su. G. wrist*, id.; A. S. *wyrst*, also *wrist*, properly the wrist. *Ihre* derives it from *wrid-a*, torquere, because it is the hinge on which the limb is turned.

To REIST, v. n. 1. To wait for another. *Douglas.*—*Lat. rest-are*, id. 2. To become restive, *S. Burns.* 3. Applied to the drying up of a well. *Pop. Ball.*

REIST. To Tak the Reist. 1. To become restive; applied to a horse, *Roxb.* 2. Applied to a person who, after proceeding so far in any business, suddenly stops short, *ibid.*

To REIST, REYST, v. a. To arrest. *He reistit his furniture*, he laid an arrest on it, *S.*—This abbrev. occurs in *O. E.*

REISTER, s. Apparently equivalent to *Kipper*, as applied to salted and dried salmon, *Roxb. A. Scott's P.*

REISTER CLOK. A cloak such as that worn by brigands or freebooters. *Inventories. V. ROYSTER.*

REISTIT, adj. Dried in the smoke. *V. REIST.*

REITHIE, adj. Keen; ardent, *Ettr. For. Hogg.*—A. S. *rethe*, asper, ferus, "fierce, outrageous," *Somner*; *Teut. wreed*, id.

REIVE, s. A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort. *P. Campsie, Stat. Acc. V. RAR, and REVE.*

To RELE, v. n. To roll. *V. REILE.*

To RELEISCH, v. n. To go at large. *Doug.*—*Fr. relasch-er*, to enlarge.

RELEVANCY, s. The legal sufficiency of the facts stated in a libel or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation; a forensic term, *S.* "The two things to be chiefly regarded in a criminal libel are the

- rulerancy of the facts libelled, i. e. their sufficiency to infer the conclusion, and, secondly, their truth. The consideration of the first belongs to the judges of the court, that of the other to the jurist, otherwise called the jury or assize." *Erskine's Inst.*
- RELEVANT**, adj. Sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence, a forensic term, *S. MacLaurin's Crim. Cases*
- To **RELEVE** v. a. To raise; to exalt. *Wynlown.* — *Fr. relever*
- To **RELEVE**, v. n. To reassemble. *Wall.* — *Fr. relever*, coll. ger.
- To **RELY** v. a. To rally. *Barbour*
- REMANENT** adj. Other, *S. Spalding* This word is still used in petitions addressed to ecclesiastical courts. "To the Moderator and remanent members of the Presbytery of ————" — *L. remanent-er*.
- REMAINDER**, s. Remainder. *Acts Cha. I*
- To **REMB.** v. n. To rave, to tell lies, *Shetl.*
- To **REME**, v. n. To foam. *V. Bram.*
- To **REMEID**, v. a. To remedy. *Hallie.*
- REMEID** s. Alloy of a peculiar description. *Act. Dom. Conc.* — *Fr. remede*, "a remedy, redress; also that alloy which goldsmiths, jewellers, and money makers, are permitted to add unto the allowed embasement of gold or silver as where with a silver piece of eleven pence value, there is a twelfth part of copper allowed to be mingled, the *remede* is about two grains over and besides that twelfth. This advantage they have gotten upon allegation, that they cannot precisely hit or justly keep, the scantling required of them by the law," *Cotgr.*
- REMEID** *REMED*, *REMED*, s. 1 Remedy, amelioration. *Spald.* 2 *Remed of Law*, a phrase equivalent to *Remedy of Law*, formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice particularly by appeal from an inferior to a superior court. *Stair's Institute*
- To **REMEIF**, v. a. or n. To remove. "*Myt & remeif*" *Aberd. Reg.*
- REMEMBRANCE**, s. Remembrance. *Burel.*
- To **REMENT**, v. a. To remember. *Burel.* — *Fr. remen-*
ter or *re* id
- REMIGESTER**, s. A smart stroke. *Buchan* Perhaps originally the same with *Rebegeaster*, q. v.
- REMYLLIS**, s. pl. Blows. *Houlate* — *Teut. rammel-*
en, *Su G. raml-a*, tumultuari.
- REMMACKS**, s. pl. The oars of a boat, *Shetl.* — *Lat. remus* id
- To **REMIN**, v. a. To remember. *Shirrefs.*
- To **REMORD**, v. a. 1. To have remorse for. *Wallace* — *Fr. remord re*. 2 To disburden the conscience, *ibid.*
- To **RENCHER**, *RENCHER*, v. a. To beat with a stick, as, "To *rencher* beasts wif a rung," when not taking the right road, *Teviot* — *Germ. ren-en*, *Su G. rand-a*, tangere, or *ren*, palus, and *sacl ja*, conferre, q. to apply a stake?
- RENCHER**, *RENCHER*, s. A person tall and thin; as, "He's something but a lang *rencher*," *Roxb.* — *Teut. ren. ränk, rene, tenuis, gracilis, praetenuis* corpore *Isl. rensla* *renslu* arboris.
- RENDAL**, *RENDAL*, *RENDAL*, *RENDAL*, s. A division of moor equivalent to *run-erig*. *S. Stat. Acc. Su G. ren jans* *run-erig*, *undel*, a division. *Dau ren*, "a bank or ridge between two furrows."
- To **RENDEER**, v. a. To melt or beat butter, *Ayr.* *V. Rind*
- To **RENDER**, v. n. To yield plus, as a more.
- To **RENG**, *R. ng*, v. a. To reign. *Douglas.*
- To **RENYE**, v. a. To reio. *Compt. S.*
- RENYE**, s. A rein. *Douglas.* — *Fr. rene.*
- RENYIT**, part. pa. Forsworn. *Harb.* — *Fr. renyit*, *M.*
- RENE**, s. A strong man. *Osman and Gid. V. Harb.*
- RENKING**, s. Placed according to rank or precedence. Hence, perhaps, ranking of creditors, *Acts Ja. VI*
- RENOMME**, s. Renown, *Fr. Barbour*
- RENS GULDING** A foreign gold coin. *Acts Ja. VI*
- This is called the *Rhensish Guldung* *Skene's Et.*, the same in *Glendook* s. *Teut. guldern*, *aurum* *S. amon-*
ix stufornum, *R. liab*, *Beig* *ist* "a gilder, a coin of
ix stivers," *Sawel* *Rens* or *Rhensish* refers to the
country bordering on the Rhine. *V. Guldung.*
- RENTAL**, s. 1 A favourable lease, *S. Erskine*. 2
The annual value or rent, *Dumfr.* 3 Also, as in
the amount of the rents of an estate, *S.*
- To **RENTALZ**, v. a. To let in lease. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- RENTALLER**, s. One who possesses land by lease &
rental. *S.*
- RENZIE**, v. n. To writhe in pain, *Orkn.*
- REPAIR**, s. Concourse, *S. Priests Feb.*
- To **REPAYRE**, v. n. To return. *Wynl.* — *O. Fr. re-*
payr-er.
- To **REPARELL**, v. a. To raft, *Douglas* — *Fr. re-*
parell-er
- To **REPATER**, v. n. To feed, to take refreshment.
Douglas *Fr. repatre*
- To **REPEAT**, *REPATE*, v. a. To recover, to call back.
S. in a sense in which the *v.* is not used in *K.* *Act*
Ja. VI — *Fr. repet-er*, "to redemand, ask, or call
back, also, to return, recover, take, or fetch back
again," *Cotgr.* *Lat. repet-ere*, id
- To **REPELL**, v. a. To recall, like obsolete *S. repel*.
Acts Ja. VI. — *Fr. repell-er* id
- REPENDE**, part. adj. Dispersed, scattered. *Wallace*
— *Fr. repand-er*
- REPETITION**, s. Repayment, restitution. *Spalding*
- To **REPLAIT**, *REPLAIT*, v. a. To try a second time.
Q. Mary's Instructions to I. James. — *Fr. replait-er*
Plaidier une seconde fois, rentret en proces. *Stev.*
litigare item renovare, *Dict. Trev.*
- To **REPLEDGE**, *REPLEGE, v. a. To replevin, a for-
ensic term. *Beilenden* — *L. B. replevare*, to
redeem on pledges.*
- To **REFLEID**, v. a. To resist. *Priests Feb.* — *L. B.*
replaud-are, *repulsare*.
- REPLACH** (*RAY*) *V. RAPLACH*
- REPONABILL**, adj. Adapted to restore things to
proper bearing. *Beilenden T. Loe* — *From lat.*
repon-ere.
- To **REPONE**, v. a. To reply, *Ayr.*, a forensic term.
S. Forbes's Defence. — *Lat. repon-er*, id.
- REPONE**, s. To make a *reponse*, to give a reply. *Ayr.*
- To **REPONE**, v. a. To replace. *Bailie* *Lat. repon-*
ere id
- To **REPORT**, v. a. To obtain to carry off in the
sense of *Fr. remport-er*, or *rappor-er* in which it
is probably formed. *Deer of A. King of Scotland*
- To **REPOSE**, v. a. Same with *Repone*, to replace.
Bailie.
- To **REPOUSS**, v. a. To repel, *Ayr.* — *Fr. repous-*
er id anciently *repouls-er*, from *lat. re*, and *pul-*
are, to beat, to drive back.
- To **REPREIF**, v. a. To disallow to set aside, to
reject, a forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.* — This
seems altered from *Fr. reprover-er* or *lat. reprob-are*,
like *proff.* for *prove*.
- To **REPREME**, v. a. To repress. *Complaynt S.* —
Lat. reprim-ere.

REPRISE, *s.* The indentation of stones in building, *Fr. Pal. Hon.*

To REPUNG, REFUGNE, *v. n.* To oppose; to be repugnant. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Lat. repugn-are, Fr. repugn-er.*

REQUESED, REQUEST, *adj.* Requisite. *N. Burne.*

REBIT, *pret. v.* Fell back. *Wallace.*—*Fr. riere, back.*

RESCHIT, *part. pa.* A term frequently occurring in the Collect. of Inventories. *V. RASCHIT.*

RESCITATIONUN, *s.* Restoration. *Built Gen. Kirk.*—This word might seem to have been formed from *re*, and *scire, scitum*, *q. to ken again.*

To RESCOURS, *v. a.* To rescue. *Bellenden.*—*O. Fr. resourc-er, id.*

RESCOURS, *s.* Rescue. *Wynntown.*

To RESEAW, *v. a.* To receive. *Aberd. Reg.*

* **RESERVE**, *s.* A tree reserved in a hag, or cutting of an allotted portion of wood, *Clydes.* *V. WITTER.*

To RESETT, *v. a.* 1. To harbour, *S. Rudd.* 2. To receive stolen goods. *Stat. Alex.*

✓ **RESET, RESETT**, *s.* 1. Abode. *Wynntown.* 2. The act of harbouring. *Wallace.* 3. One who harbours another, *ibid.* 4. An inn. *Acts Ja. I.* 5. The reception of goods known to be stolen, a law term, *S. Erskine.* 6. The receiver of stolen goods. *Rudd.*—*Fr. recelle, receiving; O. Fr. recept, retreat.*

✓ **RESETTER**, *s.* 1. He who entertains. *Rudd.* 2. A receiver of stolen goods. *Erskine.*

RESH, *s.* A rush. *Sir Egeir.*

RESIDENTER, *s.* A dweller; a residentiary, *S.*

To RESILE, *v. a.* To beguile; to deceive, *Ayra.*—Perhaps from *Fr. resiler*, as signifying to revoke, to disavow.

To RESILE, *v. n.* 1. To flinch, *S. Wodrow.* 2. To resist in reasoning. *Clelland.*—*Fr. resiler, id.*

RESING, *adj.* Perhaps foolish. *Dunbar.*—*Teut. ries-en, temere agere.*

To RESING, *v. a.* To resign. *Aberd. Reg. Acts Ja. V.* So ring, for reign.

RESITIT, *part. pa.* Cited a second time, *q. re-cited.* *Acts Mary.*

* **To RESOLVE**, *v. n.* To terminate. *Guthry's Mem.*

RESP, RISP, *s.* A kind of coarse grass, *S. Gl. Sibb.*

To RESP, RISP, *v. n.* To make a noise resembling that of a file or rasp, *S. Douglas.*

* **RESPECT**, *s.* Used in pl. to denote interest, emolument, advantage. *Spalding.*

RESPECT, RESPECTS, RESPUTT, *s.* A respite or pro-rogation of punishment, or of prosecution for crimes committed or imputed. *Acts Ja. V.*—*L. B. respect-us, &c.*

RESPOND, *s.* The return that is made by a precept from Chancery, on an application for a seisin. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

RESPONDIE, *s.* Apparently the duplicate of an account. Perhaps the modern term *check* is synon. *Acts Cha. I.*—*Fr. respond-re, to match, agree with.*

RESPONDIE-BOOK, *s.* A check-book, *ib.*

RESPONSALL, *adj.* Responsible. *Acts Parl.*

RESPONSIOUNE, *s.* Suretyship. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*Fr. responsion, id.*

RESPUTT, *s.* Delay in regard to legal process; respite. *V. RESPECT, RESPETE.*

RESSAYTHAR, RESSAYTTAR, *s.* A receiver. *Aberd. Reg. V. RESETTER.*

To RESENT, *v. a.* To have a deep sense of. *Acts Cha. I.*—*Fr. se ressent-ir, to feel thoroughly.*

To RESSOURSS, RESURSE, *v. n.* To rise again. *Wallace.*—*Fr. resourdre, from Lat. resurg-ere.*

RESSUM, *s.* A small fragment, *S. B.*

To REST, *v. n.* To be indebted, *S. Acts Sed.* It is to be observed that our term is elliptical; the full phrase being, *to rest owing, i. e. to remain owing.* *Chartul. Aberd.*—*Fr. en reste, in arrears.*

REST, *s.* 1. A remnant. *Inventories.*—*Fr. reste, residue, remnant, &c.* 2. In plur. remains; relics. *Sir A. Balf. Letters.*

REST, *s.* An arrest. *Aberd. Reg. V. REIST.*

REST. *Auld rest*, perhaps old sprain. *Watson.*—*Wrest, rest, S.; A. S. wraestan, to distort.*

RESTES, *s. pl.* Arrears, *Fr. Acts Mary.*

To RESTYN, *v. a.* To refresh; to give rest to. *Doug.*

RESTING-CHAIR. A long chair shaped like a settee, used in farm-houses, *Ang. Perth.*

RESTORANS, RESTORANON, *s.* Restoration. *Act. Audit. Acts Mary.*

To RETEIR, *v. n.* To retire. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To RETENT, *v. a.* To cause to resound. *Hudson.*—*Fr. retent-ir, to resound.*

RETH, *adj.* Fierce. *Wallace.*—*A. S. rethe.*

RETHNAS, *s.* Ferocity. *Houlate.*—*A. S. rethnes, id.*

To RETOUR, RETOWRE. 1. *v. a.* To make a return in writing, as to the service of an heir, *S. Skene.*

2. To make a legal return as to the value of lands, *S. Baillie.* 3. *v. n.* To return. *Wynntown.*

RETOUR, RETOURS, *s.* 1. Return. *Douglas.* 2. The legal return made to a brief, emitted from Chancery. *Skene.*

3. That made as to the value of lands, *S. Baillie.*—*O. Fr. retour* is used in a sense nearly allied.

To RETREAT, *v. a.* To retract. *Crossraguell.*—*O. Fr. retraitt-er, revoquer.*

RETRITT, *part. pa.* Retracted; repealed; reversed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

RETROTRACTION, *s.* The act of drawing back. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

REVAY, *s.* Festivity. *Gawan and Gol.*—*O. Fr. reviaus, fêtes, divertissements.*

REUAR, *s.* River. *Acts Ja. VI.*

REVE, *s.* A colour between yellow and gray. *Sir Gawan.*—*Lat. rarus.*

REVEL, *s.* A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke, *Ang. Loth.*—*Fr. reveill-er, to rouse, to awake, q. a stroke that rouses one from lethargy?*

REUER, RYVIR, *s.* *V. REYFFAR.*

REUERÉ, REURY, *s.* Robbery. *Wallace.*

REVERENCE, *s.* Power, *S. Rutherford.*

REURY, *s.* 1. Uproar. *Douglas.* 2. The crackling noise made by flames. *Douglas.*—*Fr. resverie, raving.*

REVERS. *At the revers*, at random. *Everg.*—*Fr. des revers, crows; E. at rovers.*

To REVERSE, REURSE, *v. a.* To strike from behind. *Barbour.*—*Fr. revers, a stroke of this kind.*

REVERSER, *s.* A forensic term denoting a proprietor who has given his lands in wadset, but retains a right to redeem them, on repayment of the wadset-price, *S. V. REVERSION.*

REVERSION, *s.* The right of redeeming property under wadset, *S. Ersk. Inst.*

To REVERT, *v. n.* 1. To revive. *Palice Hon.* 2. To recover from a swoon, *S. B.*—*O. Fr. revert-ir, id.*

To REUEST, REWESS, RAWESS, *v. a.* 1. To clothe. *Douglas.* 2. To clothe anew, *ib.*—*Fr. revest-ir, id.*

REVESTRE, *s.* A vestry. *Doug. Fr. revestiaire, id.*

REVESTRIE, RAUNSTRIN, *s.* The vestry of a church. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. revestiaire, id.; L. B. revestiar-tum, et vestiar-tum, idem sonant, Du Cange.*

REVIL, *s.* The point of a spur, *S. A. Scott's Poems.*—*Rouel, E. rouelle, Fr.*

REVILL-RAILL, *adv.* Apparently in a confused way *Collected Saw*. Probably the same with *Reel-Roll*.
To REVINCE, *v. a.* To restore, to give back what has formerly been taken away; an old forensic term. *Acts Ja. VI* — *L. B. revincere, rem ablatam, vel de qua litigium est, sibi assuerere, repetere, recuperare, falli revendiquer.*
REVK, *s.* Atmosphere. *Barbour. V. Rak.*
To REUNDE, *Roosp, v. n.* "To produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding." *Gl. Sibb. Roxb.* This must be the same word that is pron. *Ruud*, *Berwick. q. v.*
To REULF, *v. a.* To examine, to inspect, to turn over. "To revulv & seek the bulks gif it be content tharin" *Aberd. Reg.*
REURY, *s.* Robbery. *V. Ruyert*
REUTH REWTH, *s.* 1. Cause for repentance. *King Hart.* 2. Pity, or cause of pity. *Beutenden.*
REVURE, *Revoore, adj.* 1. Thoughtful, dark and gloomy, *Ayrs.* as, "a revure look" 2. It sometimes denotes a look of calm scorn or contempt, *ibid.* — *O. Fr. revure, revure a dreamer, q. in a revurie*
REVVLE, *s.* A wattled fence, *Shetl.*
To REW 1. *v. n.* To repent, *S. Gawan and Got.* 2. *v. a.* To have compassion for. *Barbour* — *A. S. hreowian, poenitere, lugere. Rue, v. n.* To have pity. *Chaucer*
REW, *s.* Repentance. *Matland Poema.* — *A. S. hreowe, poenitentia, E. rue, id. Shak.*
REW, *s.* 1. A row. *Police Honor* 2. A street. *Doug.* — *E. raw, Fr. rue*
REWAYLD, *part. pa.* Apparently for *ravellid*, *q. as* useless as a ravellid heep. *Train's Poetical Reverses*
REWAN, *s.* A robber. *Waldere.*
REWELYN, *Rowlins, Rollings, s. pl.* Shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them, *S. rullous Wynetown* — *A. S. ryling, obstringas.*
REWELL, *adj.* Haughty. — *O. Fr. revell, fier, hautain*
REWELLYT, *pret. v.* Revealed. *Wallace.*
REWERS, *s. p.* Stops. *Wallace* — *O. Fr. ravoirer, to stop, to arrest*
To REWESS, *v. a.* *V. Rucert*
REWID, *pret. v.* Reaved. *Barbour*
To REWL, *v. n.* To be entangled, *Teviotd*, the same with *Ravel*. "Ravellyt, Rowlit, entangled," *Gl. Sibb.*
REWLL RYCHT, *adv.* Exactly square, *q. according to rule Acts Ja. VI. V. PRICE MEASURE*
To REWM, *v. n.* To roar. *Wallace* — *O. Fr. ruer, id. V. Rame.*
REWME, *s.* Realm. *Wynetown* — *Fr. reume.*
REWMOUR, *s.* Tumult. *Wallace* — *Germ. rumor, id.*
RHAIM, RHAME, *s.* 1. A commonplace speech. *Eutr. For* — This may be merely a copy of *E. rhyme*, as proverbs were anciently expressed in a sort of rhythm. *V. Mr. Todd's valuable note, vo. Rhyme, E. Dict.* 2. A rhapsody. *S. A.* "The poet can bring out something but rhames o' high-flown nonsense." *Percy of Man.*
To RHAME o'er, *v. a.* 1. To run over anything in a rapid and unmeaning way, to repeat as if by rote, *S. ibid.* 2. To reiterate, *S.*
RHEEMOUR, *s.* Apparently clamour, *Ayrs. St. Patr.* — *Isl. hreima, resonare; A. S. hreima-an, Su. G. raim-a, clamor. V. Rame, v. and s.*
RHEIMATIZE, *s.* Rheumatism, *S.* "I did feel a rheumatism in my backspaul yestreen" *The Pirate*
RHIND MART, *Rymart.* A carcass from the herd. *Rymart* — *Teut. Isl. rind, bos.*

RHYNE, *s.* "Huar-frost." *Gall. Encycl.* All other dialects, as far as I can observe, have no antequant. The term appears in its most original form in *C. D. rhem, Arm. rhu, id., Gael. rhu, id.*
RIACH, *adj.* Dun, *S. B. Journ. Lond.* — *Gael. beluiled.*
RIAL, RIALLE, *adj.* Royal. *Sir Gawan.*
RIAL, RYALL, REAL, *s.* 1. A gold coin anciently current in *S.* "The royal of France used here current via viii d." *Acts Ja. I* 2. The term *Ryal* was also applied to some silver coins of *S.* in conjunction with the name of the prince. *V. MARY RYALL, JA. RYALL.*
RIALTE, RYALTIE, RYALTIE, ROYALTY, *s.* Territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king distinguished from that to which the privileges of regality were annexed. *Parl. Ja. I.*
RIAVE, *s.* A row or file. *Moray.*
To RIB, *v. a.* To rid land, to give it a half plough by leaving a furrow alternately unploughed, *S. Belg. verib, ridged Agr. Surv. Fers*
RIBBALDAILL, RYBALDY, *s.* Low dishonest *Barbour* — *O. Fr. ribauderie, libertinage, conductu bandits.*
RIBBAND, *St. Johnston's ribband, a halter. Muse's Threnodie. St. Johnston's Tippet is used the same sense. Old Mortality*
RIBBING, *s.* A half ploughing. *Statist. Acc.*
RIBBLIE RABBLIE, *adj.* Disorderly, *Loth.* — *Teut. rabbel-en, precipitare verba*
RIBE, RYB, *s.* 1. A colewort that grows tall without or no leaf. Cabbages that do not reach perfectly, are also called *ribes* *Roxb.* 2. A lean person or animal, "d on as a ribe," *Dumfr.*
RYBES, *s. pl.* Shoes called *Tum overs*. *Sir Gawan* — *O. Fr. ribs, trepoints de souler*
RIBIE, *adj.* 1. Tall with a little foliage. *Dumfr.* — *Teut. ribe, to strip leathers, W. ill. q. stripped of leaves like a bird that is plucked* 2. Lean, or tall and thin, applied to animals, *Peebles. Ribie, Eutr. I like the ribie*
RIB-PLUCHING, *s.* A kind of half ploughing, formed by throwing the earth turned over by plough, upon an equal quantity of surface which remains undisturbed, *S. B. Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
RIBS, *of a chimney.* The bars of a grate, *S. Helt to Red the Ribs, to poke the fire, S.*
RINCS, *s.* A musical instrument. *Houdate* — *O. rind is expl. a reed pipe a lamboy.*
RICE, *s.* A twig. *V. Rize, Rye*
To RICE the Water To throw plants or branches into a river, for frightening the salmon, by using the water. The effect is, that they become stupid and are motionless, *Seakirk.*
To RICH, *v. a.* To enrich. *Wynetown.*
To RICH, *v. n.* To become rich. *Kelly.*
RICHIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Richard*. "Richie Be" *Acts* Also written *Ruke, id.*
RIGHT, *adj.* 1. In health, *S. Germ.* 2. In exercise of reason, *S. Fountainhall.*
To RIGHT, *v. a.* To put to rights, often to mend — *Franc. richte, retificantes*
RIGHT FURTHER, *adv.* Immediately, *ibid.* *Parl. Ja. II* From *A. S. rike, jam, and for inde, exinde.*
RIGHT NOW, *adv.* Just now. *Barbour.* — *A. S. rike, jam, nunc.*
RIGHTS, *At rights, straight. Douglas.* — *En. recti viweg, via recta.*

RYCHTSWA, *adv.* In the same manner; just so. *Acts Ja. II.*

RICHTWYS, **RYCHTUIS**, **RYCHTOUS**, *adj.* 1. Righteous. *Wynlown.* 2. Rightful; possessing legal right. *Acts Mary.* 3. Legitimate; *rychtwis born*, as opposed to bastardy. *Wallace.*—A. S. *rihtwis*, Isl. *rettvis*, id. 4. True; real; not nominal. "Of the *rychtous tynd* of Abirdyne." *Reg. Aberd.*

RYCHTWYSNESS, *s.* Righteousness. *Wynlown.*

RICK, *s.* L. *relik*, relic. *Lyndsay.*

RICK, *v. a.* To pierce with a hook by a sudden jerk, *Shetl.*—Dan. *rykke*, to pull suddenly.

RICKAM, *s.* A smart stroke, *Buchan*; a variety of *Reckim*, *q. v.*

RICKETY-DICKETY, *s.* "A toy made for children." *Gall. Encycl.*

RICKLE, **RICKILL**, *s.* 1. A heap, *S. Philotus.* 2. A *rickle of bones*, a very meagre person, *S.*—A. S. *ricg*, a heap; *Su. G. ben-rangel*, a skeleton. 3. Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter fuel, are called *rickles*, *Roxb.* 4. A low stone fence before a drain, *Aberd.*

To RICKLE, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap, *S. Statist. Acc.* 2. To put into the form of a stack; as, "When are ye gaun to *rickle* your peats?" *Roxb.* 3. To pile up in a loose manner, *S.*

RICKLE-DIKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, *S. B. Agr. Surv. Invern.*

RICKLER, *s.* One who piles up loosely, *S.* "A bad stone-builder is called a *rickler*." *Gall. Encycl.*

RICKLY, *adj.* Like stones loosely built; dilapidated; as, "rickly wa's."

RICKMASTER, *s.* *Spalding.* This must be a corr. of *Ritmaster*, *q. v.*

RID, **RIDE**, *adj.* Severe. *Barbour.*—A. S. *relh*, ferox, saevus.

RID, *s.* Advice; counsel; apparently *red* had been originally written, as both the sense and rhyme require. *Rauf Collyear.*

RIDDEN MEAL. A phrase frequently met with in old valuations and similar deeds in *Ayrs*. It occurs in an old ballad. 1. "The money paid to an *incoming* tenant for the liberty of the farm from Martinmas to Whitsunday." 2. The sum paid to the *outgoing* tenant for the crop left on the farm. *V. RIDDIN.*

RIDDIN, *part. pa.* Cleared off; driven away. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—E. *rid* signifies "to drive away; to remove by violence," *Johns.*; A. S. *hreddan*, to rid; *rapere*, *eripere*.

RIDDLE. *The Riddle* (or *Sieve*) and *the Shears*, a mode of divination for the discovery of theft, &c. described in *Sup. Fife*; *E. Loth.*

RIDE, *adj.* Rough. *V. Roid.*

To RIDE, *v. a.* In curling, to drive a stone with such force as to carry before it another, which is nearest the mark, or blocks up the way, *S.*

RIDE, *s.* The act of sailing, *S.*—Isl. *red-skap*, carriage on shipboard.

To RIDE THE BEETLE. To walk with others who ride, *Gall. Gall. Encycl.*

To RIDE THE PARLIAMENT. A phrase formerly used to denote the cavalcade of the King to the Parliament House. "Whilk had lyen there since the *Parliament* was *ridden*." *Spalding.*

RYDER, **RIDAR**, **RYDAR**, *s.* A gold coin formerly current in *S.* bearing the figure of a man on horseback. *Acts Ja. II.*

To RIDE TAIL-TYNT. To stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to the owner. *V. TAIL-TYNT.*

RIDICULOUS, *adj.* Unseasonable; as "ridiculous weather," *Ang.*

RIE, **RY**. A termination of many substantives, *S.* 1. Denoting dominion or authority, as in *bishoprie*, &c. the extent of the authority of a bishop.—From A. S. *rice*, dominium, ditio, territorium. 2. Subjoined to a *s.* it denotes abundance in the thing expressed by that term; as, *Queury*, commerce of an illicit kind with women; *Bletherie*, *q.* an abundance of nonsense.—Alem. *riché*, *opea*.

RYE-CRAIK, *s.* The land-rail, *Renfrews. Corncraik, S. Tannahill's Poems.*

RIEP, *s.* "A slovenly-dressed-girl," *Buchan. Tarras's Poems.*

RIERFU, *adj.* "Roaring." *Gl. Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing.* *Qu. full of raír* or noise.

RYFART, *s.* *V. REEFORT.*

RIFE, *s.* The itch. *V. REIF.*

To RYFE out, *v. a.* To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage; *syn. break up. Minstr. Bord. V. RIVE.*

To RIFE, **RIFE**, *v. n.* To rive. *Douglas.*—*Su. G. rifo-a*, id.

RIFF-RAFF, *s.* The rabble, *S.*—Dan. *riperape*, id. *faex hominum.*

RIFT. L. *rist*, a musical instrument. *Houlate.*

To RIFT, *v. n.* To belch, *S. Ramsay. Dan. ræv-er*, eructare; *ræven*, eructatio.

RIFT, *s.* An eructation, *S. Ferguson.*

To RIFT, *v. n.* To magnify in narration; to talk without book, *S.*; *synon. Blow. Blast. The Har'st Rig.* Probably this is a metaph. use of the term, as applied to literal eructation; in the same manner as *Wind* is used.

RIFT, *s.* 1. An inflated account; a fib, *S.* 2. A hearty and free conversation, *S.*; *synon. Crack.*

RIFTING, *s.* The act of belching, *S.* "Ructus, *rift-ing*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIG, *s.* A tumult; also a frolic, *Loth. Rig* is used as a cant term in *E.* signifying "fun, game, diversion, or trick. *To run one's rig* upon any person, to make him a butt. *I am up to your rig*, I am a match for your tricks." *Grose, Class. Dict. V. REAKE.*

RIG, **RIGO**, *s.* 1. The back of an animal, *S. Douglas.* 2. A ridge, *S. ibid.*—O. E. *rigge*, *rygge*, id. "Ryge of land, [Fr.] sente," *Palagr.* 3. The fold of a web, or that part which is folded down or doubled, as distinguished from the selvage. *Parl. Ja. III.* 4. *Rig and fur*, ribbed; used of stockings, *S.*—A. S. *hricc*, Isl. *hrigg-r*, *Su. G. rygg*, id.

BURT-RIG, *s.* Three men shearing on one ridge, *S. O. and B.*; apparently from *butt*, a piece of ground which does not form a proper ridge. *V. BURT.*

HA'-RIG, *s.* The right-hand *rig* of a company of reapers. *V. HA'.*

RIG-ADOWN-DAISY. The name given to the ancient mode of dancing at weddings on the grass. *Gall. Encycl.*—E. *rigadoon*, Fr. *rigadon*, "a kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple." I need scarcely add, that *daisy* refers to the simple ornaments of the floor on which this dance is performed.

RIG AND BAUK, *Ang.* "A field alternately varied with narrow stripes of corn and pasture, *is*, in the vernacular language of the country, *rig and bauk*." *Edin. Mag. V. BAUK.*

RIG AND RENNET. *V. RENDAL.*

RYG-BAYNE, s. The backbone, *S. Wall*—A. S. *Aracþan*, Dan. *rygben*, W. O. E. "Rigbone or backbone *Spina. Spondila*," Prompt. Parv.

RYG-FIDGE, s. A gentle blow on the back, *Strathmore*. Perhaps the term has had its origin from the idea of the back being caused to *fidge* by a blow.

RIIGIE, s. A cow having a stripe of white along the back *S. O. and B.* from *Rig*, the back.

RIGGIN, s. A term of reproach to a woman, *Shetl.* Perhaps from Isl. *reiginn* obstinatus, *riglun*.

RIGGING, Rigols, s. 1 The back, *S. Doug.* 2. The ridge of a house, *S. Ross.* 3. A small ridge or rising in ground *Acts Ja. V.*

RIGGING-STONE, s. One of the stones which form the ridge of a house, *S. riggin-stane Spalding.*

RIGGIN-TREE, s. The roof tree, *S.*—*Su. tak-ryppen*, the ridge of a house, *A. S. Arcep*, fastigium.

RIGGIT, Riggen, adj. Having a white stripe, or white and brown streaks along the back, applied to cattle, *S. O. and B. Agr. Surv. Ayr.*

RIGHTSUA, adv. In like manner *V. Ryngsua*

RIGHLAN, RIGLAND, s. An animal half castrated, *S. Pop. Ball.* *R. ridgel*, an animal half castrated

RIG-MARIE, s. 1. A base coin, *Loth. Dumfr. Watson.* From the words *Rig. Maria*, on one of the silver coins of Queen Mary. *V.* The term *rig-marie* is used in Galloway as synon with *E. rig*, denoting a mischief, evens frolic, a tumult or uproar.

RIGMAROLE, s. A long winded incoherent story or speech, a sort of thapsody, *S.*

RIGMAROLE, adj. Long winded and confused, *S.* also low *E.*

RIGS, Righis, s. A game of children, *Aberd.*, said to be the same with *Scotch and English*, also called *Rockety Row*.

RIGWIDDIE, Rigwoobik, adj. 1. A *rigwiddie* body, one of a stubborn disposition, *Fife* the figure being here transferred to the mind. 2. Expi. "Deserving the widdie or gallows," *ns.* "a *rigwiddie* carlin," an old wife who deserves to be hanged, *Aberd. Burns's Tam o' Shanter*

RIGWIDDIE, s. 1 The rope or chain that crosses the back of a horse when yoked in a cart, *S. Rig.* back, and widdie, a twig. 2 One of a durable frame, one that can bear a great deal of fatigue or hard usage, *Fife*, evidently in allusion to the toughness of the materials of which this implement is formed.

RIGWIDDIE NAG, s. A horse that has one of its testicles amputated, *Boxb.* Perhaps a corr. of *Rig-lan*, *q. v.*

To RYKE, v. n. To reach. *Burns.*

RYK, Ryks, adj. 1 Potent. *Wynloven.* 2 Rich. *Wallace*—*Moes. G. reika*, *A. S. rica*, princeps.

RIK, Ryks, s. A kingdom. *Barbour. Moes. G. reika. A. S. ryc*, regnum.

RIKE-PENNY, s. Perhaps *Rick-penny* or hearth money. *Law's Memorials.*

RILLING, s. *V. Rawstynes.*

RIM, s. A rocky bottom in the sea, *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *rimd*, colliculus.

RIM, (of the belly) s. The peritoneum, *S. Essays. Hight Soc.*

RIMBLRSIN, s. A rupture in an animal, in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts, *Bord. Roull.* From *rim*, (of the belly), and *burst*.

RIM-BURST, s. A rupture or Hernia. "Hernia, a *rim-burst*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIMBURSTENNESS, s. The state of being under a Hernia. "*Baurea, Rimburstennis*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIMLESS, adj. Beckless, regardless, *Aberd.* As *E. rim* signifies a border, the adj. may be formed from this as denoting those who disregard all limits in their conversation.

RIMPIN, s. 1. A lean cow, *Boxb.* 2. An old ugly woman, *Boxb.*—*Teut. rimpe*, and *rimpe* *ruga*, *rimpen*, *rimpe* *en*, *rugare*, *A. S. Armpelle*, *ruga*.

RIM-RAM, adv. In a state of disorder *W. Loth.*—*Isl. rym-a*, disjungere, *Teut. rammen-en*, *salvo*.

To RIN, v. n. To run, *S. Douglas*—*Moes. G. rinno*—*on Su. G. Lal rinno-a*.

To RIN in one's head. Used improperly. *It runs in my head, I have an indistinct recollection of this or that, S.*

To RIN in, v. n. To push, to butt as a furious bull, *Clydes.*

To RIN out, v. n. Not to contain, especially used of liquids, to leak, *S.*—*A. S. ut-rine*, *ut-rine*, *exitus*, *effluxus*, *utrynai* *waetern*, *et* *in* *aquarum*.

To RIN, v. n. To Rin stockings to darn them in the heels for rendering them more durable *S.*

To RIN, v. n. 1 To become caried, *S.*—*Su. G. rarna-a*, *renn-a*, *conquere*. 2 To Rin in one's head, to intoxicate, *S.* 3. To Rin away to one's issue, not to be interrupted, like *E. run on*.

RIN, s. 1 A run, *S. Ross.* 2. A rin of water, a waterfall, also a stream *S. Fyrm*, *rinne*, *fluvium*. 3. A ford, where the water is shallow, and rippled as it flows, *Fife*—*A. S. rync*, *curvus* *asinus*, *Moes. G. rinno*, *torrens*.

RINBOET, s. A vagabond; one who runs about through the country *Blackie. Mag. Synon. Metheout.*

To RIND, Rynde, v. n. To dissolve any fat substance by the heat of the fire, *S.* also, render. *Acts Ja. V.*—*Isl. ryenn-a*, *rinde*, *liquescere*.

To RYND, v. n. 1. To perturb *Cyrorogwell.* 2 To tend *Acts Marie*—*Su. G. rind-a*, *languere*.

To RYND, v. n. Applied to one whose affairs are in disorder, "Give him time to rynd himself," allow him time to get things into some sort of order, *Pertha.*

RIND, Rynd, s. Hoar-frost, *frost-rynd*, *Loth. Berwick*, synon *Rime*. This is undoubtedly a corruption, as the *A. S.* and *Isl. tein* is *krim*, *Su. G. rim*, and *Belg. rym*. *Rim*, the *Su. G.* term, is used in *Fife* *V. Rymen*.

RINGATE, s. A vagabond, *Upp. Wythes Corr.* from *E. ringate* or *ringate*, or resolvable into *rin-the-gate*, *q. v.* to take the road, to fly off.

To RING, v. n. 1 To reign, *S. Douglas.* 2 To rage, to prevail with universal influence, also *rung. Aberd. Reg.*

RING, s. 1 Kingdom. *Pae. Hon.* 2 It also signifies reign *S. Lyndray*.

To RING down, v. n. To overpower, to overbear, *Aberd.*

To RING in, v. n. To cease, to acknowledge a defeat *Mearns*.

To RING out, v. n. To hold in subjection, *S.*

RING, s. The name for a game at law among boys, so denominated from their drawing a ring or circle in which the parties are placed, *S. B.*

RING, s. The meal which fills the crevices in the circle round the millstones *Loth. Low Cars.*

To RING the mill. To fill the crevices with the fine grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, *S.*

RING, s. A race. *Southey. V. Hazz.*

To RIDE AT THE RING. To strive, at full gallop, to carry off, on the point of a rod, a ring suspended on a cross beam resting on two upright posts, S.—Su. G. *rida till rings*, hastiludium exercere.

RING, s. A circular fort, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *ring*, the place where public conventions were held; probably where stones stood in a ring or circle.

To RING in, v. n. 1. Bells are said to be *ringing in*, when in order to stop them the repetition of the strokes becomes quicker than before, S. The phrase seems to signify, that this is the signal for the people who are standing without, to go in, or enter the church, as divine service is about to begin. This in E. is called *clamouring* the bells. Shakspeare alludes to the original use of the phrase when he says, "Clamour your tongues, and not a word more." *Winter's Tale*. 2. A person who has made a great noise in his day, is said to be *ringing in*, when on the borders of death, *Aberd. Tournay*.

To RING bottle-bells. To confirm a bargain among children by hooking each other's little fingers, *Mearns*.

RINGALD, s. Crowd. V. *RANGALD*.

RINGAN, RINGANE, RINGAND, s. The vulgar pron. of the name *Ninian*, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

RING DANCIS. Circular dances, in which the parties frequently join hands, S. *Douglas*.—Teut. *ringhdans*, orbis saltatorius.

RINGE, s. A battering or rumbling noise, S.; properly *Reenge*, q. v.

RINGE, a. A whisk made of heath, S. corr. from E. *rinse*.

RINGE-HEATHER, s. Cross-leaved heath.

RINGER, a. The designation given to a stone which lies within the ring that surrounds the tee or mark in curling.

RING-FENCE, a. A fence surrounding a farm, *Loth.*

RING-FENCIT, part. adj. Surrounded by a fence; applied to a farm. *Surv. E. Loth.*

RINGING BLACK FROST. "A very severe frost, when the ground keeps black, and seems to ring when struck." *Gall. Enc.*

RINGIT-QUOY. V. *QUOY*.

RINGLE-EE'D, RYNGIT, adj. Having a great proportion of white in the eye; wall-eyed, S. *Rudd*.—From *ring*; or Teut. *ringel-en*, annulo circumdare.

RINGO, s. Apparently the same with *Mill-ring*, sense 2, q. v. *Act. Parl.*

RING-SANGIS. Tunes adapted to *ring dancis*. *Douglas*.

RING-STRAIK, s. An instrument used for stroking down grain in a corn measure. V. *STRAIK*, sense 1.

RING-TAILS, s. pl. 1. Small remnants of any thing; as, in relation to drink, it is said, "Tak aff your *ring-tails* and brew again," *Roxb.* 2. The confused odds and ends in the winding up of a multifarious concern, *ibid.* 3. Sometimes used to denote arrears of rent, *ibid.*

RIN-IM-O-ER, s. A game among children, in which one stands in the middle of a street, road, or lane, while others run across it, within a given distance from the person so placed; whose business it is to catch one in passing, when he is relieved, and the captive takes his place, *Teviotd.* It nearly resembles *Willie Wastle*.

To RINK, v. n. To rattle; to make a noise, *Buchan. Tarras*. Formed perhaps as a frequentative from the v. to *Ring*, like Teut. *ringhkel-en*, sonare, tinnire; from *ringh-en*, *id.*

To RINK about. To run from place to place; to gad about, S. B. *Skinner*.

RINK, RYRK, s. A strong man. *Chr. Kirk*.—A. S. *rinck*, vir strenuus, miles.

To RINK, v. n. To scamper about, S. B. *Ruddiman*. V. *RENK*.

RINK, RYRK, RENK, s. 1. A course; a race; also *reit*. *Gl. Sherr. Douglas*. 2. The act of running. *Bellenden*. 3. The course of a river. *Douglas*. 4. Station allotted to each party at the commencement of a tournament. *Wyntown*. 5. A distinct encounter in a tournament. *Bellenden*. 6. The course, in the diversion of curling, S. A. *Davidson*.—A. S. *Arincp*, a ring. 7. The division of two opposite sides into smaller parties, at quoit-playing, *Lanarks*. 8. *Rink* is still used in the South of S. as signifying a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division. In this last sense it is applied to the line of division, on the Border, between Scotland and England; and the public market annually held a few miles south from Jedburgh is for this reason still called the *Rink-fair*.

MASTER OF THE RINKS. V. *LEAD*, s.

RINKER, RINKETER, s. A tall, thin, long-legged horse, S.; q. *race-horse*.

RINKETER, s. A tall raw-boned woman, *Aberdeen, Mearns*. V. *RINKER, RINKETER*.

RINKROUME, s. Place of tounay. *Lyndsay*.

RYNN, s. Territory. *Gawan and Gol*.—Teut. *reyn*, limes, confinium.

RYNNAND, part. pr. Current. *Acts Mary*.

RYNNARE-ABOUT, s. The same with *RINABOUT*. *Acts Ja. IX*.

RINNER, s. 1. "A little brook." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "Butter melted with tar, for sheep-smearing," *ibid.* V. *RIN*, s.

RINNIN DARN. A disease in cows, in which they are severely affected with a flux, S. B. *Darn*, secret.

RINNIN KNOT, RYN KNOT. A slip-knot, S.

RINNINS, s. pl. The vulgar designation for scrofula, S. "*Rinnings*, ulcera." *Gall. Encycl.*

RINO, s. Ready money, S. B. *Sherrifs*.

RINRIGS, s. pl. Wiles; stratagems, *Ayrs*.; from the E. phrase, *to run a rig*.

RINRUIFF, s. Apparently meant for *runroof*. *Ab. Register*.

RINS, RINNES, RHYNS, s. pl. A tract of country on the coast of Galloway, which runs out into the sea. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *rinna*, a point, C. B. *rhyn*, *id.* a cape, Gr. *ῥίς*, the nose; as from *narus*, comes the S. word *Ness*.

RINSCH, adj. Rhenish; of or belonging to the river Rhine. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. *RINSS*.

RIN-SHACKEL, s. A shackle that runs on a chain, with which a cow is bound in the byre, *Fife*.

RYNSIS, or RYNSS, s. Perhaps gauze. *Part. Ja. I*.

RIN-THE-COUNTRY, s. A fugitive; one who has fled the country for his misdeeds, *Teviotd.*

RINTHEREBOUT, s. A needy, houseless vagrant, S. *Gl. Antiquary*.

RIN-THERE-OUT, adj. Used in the same sense, S. "Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?" *H. M. Loth.*

RIN-WAW, s. A partition, S.

RIOLYSE, s. pl. Nobles. *Gawan and Gol*.—Q. Lat. *regales*.

RIOT, s. Noise. *Douglas*.—O. Fr. *riot*, *riote*, bruit, tapage.

To RYOT, v. a. To ravage. *Barbour*.—Isl. *riod-a*, Teut. *ruyt-en*, vastare.

- RIVE, s.** 1. A rent or tear, S.—*Isl. ryf*. 2. The act of laying hold with the teeth, and eating hastily, S. *Perils of Man*.
- RIVE, s.** Shallowa. *Sir Tristrem*.—*Isl. rif, reif, brevia*. Hence perhaps the sea term, a *reef*, a ledge of rocks rising to the surface of the sea.
- To RYVE, v. a.** To rob. *Barbour*.
- RYUER, s.** A robber. *Douglas*. V. *REIF*.
- RYUING, s.** Apparently, the recoil of a piece of ordnance. *Hist. Ja. the Sext.* Probably corr. from Fr. *revenir*, to return, to come back.
- RIVLIN, s.** "A sandal of raw hide," *Shetl. Orkn.* Evidently the same with S. *rullion*. V. *REWELYNYS*.
- RIWELL, Wallace.** *Rocle*, sorte de brouiller, Gl. Roquefort.
- To RIZAR, v. a.** 1. To dry in the sun, S. *The Smugglers*.—Fr. *ressoré*, dried by the sun. 2. Applied to clothes which have been so long exposed to the open air, as to be half dried, Roxb.
- RIZAR, s.** Drying by means of heat, S.
- RIZARDS, RIZZER-BERRIES, s. pl.** Currants, S. *Brand*.—I can form no idea of the origin, unless the word be corr. from Fr. *raisin*; currants being denominated *raisins de Corinthe*. In C. B. *rheisinwydden*, is a currant-bush.
- RIZZIM, s.** A stalk of corn, *Aberd.* It seems allied to Teut. *reissen*, a cluster.
- To RIZZLE, v. n.** To rustle, *Gall.* "*Rissling*. Any thing, such as straw, is said to be *rissling*, when it is free of moisture, quite dry, rustling." *Gall. Enc.*—A. S. *Arissl-an*, crepitare; but in its form more nearly allied to Teut. *ryssel-en*, id.
- RIZZLES, s. pl.** "A species of berry; sometimes called *Russies*." *Gall. Enc.* Probably the same with *Rizards*, currants.
- **ROAD, s.** "Large way; path." I refer to this E. word, to take notice of some idioms, in which it occurs, that seem to be peculiar to S.
- In one's ROAD.** 1. Applied to one who is deemed a hindrance, encumbrance, or restraint to another. "Ye're like the gudeman's mother, aye in the gudewife's road," S. 2. *I wadna see you in my road*, an expression addressed to one who, under the pretence of working, is viewed as merely impeding another, S. It is generally the language of an active or impatient person to one who is slow in operation.
- Out of one's ROAD.** 1. Used, in a negative form, of one who never loses sight of his own interest, who has the knack of turning every occurrence to his own advantage; as, "Happen what will, ye're never out o' your road," S. 2. Applied to a person who is not easily incommoded, who, without disappointment or irritation, can submit to circumstances that would be vexatious to others, S.
- To ROAD, v. n.** Applied to partridges or other game, which, when found by the setting dogs, instead of taking wing, run along the ground before the sportsman, Roxb.
- To ROAD, v. a.** To follow game running in this manner, *ibid.* Evidently from the E. s. denoting a way.
- ROADMAN, s.** A carter; properly one who drives stones for mending the public roads, *Pertha. Duff's Poems*.
- ROAN, s.** A congeries of brushwood, *Dumfr. V. Rone*, and *ROBIN*.
- ROAN, s.** *Herd's Coll.* I can see no sense this word can bear but that of boar; Su. G. *rone*, id. In Lord Hailes' Ed. *cow* is the word used. Probably a *roan* is a brown cow, so called from the E. adj. *roan*.
- ROASEN, part. adj.** Roasted.
- ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE.** Abbreviations of the name Robert, S. *Robene. Acts Ja. II.* "*Robene Gray*."
- ROBBIN-RIN-THE-HEDGE, s.** "A trailing kind of weed, which runs along hedges." *Gall. Encycl.* This seems to be the *Erysimum alliaria*, Linn. Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone.
- ROBIN-A-REE, s.** "A game of the *ingle-nut*, much like the *Preest-cat*; only in passing the *brunt-stick* round the ring, the following rhyme is used:—
- Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dee wi' me,
Tho' I birl ye roun' a three times and three.
O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree,
O dinna let Robin-a-Reerie dee!*—*Gall. Enc.*
- ROBIN-HOOD.** A sport, condemned in our old acts of Parliament, in which the predatory exploits of this celebrated outlaw and his companions were represented. *Evergreen*.
- To ROBORATE, v. n.** 1. To strengthen. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To confirm in whatever way. 3. To confirm in a legal manner. "To call & roborate." *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *robor-are*, to make strong; L. B. *robor-atio*, confirmatio.
- ROCH, ROCHE, ROTCHE, s.** A rock. *Douglas*.—Fr. *roche*. O. E. "*Rock*, stone."
- ROCH, ROCHE, (outt.) adj.** Rough; the pron. of the north of S. *Aberd. Reg.*
- ROCH AN' RICHT.** An adverbial phrase, *Aberd. V. ROUGH*.
- ROCHE, adj.** Unshorn, applied to sheep. V. *ROUGH*, sense 5.
- ROCHE, s.** Apparently, a cartridge for firing off artillery. *Bannatyne's Journal*. Perhaps from Fr. *roche de feu*, a composition made of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal, used for charging bombs. V. *DIOT. TREV.*
- ROCHT, adj.** Apparently signifying rough or unpolished. *Aberd. Reg.*
- ROCK, s.** A sort of confection; more fully, *Gibraltar rock*, S.
- ROCKAT, s.** A surplice, E. *rocket*, *Sibb.*—Arm. *rocket*, Fr. *rocket*, an outer garment.
- ROCK-COD, s.** A species of cod, found in a rocky bottom, S.
- ROCK-DOO, s.** The wild pigeon, *Columba oenas*, Linn. *Mearns*.
- ROCKEL, s.** The porch or vestibule, *Banffs*.
- ROCKER, s.** One who attends a *Rocking*, *West of S.*
- ROCKETY-ROW, s.** A play in which two persons stand with their backs to each other; and, the one passing his arms under the shoulders of the other, they alternately lift each other from the ground, *Ab. Tweedd.*; *synon. Seesaw, E.*
- ROCKING, s.** 1. A friendly visit, in which neighbours meet, during the moonlight of winter or spring, and spend the evening, alternately, in one another's houses, *Ayrs. Burns*. Supposed to have had its name from females formerly bringing their rocks or distaffs with them. 2. The term is now generally used to denote an assignation between lovers, *Lanarks*.
- ROCKING-STANE, s.** A great stone so poised by art as to move at the slightest touch, S. *Minst. Bord.*
- ROCKLAY, ROCKLY, s.** A short cloak, S. *Ang. Ritson*.—Su. G. *rocklin*, a surplice.
- ROCKLE, s.** A pebble, *Ayrs*.—Fr. *rockaille*, "rocks, rockiness," *Cotgr.*; O. Fr. *rochal*, cristal de roche, *Roquefort*.
- ROCKLIE, adj.** Abounding with pebbles, *ib.*

ROCKMAN, s. A bird-catcher, Orkn., denominated from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock.

RODDEN FLEUK, s. The turbot, also *Roun-fleuk*, Aberd. Mearns, *Ragn-fleuk*, Loth. *Pink. Geog. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

RODDIE, s. Diminutive of road; a footpath.

RODDIKIN, RODDIE, s. The fourth stomach of a cow, or other ruminating animal, *S.*, the same with *Reid*, *q. v.* *Blackw. Mag.*—This seems a diminutive from Tent. *rood*, *id. q.* the little stomach.

RODDING, s. A narrow path, properly that made by the treading of sheep, South of *S. Hogg*. Evidently from *E. road*.

RODDING-TIME. The time of spawning. *Stat. Acc. V. Rep. Reid, s.*

RODENS, s. pl. The berries of the rowan-tree, *S. B.*—Johnstone, *Lodbrokar-Quida*, derives the term from *Isl. roddin*, *rubefactus*. Hence, he says, *Scot. Rod-dins*, *i. e.* *ruber fructus asorbi*.

RODEN-TREE, s. The mountain-ash, *S. B.*—*V. ROVEN-TREE*.

ROE, s. The sail-yard. *Acts Cha. I.*—*Su. G. ro, rog-l-ro, id. V. Ra, Ray.*

ROEBUCK-BERRY, s. The stone bramble-berry, *S. Stat. Acc.*

ROGEROWSE, (g hand) adj. Given to freedom of speech, *Roxb.*, synonym *Out-spoken*. Allied perhaps to *Isl. rog-r*, *calumnia*, *obrectatio*, *rogeg-va*, *malis imprecari*, and *Aros-a*, *Su. G. ros-a*, *efferre*, *q.* to utter detraction.

ROY, s. King. *Wallace.*—*Fr. roi.*

To ROY, v. n. To rave. *Dunbar.*

ROYALTY, s. A territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king, *S.* *V. KIALTE.*

ROYAL, s. Royalty.

ROICH, s. Meaning not clear. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Roich* may be an error for *roith*, for we find that the term *Rothmen* or *Roythmen* is used in Orkn. as synonym with *Udalmen*, *s. e.* says *Fea*, 'self-holders, or men holding in their own right.' *V. Udal-man.*

ROID, ROID, RID, adj. 1 Rude, severe. *Barbour.* 2 Large. *Wallace.*—*A. S. reothe reike* rough.

ROYET, ROY, adj. 1 Wild. *Doug.* 2 Dissipated, *S. Ferguson.* 3 Romping, much given to sport, *S. Rams.*—*Fr. roid, roide*, fierce, ungovernable.

ROYETNESS, s. Romping.

ROIF, ROYK, ROY, s. Rest. *Houlat.*—*Alem. rawna*, *Su. G. ro, Isl. roi, quies.*

ROIK, s. A thick mist. *V. Rak.*

ROIK, s. A rock. *Douglas.* [*Lenark.*]

ROYL-FITTIT, adj. Having the feet turned outwards.

ROYNE, s. The scab mange, Chaucer *roigne*, *id. roignous* scabby. *Culpe's Sow*—*Fr. ruigne, rongue*, "scurf, scabiness, the mange, Cotgr."

To ROLL, v. a. To sell by auction. *V. ROUF.*

ROIS, ROISE, s. A rose. *Douglas.*

ROIS NOBLE, ROSE NOBLE. An English gold coin, formerly current in *S.* "That the gold have cours to tyme to cum in this wyse, that is to say, the *Rois Nobill* to xxxv s." *Acts Ja. III.* "They called them nobles, because they were made of the noblest, or the purest metal. These pieces got the r names from the devices inscribed on them, so they were called *rose nobles*, from the English rose surrounded with the regalia." *Riddiman's Introd. to Diplom.* This coin is also designed "the English Nobill, Henry, and Edward with the rose." *Acts Ja. III.* and simply the rose, *ibid.*

ROISS, Bannatyne P. V. ROIS.

ROIST, s. A rocat. *Kennedy.*

ROYSTER, s. 1 A freebooter. *Buchanan.*—*L. E. Rustarus*, the same with *Rustaris*, freebooters who committed great devastation in France in the eleventh century. *O. Fr. rustre*, a ruffian, *vaster* or *leignod*, age, devastation, *rustres* signifies simply riders. 2 A dog, apparently of the bull-dog species. *Challand.*

To ROYT, v. n. To go about idly, *S. B.*—*Su. G. ruie*, *discurrere*, *vagari*.

ROYT, s. Perhaps a rambling fellow. *Poet.*

ROIT, ROYT, s. A babbler, *Beuf.*—*Flandr. royt*, *garrire* more avium.

ROIT, s. A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper, as, an ill-natured *roit*. *Loth.* It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. *Ruit* is viewed as synonym. This seems the same with *Royt, s.* although now confined to one sex.

BOYTOS, adj. Riotous. *N. Winget*—*O. Fr. ruyot* or *queroller*, *disputer*.

ROK, s. Perhaps a storm. *S. P. Rep.*—*Isl. rok*, *roka*, *id. procella*, *turbo*.

ROELAY, s. A short cloak. *V. ROCKLAY.*

To ROLE, v. n. To ply the oar, to row. *Douglas.*

ROLK, s. A rock. *Douglas.*

To ROLL, v. a. To enrol. *Acts Ja. V.*

ROLLAR, s. A rower. *Douglas.*

BOLLYD, part. pp. Enrolled. *Wynfown.*

ROLLYING, part. adj. Free, frank, speaking one's mind without hesitation, *Isl. For.* The same with *Rollochin*, *S. B. q. v.*

ROLLOCHIN, (part) adj. Lively, free spoken, *S. B.* *Rallack*, to romp, *A. Nor.*—*Isl. rugla*, *effulere*, *Sw. rolig*, merry.

ROLMENT, s. Register, record. *Act. Audit.*

To ROLP, v. n. To cry. *V. ROIS.*

ROMANIS, Latens of Romanis. "Item one pece of tanne antene of Romanis Invenit. This seems to have been slain made at Rome or in the Roman territory."

ROMANYS, ROMANIS, s. 1 A genuine history. *Barb.* 2 A work of fiction, a romance.—*Ital. romanzo*, *Fr. roman*, *id.*

ROMBLE, s. A blow. *Barbour.*—*Tent. rommel*, *ca. strepere*.

ROME, s. Realm; kingdom. *Acts Ja. IV.*—This orthography is evidently from the sound of *Fr. royaume*, *id.*

ROME-BLUNKED. Become somewhat sour. *V. BLUNK, v. n.*

ROME-RAKARIS, s. pl. Those who pretend to bring relics from Rome. *Bannatyne's Poems.*

ROMOUR, s. Disturbance, general noise, expressing of dissension. *Acts Ja. III.* *Tent. rommuer*, *romuer*, *rummuer*, *rumor*, *turba*, *tumultus*, *strepitus*. *Ital. romore*, a noise, *tumult*, *romore* *de* *spade*, clashing of swords.

RONDELLE, s. pl. Small, round targets. *Champlain's S. Fr. rondelles.*

RONE, s. Sheepskin dressed so as to appear like goat-skin, *S. roan*. *Wynfown.* Perhaps from *Rouen*, in France like *cordovan*, from *Cordova*. Chaucer calls *Bouen Rone*.

RONE, ROX, s. 1 A shrub. *Wallace.*—*Isl. roun*, a bush or shrub. 2 Brushwood. *Henryson.*

RONE, s. A coarse substance adhering to furs, which in hacking, is scraped off with a knife, *Perth.*—*Isl. Arion*, roughness.

BOUN, BOUNE, s. 1. Letters; characters. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *run*, Su. G. *runa*, litera. 2. A tale; a story, *ibid.* 3. Speech, in general, *ibid.*
To BOUN, BOUNE, BOUND, BOWN, v. n. 1. To whisper, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *run-a*, A. S. *run-ian*, id. 2. It is expl. although I hesitate as to this use of it, to "mutter like a Runic enchanter." *Gl. Antiq.*—It occurs in various O. E. writings. Randolph uses it as broadly as if he had been a native of Scotland. *Lett. to Cecil*, 1562. *Keith's Hist.* Mr. Todd has justly remarked, that *Rown* is the proper orthography.
BOUNALL, s. "Any circular thing, such as the moon." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently softened from *B. roundel*, id.
BOUNAR, BOWNAR, BOUNDAR, s. A whisperer. *Dunb.*
To BOUND, v. n. V. *ROUN, v.*
ROUND, adj. Abundant. V. *ROUGH.*
ROUND, ROUNDE, s. A circular turret of a castle; denominated from its form. *Henderson's Deposition, Moyses's Mem.*—From the same origin with the E. s. Fr. *ronde*, a circle.
BOUND, s. A semicircular dike or wall, made of stone and *feal*, used as a shelter for sheep, *Roxb.* V. *REK.*
ROUND, s. 1. A round dance, S. *roundel*.—Fr. *dance d la ronde*. 2. The tune appropriated to a dance of this kind. *Douglas.*
ROUND-ABOUT, s. A circular fort. *Statist. Acc.*
BOUNDABOUT, s. The name said to be given, in Angus, to an oat cake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb. *Tournay.*
BOUNDABOUT, BOUNDABOUT FIRESIDE. A fireplace or chimney, of a square, or rather of an oblong form, in which the grate is detached from the wall, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides, S. *Pennecut's Descr. Tweed.*
ROUNDAL, s. A poetical measure, generally of eight verses. *Doug.*—Fr. *rondeau*, Teut. *rondeel*, rhythmus orbicularis.
ROUNDAR, s. V. *ROUNAR.*
ROUNDEL, s. A table. *Priests Peblis.*—Teut. *ron-deel*, id.
ROUNG, s. A cudgel. V. *RUNG.*
ROUNGED, part. adj. V. *ROKORD.*
BOUNNYNG, BOWNYNG, s. The act of whispering. *Barbour.*
BOUN-TREE, BOWN-TREE, BOWAN-TREE, s. The mountain-ash, S. *Lightfoot.*—Su. G. *ronn*, *runn*, sorbus aucuparia. *Rowentree*, id. *Yorka Marshall.* "The most approved charm against cantrips and spells was a branch of *rowan-tree* plaited, and placed over the byre door. This sacred tree cannot be removed by unholy fingers." *Rem. Niths. Song.* Hence the traditional rhyme—
Rown-tree and red thread
Puts the witches to their speed.
 or,
Gar the witches come ill speed.
 In Loth. *Ran-tree* is the pron. Sometimes it was worn about the body. *Picken.*
To ROUP, ROWP, ROPN, ROIP, ROLP, v. n. 1. To cry; to shout. *Doug.* 2. To cry hoarsely. *Know.* 3. v. a. To sell by auction, S.—Teut. *roep-en*, clamare. *Fountainh.*
ROUP, ROUPING, ROWPING, s. 1. An outcry, S. *Pennant.* 2. A sale by auction.
ROUP, s. 1. Hoarseness, S. *Beattie.*—Isl. *hroop*, vociferatio. 2. The disease otherwise called the croup, S. B. *Watson.* 3. A disease affecting domestic fowls in the mouth or throat, S.
ROUP, s. A close mist, *Border.*

ROUPER, s. 1. One who cries. *Montgomerie.* 2. The term *rouper* is still in use, as denoting the person who sells his goods by outcry, S. *Thom's Works.*
ROUPY, ROOPIT, adj. Hoarse, S. *Burns.*
ROUPING-WIFE, s. A female who attends outcries, and purchases goods for the purpose of selling them again, S. *Stat. Acc. Edin. Heart Mid-Loth.*
To ROUSE with salt upon salt. To change the pickle in curing fish, or rather to cure fish by the use of the finest salt. *Fount. Suppl. Dec.* V. *SALT UPON SALT*; also *ROOSE*, which expresses the pronunciation.
ROUSE, ROOSE, s. Commendation; boast, S. O. *The Steam-Boat.* V. *RUSE.*
ROUSER, s. 1. Any thing very big of its kind, S. O. 2. Watering-pan. V. *ROOSER.*
ROUSING, ROUSAN, part. adj. 1. Properly applied to what is powerful or vehement; as, "a rousing fire," one that emits a strong heat, S. O. *Picken.* 2. Transferred to any thing large; as, "a rousing whud," a great lie, South and West of S.—Teut. *ruysch-en*, impetum facere; Su. G. *rus-a*, A. S. *hreas-an*, cum impetu ferri; Isl. *rosi*, tempestas turbulenta. V. *REESIN.*
ROUSSILIN, adj. Bustling and cheerful, *Berwicks.*—A. S. *ruel-an*, tumultuari.
ROUST, s. Rust, S. *Douglas.*
ROUST, ROOST, ROST, s. A strong tide or current, Orkn. *The Pirate Brand.*—Isl. *roest*, *raust*, aestuaria.
To ROUST, v. n. 1. To cry with a rough voice, S. B. *Douglas.* 2. To bellow; applied to cattle, S. B. *ibid.*—Isl. *raust*, vox canora; Dan. *roest*, a cry.
ROUST, s. The act of roaring or bellowing, S. B.
ROUSTER, s. A stroke; a blow, *Buchan.*—Isl. *rosta*, tumultus. *Arist-a*, Su. G. *rist-a*, *ryst-a*, quater, *rist*, quassatio.
ROUSTY, adj. Rusty, S.—Teut. *roest*, and *roestigh.*
ROUSTY, adj. 1. Hoarse. *Ruddiman.* 2. Not refined. *Pal. Hon.*
ROUSTREE, s. The cross bar on which the crook is hung, Ab. Syn. *Rattle-tree.*—Su. G. *roeste*, suprema aedificii pars.
To ROUT, ROWT, v. n. 1. To bellow, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *raut-a*, rugire belluarum more. 2. To make a great noise. *Douglas.* 3. To snore, South of S. *Guy Mannering.*—A. S. *hrut-an*, "stertere, ronchisare, to snort, snore, or rout in sleeping," Somner: for the v. *to rout* occurs in the same sense in O. E.
ROUT, ROWT, s. 1. The act of bellowing, S. *Doug.* 2. A roar; a loud noise, S. *ibid.*
To ROUT, v. a. To strike, S. *Ross.*—Isl. *rot-a*, percussio; *rot*, ictus.
ROUT, RUTE, s. A severe blow, S. *Barb.*
ROUT, s. Apparently the Brent Goose, *Anas bernicla*, Linn. *Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherl.*—Isl. *rota*, anser silvestris. V. *RUTE* and *ROOD GOOSE.*
ROUTAND, part. pr. Assembling. *Barb.*—Isl. *rotast*, conglobare.
ROUTH, ROTCH, s. 1. The act of rowing. *Douglas.* 2. A stroke of the oar, *ibid.* 3. The part of the gunwale between the thowls, *Shetl.*—A. S. *rewele*, *rowelette*, remigatio; Sw. *rodd*, id. from *ro*, to row.
ROUTH, ROWTH, s. Plenty, S. *Ramsay.*—C. B. *rkwth*, large, capacious.
ROUTH, adj. Plentiful, South of S. "The rusticity of their benisons amused me. One wished them 'Thumpin luck and fat weans,' a third gave them, 'A routh aumrie and a close nieve.'" *Anec. Past. Life, Edin. Month. Mag.* V. *ROUTE s.*

ROUTHIE, *adj.* Plentiful, *S.* Burns.

ROUTHLESS, *adj.* Profane, *Wife.* E. ruthless used in a particular sense.

ROUTHRIE, *s.* The same as *Routh*, plenty, abundance, *Wife* *Saxon and Gael*

ROUTHURROK, *s.* The bernacle goose, *Orkn* *Leslie* — *Isl.* *Arcta*, bernacle.

ROW, *Rowe*, *s.* A roll, a list, *S.* "The devil himself started up in the pulpit like a merle black man, and calling the row, every one answered 'Here.'" *Newes from Scotland.* *Rollack*

ROW, *s.* A roll of bread, *S.*

RAWAN ROW, *s.* A halfpenny roll, *S.* *St. Ron.*

To ROW, *Row up*, *v. a.* To wind, as, "to row up a knock" to wind up a clock, *S.*

To ROW, *v. n.* To be moved with violence, *S.* *A Scott's Poems.*

To ROW *To Row a Nierefu*, to turn round every cut of corn, in order that more may be collected to the hand. A reaper does well if he can fill the hand at three handfuls, *Rexb.*

To ROW *Row, Ru*, *To Row sheep*, to pluck the wool from live sheep instead of shearing it. *Edmond Zell* — Evidently from *Isl.* *ry-a*, pret. *rude* *vellere*, erere *detondere*, expl. in *Dan.* by *Halderson*, *Tage of, (uld af faarene)* "to take the wool off sheep."

ROW, *Row*, *s.* The wheel an instrument of execution *To break upon the Row*, to break on the wheel *Hist James the Sixth* *From Fr.* *roue*, which denotes not only a wheel, but this barbarous mode of punishment, *Cotgr.* The affinity of *Lat.* *rota* is obvious.

To ROW, *v. a.* To roll wool or cotton for spinning, *S.* "Tarry Woo," *Herd*

To ROW, *v. a.* 1. To roll, *Douglas.* Burns. 2. To elapse. *Douglas* 3. To revolve, *Id.*

To ROW about. To be in an advanced state of pregnancy, *S.*

ROWAN, *Rowing*, *s.* A flake of wool, *S.* *Edin.* *Encycl.* *To Cast a Rowan*, to bear an illegitimate child, *Gl.* *Bibb*

ROWAN, *s.* *Auld rowan*, a bawd, who, by wheedling, endeavours to entice a young woman to marry an old man *Pallatus* — *German.* *rune*, *Su.* *G.* *runa*, *alruna*, or *alte-runa*, mulier fatidica.

ROWAN, *s.* A turbot, *Wife.* *Stat. Acc.*

ROWAND *adj.* "Pyw ellis & 3 of tanne crance, fyw ellis & a half of rowand tanner" *Aberd. Reg.* As this refers to a gynnokill of skins, it is probably meant for what it is called *Rone-shin*

ROWAN TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash *V.* *ROCK TREE*

ROWAR, *s.* A moveable wooden bolt, *q.* a roller. *Wallace*

ROW CHOW TOBACCO, *s.* A game in which a long chain of boys hold each other by the hands, one standing steadily at one of the extremities who is called the *pin*. Round him the rest coil till the act of winding is completed. A clamorous cry succeeds of *Row-chow tobacco*. After giving and receiving the *fraternal hug*, they disperse, and then renew the process, as long as they are in the humour. Teylour This play we and seen to be an imitation of the process of a tobacco-roller winding up a roll round a pin.

ROWE, *s.* Abbrev. of a Christian name perhaps the same with *Rowle*, "Rowe Baty" *Acts*

ROWY, *s.* King *Banathyne Poems* — *Fr.* *rol.*

ROWIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Roland*, "Run, Rowie, dough'st' the pot," is said to have been a kitchen's warning among the trimmers of the Debateable Land.

ROWIN PIN, *s.* A roller for flattening dough, *Aberd.*

ROWK, *Rowk*, *s.* A tick of grain. "The rowk of hair, & one rowk of quhytt, & a barley and wheat." *Aberd. Reg.* *V.* *Itck.*

ROWKAR, *s.* A whisperer, a tale-bearer. *Abp.* *Hamilton.* — *Iceland.* *rowk*, delator, *Alcm.* *rowk-on*, to delate.

To ROWK, *Rowk*, *v. a.* To roam *Douglas* — *A.* 2. *roman* Belg. *ruym-en*, diffugere.

To ROWK, *v. n.* 1. To clear. *Wynoun.* 2. To enlarge, *Id.* — *Teut.* *ruym-en*, *varum-en*, *ampliare* 3. To place. *Keith.* — *German.* *raum-en*, in ordine disponere.

ROWME, *Rowm*, *s.* 1. Space. *Wynoun.* 2. A place. *Deacr. of the Kingdom of Scotland.* 3. A possession in land. *Hellenden* 4. Situation as to preaching *Spotswood* 5. Official situation *Hallier.* 6. Ordinal relation *R. Bruce.* 7. Place in a literary work *Wadrow* — *A.* 8. *Su.* *G.* *rum*, place of any kind.

ROWME, *Rowm*, *Room*, *adj.* 1. Large. *roomy* *Wallace* — *A.* 8. *Su.* *G.* *rum*, *Teut.* *ruym*, *amplius* 2. Clear, empty. *Perpulsion* — *Teut.* *ruym*, *vacuus*.

To ROWMILL, *v. a.* To clear out as, "to rowmill a tobacco-pipe" to clear it when it is stopped up, "to rowmill the fire," to clear it by poking. *Lawrence.* — *Teut.* *rommel-en*, *turbare* *V.* *Roomen*

To ROWMYES. *V.* *Rowmies*

ROWMLY *adv.* Largely *Wynoun.*

ROWSAN, *part.* *adj.* Vehement as, a rowman fire, "one that burns fiercely, *S.* *O.* *V.* *Rowman*

ROWSTIT, *part.* *adj.* This seems to be synon. with *Rowst* *q. v.* "Rowstit flake" *q. d.* it was not sufficient merchant goods. *Aberd. Reg.*

To ROWT, *Rowt*, *v. n.* Apparently to range, *S.* *R.* *Rowt* *Part. Jo. II.* — *Su.* *G.* *rut* a vagari, *discurrere*.

To ROWT, *v. n.* To snore. *Bardour.* — *A.* 8. *rowt-en*, *Isl.* *Arnot-a*, *Id.* *V.* *Rowt*.

ROZERED, *part.* *adj.* Rosy *Row's Lull.*

ROZET, *s.* Rosin *V.* *Roast*

To ROZET, *v. a.* To prepare with rosin, *S.*

*Come, Edith, gie yir strings a twang,
An' roset wae the bow.* *Farrar*

To RUB, *v. a.* To rob; the common pronunciation is *S.* *Rob Roy*.

RUBBERY, *s.* Robbery, *S.* *Rob Roy*.

RUBBLE, *s.* The coarsest kind of masonry, *S.* ; *proa.* *q.* *rooble* *Tournay*

RUBBOKIS, *s.* *pl.* *Act. Dom. Conn.* — *Dan.* *rubbe*, a basket, *L. B.* *rub-us*, a measure of grain in Italy; viewed by Du Cange as synon. with *Fr.* *coque* a cag, a barrel. *V.* *Rockbouis*

RUBEN, *s.* A ribbon *Inventories.* — *Fr.* *ruban*, *Id.*

RUBIATRE, *s.* 1. Robber *Leg. St. Andros.* — *L. B.* *rubator*, *Ital.* *rubatore* *latro* 2. A bully, as, "He comes out on me, roaring like a rubiator," *Roxb.* It is also expl. as denoting "a swarming worthless fellow," *ibid.* *Syn.* *Rubiator*.

RUBY BALLAT *The Balms Ruby of Johnson.* *V.* *Ballat*

To RUCK, *v. n.* To belch *Lyndsay.* *Syn.* *rust* — *Teut.* *ruck-en*, *Lat.* *rust-ure*.

RUCK, *s.* 1. A heap of corn or hay, *S.* *R.* *Wife.* *Acts* *Ja. II.* — *Isl.* *Arnak*, *Su.* *G.* *ruck*, *cumulus* 2.

Ruckin, a small stack of any kind *Acts* *Ja. VI.*

RUCKLE, *s.* 1. A noise in the throat warning to indicate suffocation, *Loth.* *V.* *Danabocals* 2. A wrinkle *Shelf.*

RUCK BILLING. *V.* *Ruckelista*

RUCTION, s. A quarrel. *To raise a ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel, S. B.—Isl. *rusk*, strepitus, turbatio, *rusk-a*, conturbare.

RUD, adj. Red. *Wallace*.—A. S. *rude*, *reod*, Alem. *rud*.

RUDAS, adj. 1. "Bold; masculine." *Gl. Antiquary*. 2. It seems equivalent to stubborn, or to E. *rude*. *St. Johnstown*. V. **ROUDS**.

RUDDY, s. Redness; ruddy complexion, *Ayrs*. "The *ruddy* of youth had fled his cheek, and he was pale and of a studious countenance." *R. Gilhaise*.—A. S. *rudu*, rubor, "redness or ruddiness," *Somn*.

To RUDDY, v. n. To make a loud reiterated noise, S. B.—Isl. *Arð*, a storm; force in general.

RUDDIKIN, s. V. **RODDIKIN**.

RUDDOCH, RUDDOCK, s. The Redbreast, *Clydes*.—O. E. "*Roddok* birde." A. S. *rudduc*, id. from *rude*, ruber, red; Isl. *raud*, Su. G. *roed*, id.

RUDE, s. "The red taint of the complexion." *Gl. Sherr*. V. **RUD, adj.**

RUDE, s. 1. Redness. *Douglas*. 2. Those parts of the face which in youth and health have a ruddy colour, S. B. *Chr. Kirk*—A. S. *ruda*, rubor vultus.

RUDE, adj. Strong; stout. *Douglas*.

RUDE, s. Spawn, *Ayrs*. *Kennedy*. V. **REDD**.

RUDE, RWD, s. The cross. *Douglas*.—A. S. Su. G. *rod*, Germ. *rode*.

RUDE-DAY, s. 1. The 3d day of May, S. B. called the Invention of the Cross. 2. This designation is also given in our old Acts to the 14th day of September. This is the day called the *Elevation of the Cross*. *Wormli Fast*. *Dan*. In the Prayer-Book of the Church of England, the *Holy Cross*. The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire. In *Roxb*. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style.

RUDE-GOOSE. V. RUDD-GOOSE.

RUDESMESS, RUDESMAS, s. The same with *Rude-day*, as used in sense 2. *Dumfr*.

To RUDGE, v. a. To gather stones into small heaps.—*Dan*. *rode*, to search.

To RUDJEN, v. a. To beat, *Ayrs*.—Perhaps corr. from Gael. *rusg-am*, to strike vehemently.

To RUE, v. a. To pluck. "That none *rue* sheep on Sunday, under the pain of £10." *Acts, Shetl. Surv.* V. **Row, v.**

RUE. To tak the Rue, to repent of a proposal or bargain, S. *Heart Mid-Loth*.

RUE-BARGAIN, s. Smart-money paid for casting a bargain, S. *Rob Roy*. V. **Rew, v.**

RUF, adj. Rough. "*Ruf sparris*." *Aberd. Reg.*

To RUFE, v. n. To rest. *Chron. S. P.* V. **ROIF**.

RUFF, s. Rest. V. **ROIF**.

To RUFF, v. n. 1. To roll a drum, S.; also *ruffe*. *Wodrow*.—Germ. *ruff-er*, to cry. 2. To give a plaudit, S.

RUFF, s. 1. Roll of the drum, S. *R. Galloway*. 2. Beating with the hands or feet, as expressive of applause.

To RUFF, v. a. To put in disorder, S. A. *Hogg*. *Ruffe*, E. *Ruff* is used by Spenser.

RUFFE, s. Fame; celebrity. *Godscroft*.

RUFFING, s. Applause by stamping with the feet, *Aberd*.

RUFFY, s. 1. A wick clogged with tallow, *Tweedd*. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The blaze used in fishing by night, with the lister, S. A.—Sw. *ros-lins*, a rushlight.

RUFFIE, s. A ruffian, *Ang. Lyndsay*.—Su. G. *rof-wa*, to rob.

RUFFILL, s. Loss; injury. *Dunbar*.—Teut. *ruffel-en*, *terere*, *verrere*.

RUFLYT, pret. v. Annoyed. *Barbour*.

To RUG, v. a. 1. To pull hastily or roughly, S. *Pop. Ball*. 2. To tear, S. *Douglas*. 3. To spoil; to plunder.—Teut. *ruck-en*, *Dan. rag-er*, to pluck.

RUG, s. 1. A rough or hasty pull, S. 2. A great bargain, S. 3. Drizzling rain, *Shetl*.

To RUG AND RIVE. To carry off by violence, implying contention for possession, S. *Waverley*.

RUGGAIR, s. A depredator. *Monroe*.

RUGGIE, s. An old cod, *Orkn*.

RUGGING AND RIVING. 1. Tearing and scrambling; pulling and hauling in a quarrel or contest, S. *Cloud of Witnesses*. 2. It often conveys the idea of rapacity in seizing and carrying off the property of others, S. *Antiquary*.

RUGGING AT THE HEART. A phrase used in the Highlands, and explained of hunger. *Saxon and Gael*. This phrase is common in the Lowlands also.

RUG-SAW, s. Said to be a wide-toothed saw, S. *Stat. Acc. P. Roxburgh*.

RUH-HED, s. A species of turf for fuel, S. *Saint Patrick*. "Turfs for fuel, which are cut without paring off the grass, are expressively called *ruh-heds*, i. e. rough-heads," *ibid*.

RUIFF-SPAR, s. A spar for a roof. "*Ruiff sparris*." *Aberd. Reg.*

RUIL, s. An awkward female romp, *Lanarks*; pronounced like Fr. *rue*.—Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed," *Sewel*; Isl. *rugi-a*, effutire, turbare, *rugi*, ineptiae, gerrae, confusio, *rol-a*, *vagari*; Su. G. *rull-a*, in gyrum agere vel agi, q. to be still in a giddy and unsettled state.

RUILLER, s. A buoy, *Shetl*.

To RUYNATE, v. a. To destroy; to bring to ruin. *Acts Ja. VI.* E. *ruinate*.—L. B. and Ital. *ruinare*, *destruere*.

To RUINT, RUIN, v. n. To make a harsh noise as in grinding. "Hear how that cow's *ruintin*." "*Ruintin* and *eatin*." The term is generally applied to the noise made in eating rank vegetable food, as turnips, *Berwicks*. It appears to be syn. with *Ramsk*, and *Ransk* or *Runsk*. V. **REUNDE, ROUNO**.

RUISE, RUSS, RUSS, s. 1. Boast. *Douglas*.—Isl. *raus*, gerrae, loquacitas. *To mak a turne ruse*, to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse, *Ang. Herd*. 2. Commendation; praise, S. *Ritson*. Su. G. *ros*, *roos*, praise.

RUL, (Gr. ν or Ger. δ) s. A young horse; as, a pellet *rul*, a young horse casting his hair, *Shetl*.

RULE-O'ER-THOUM, adv. Slapdash; off hand; without consideration; without accuracy; equivalent to the phrase, "By rule o' thoom," i. e. thumb. To do any thing *rule-o'er-thumb*, is to do it without a plan, *Roxb*. This, I suspect, is a corr. of the more common phrase, *Rule o' thum*' (pron. *thoom*). V. **THUMB**.

RULESUM, adj. Wicked; worthless, or horrible. *Bellend*.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *roille*, mechant, halsable, *Roques*; or Isl. *hroll-r*, horror, *hroll-a*, *hryll-a*, horrors.

RULIE, adj. Talkative, *Upp. Lanarks*. This term rather corresponds with E. *brawling*.—Isl. *rugi-a*, *nugari*, *rugi*, *nugae*. It seems to be the same term which enters into the composition of *Campruly*, q. v.

RULLION, s. 1 A shoe made of untanned leather. *V Rullivry.* *Syn Quarrant* 2 A coarse-made masculine woman. *Fife* 3 A rough old made an inn trail. *V Rullion* 4 A rough rustion, mirth, li a man who speaks his mind freely and roughly. *Fife* 5 *Scabbid rullion*, a person overrun with the itch. *Roxb.*

RULLION, s. A sort of bar or pilaster in silver work. *Inventories* — *Fr rullions, petits barreaux ronds*. *Scanzula* On some encore rullions, les petites balustrades les bancs d'église. *Dict Trev*

RUM, adj. 1 Excellent. *loth. Cant E.* 2 Ingenious, especially in mischief. *Roxb. Galloway*

RUMBALLACH, (gull) adj. 1 Stormy; applied to the weather. *Roxb* 2 Quarrelsome, as, "a rumballach wife," a woman given to brawls. *ibid* — *Isi rumba* has precisely the first sense, which seems to be the primary one, *procella pinguis*. *Halderson.*

RUMBLEGABLE, adj. Disorderly. *S. Rumay* — *Qu rwa ly* (*A. S. gear-u*) to rumble

RUM-COVE, s. "A droll fellow," *Lanark* A cant E. term. "Rum fno, good valuable. Rum Cove, a dexterous or clever rogue," *Groat's Class Dict.*

RUMGUMPTION, s. *Rummication* : Common sense, rough sense, *S. Beattie* — *A S rum rum-well, apatosus, and geom-san, curare* *V Gumption.*

RUMGLASHOCH, adj. Rocky, stony; applied to soils in which many stones or fragments of rock appear. *Ayr.*

RUMGLASHOCH, s. A coarse unpolished person, *ibid*

RUMLIETIFF, s. A rattling foot sh fellow, *Mearns.* From *rummel*, to make a noise, and *guff*, a foul.

RUMMAOE, s. An obstreperous din, *Roxb.* — *Isi rummae* signifies bariire, to bray as an elephant, and *rumak*, bariitus.

To **RUMMAOE, v. n.** To rage, to storm, *ibid.*

RUMMELSHACKIN, adj. Raw-boned, loose-jointed, *Herv aka.*, *syn Shackin*, q. making a rumbling noise in motion

To **RUMMIL, Rumil, v. n.** To make a noise, *S. Douglas* — *Teut rummel-en, strepere.*

RUMMIGAIRIE, s. A rambling person, a sort of comp. without including the den of any evil inclination or habit, *S. A* — *Teut. rummel-en, turbare*, *Quar*, *torrens*, *omando*, *Kilian*, q. "completely unsettled."

RUMMIL-THUMP, s. Potatoes and cabbage, *Angus.*

RUMMIS, s. A loud, rattling, or rumbling noise, *Clydes Edin Mag* *V Rummis*

To **RUMMIES, Rumus, Rowmies, v. n.** To bellow, *S. Henrysone* — *Isi rym a id.*

To **RUMMLE, v. a.** To stir about, as, "to rummle potatoes," when mixed with any liquid, *Clydes.* — *Teut rummel-en, celeriter movere*

RUMBLE-HOUBLE, s. A commotion; a confusion, *Perth.* — *Teut rummel-en, to make a noise, and* *hobdel-en*, a word of a similar meaning for increasing the noise formed like *Teut. hobdel-tobdel, &c*

RUMBLEKIRN, s. A gullet on rocky ground. *Gall. Emry.*

To **RUMP, v. a.** To deprive one of his money or property, a phrase applied to a losing gamester, as, "I'm quite rumped," *Fife syn. Runk* Perhaps an allusion to an animal whose tail is cut off very near the rump.

RUMPLE, RUMFILL, s. 1 The rump, *S. Ramsay* 2 The tail, *S. Halderson.*

RUMPLE-BANE, s. The rump bone, *S.*

RUMPLE-WYKE, s. The itob, when it has got a firm seat, *Gall Davidson's Scots* From *rumpke*, and *syke* q. v.

RUMPTION, s. A noisy bustle within doors, driving every thing into confusion, as, "to kick up a rumption," *Roxb* — Apparently from *lat rump-ver*, as giving the idea of every thing being *broken to pieces*.

RUMPU, s. A distalancer, a laniator, *Roxb* — *Corr.* perhaps from *Fr rompu* a rent, a discomfiture.

RUN, part. pa. Having one's stock of any thing exhausted, with the prep of added as, "I'm run of anuff," my stuff is done, *S. B.* run short of

To **RUNCH, v. n.** To grind with the teeth, to crunch, *Upp. Lanark.*

RUNCH, s. The act of grinding any harsh edible substance, *ibid* — *Fr ronger*, to gnaw, *O Fr ronger*, corroder, manger *Boq. fort*

RUNCH, s. An iron instrument for twisting nuts on screw bolts, *Roxb.* Evidently *corr.* from *E. to wrench*, or *Teut. ruck-en*, to quere

RUNCHEE, s. pl. The largest kind of wild mustard; also wild radish, *S. A Ber. Polwart*

RUNNIE, adj. Raw-boned, as, "a runnie queyn," a strong, raw-boned woman *Fife* Supposed to be borrowed from the coarse appearance of the largest kind of wild mustard seed, called *runches*

To **RUND, v. n.** *V Roun.*

RUND Roun, s. 1 A border, a selvage, *S. Burn.* 2 A shred, a remnant, *S. B. Gl. Sherr* — *Isi. rond, round, margo, extremitas*

To **RUNDUE, v. n.** To gnaw. *Evergreen* *V ROUN.*

BUNG, s. 1 Any long piece of wood *S. Chr Kirk.* 2 A coarse heavy staff, *S. Maclean* 3 I used to denote the stroke of poverty *J Nicol* — *More G.* *krung, vinga*, *Isi raving*, pl *rungor* the ribs of a ship. 4 A spoke, *Edin For* *Teut ronga, Antrum* five sustentaculum dorsum curras extremitatum. *Adrian.*

RING in, part. pa. Worn out by fatigue applied to men or horses, that are so exhausted by running that they cannot contend for victory any longer, *Fife* *V To Ring in*

RINGAND, part. pr. Bagging *V Ring, v.*

RUNGATT, adj. Errat for *Rumpatt*, as elsewhere. *Pitcolt's Cron* — *Fr renegat.*

To **RUNG, v. a.** "To rummage: to search with avidity" *Gall. Emry.* Probably a variety of *Renge*

RUNG-WHEEL, s. Of the two wheels in a corn mill, the one which has cogs and drives the other, is called the cog-wheel, the other, from its having spokes or rungs the rung-wheel, *Roxb.*

RUNJOIST, s. A strong spar laid along the side of the roof of a house which was to be covered with thatch, *Aberd.* *Pan, synon. Lanark. Ayr. Surr. Aberd.*

To **RUNK, v. a.** 1 To attack or endeavour to undermine one's character, *Ayr.* 2 To satirize, *ibid.* — Allied perhaps to *A S wrenk*, frus, dolus, or *Teut. wrenck, wronck*, (injury, latent odium)

To **RUNK, v. a.** To deprive of, whether by fair or foul means, *S. B.* — *Isi. rank-or, fraud*; or perhaps *corr.* from *E. rook* to cheat

RUNK, adj. Wrinkled, *Aberd. Journ. Lond.* — *Su G. rynka, Dan. rinka, a wrinkle.*

RUNK, s. An old woman *Shell. V Runt*

To **RUNKLE, v. a.** 1. To part ja runkled, wrinkled, *S. Ramsay* 2. To crenate, to crumple, *A. A. E. wrincl-ian*, *Su. G. rynck-a, rugare*

RUNKLE, RUNKILL, s. 1. A wrinkle, S. *Douglas*.
2. A rumple, S. *Abp. Hamilton*.

RUNKLY, adj. Wrinkled; shrivelled, S. *A. Wilson's Poems*.

RUNNER, s. In the cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the forepart of the carcass under the breast, S. *V. NINE-HOLES*.

RUNNICK, RUNNOCK, RUNNALAN, s. A kennel; a drain, especially in a cow-house, Shetl.—Isl. *renna*, canalis.

RUNNIE, s. A hog, Shetl.—Isl. *runne*, a boar, Su. G. *rone*, id. *Ihre* derives these terms from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia.

RUNRIG, RIN-RIG. Lands are said to lie *runrig*, where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors, or are occupied by different tenants, S.; q. *ridges running parallel*. *Erskine*.

RUNSE, s. "The noise a sharp instrument makes piercing flesh." *Gall. Encycl.*—Fr. *rong-er*, to gnaw. *V. RANSE, RUNSE, v.*

RUNSY, s. A hackney horse. *Rauf Collyear*. *Rouncie*, id. Chaucer.—L. B. *runcin-us*, equus minor, gregarius, Du Cange. O. Fr. *roncin*, *ronché*, *ronci*, cheval de service, Roquesfort, C. B. *rhonci*, a rough-coated horse, a packhorse, Owen.

To RUNT, v. n. To bounce; to prance; to rush forth, Galloway. *David. Seas*. Probably from Isl. *runte*, a boar (Verel). Su. G. *ronde*, *runte*, id. from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia. Hence also *ronsk*, a stallion; Germ. *rans-en*, colre.

RUNT, s. 1. Trunk of a tree. *Pal. Hon.* 2. A hardened stalk; as, a *kail runt*, the stem of colewort, S. *Burns*. 3. The tail of an animal, Gall.—Germ. *rinde*, bark, crust. 4. "A short person." *Gall. Encycl.*

RUNT, s. 1. An old cow, S. B. one that has given over breeding, Caithn.—Germ. *rinde*, an ox, or cow. 2. An opprobrious designation for a female, generally one advanced in life, with the adj. *auld* prefixed; "an *auld runt*," S. *Davidson*. In the north of E. a woman is said to be *runted*, when she is fifty years old.—Isl. *hrund*, mulier; mulier libertina.

RUNTHEREOUT, s. One who has no fixed residence, who lives as it were *sub dio*, S.; rather *rinthereout*. *Waverley*. From the v. to *run* or *rin*, and the adv. *thereout*, out of doors. *V. THAIROWT*.

RUNWULL, adj. "Out of reach of the law." *Gall. Encycl.* *V. WILL, adj.*

RURALACH, s. "A native of the rural world." *Gall. Encycl.*

RURYK, adj. Rural; rustic. *Wallace*.

To RUSCH, Rwyss, v. a. To drive. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *rus-a*, *ruck-a*, irruere.

RUSCHE, RWHYS, s. Drive. *Wyntown*.

To RUSE, Rooss, v. a. To extol; sometimes *reese*, S. *Douglas*. *Ill rused*, discommended. *Kelly*.—Isl. *raus-a*, jactabundè multa effutio, *ros-a*, extollere.

RUSER, s. One habituated to self-commendation. *Kelly*.

RUSH, s. A sort of diarrhoea in sheep, when first put upon new or rank pasture, Teviotd. Loth. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

RUSH, s. An eruption on the skin, S. Hence *rush fever* the vulgar name for scarlet fever, S.

RUSHIE, s. A broil; a tumult, Fife.—Teut. *ruysch*, Isl. *ruck-a*, strepitus.

To RUSK, v. n. To scratch with vehemence, Fife. Often conjoined with a synonym. term; as, *Ruskin' and clawin'*.—Teut. *ruysch-en*, rectius *ruydech-en*, scabere, fricare; Killian. He views *ruyd*, scabies, as the origin; Germ. *raud*.

To RUSK, v. n. To pluck roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin'* at it, Fife; to *Tusk*, synonym.

RUSKIE, adj. Stout; as, "He's a *ruskie* fallow," a vigorous young man; "That's a *ruskie* fychel," that is a stout young foal, Upp. Clydes. This seems radically the same with *Rasch*, *Rash*, q. v.—Isl. *roesk-r*, Su. G. Dan. *rask*, strenuus, fortis.

RUSKIE, s. 1. A basket, made of twigs and straw, for carrying corn, Perth. Loth. 2. A vessel, made of straw, for holding meal. *Kelly*. 3. A bee-hive, S. B.—Su. G. *rusk*, congeries virgultorum; *rysia*, Germ. *rensch*, a bee-hive. 4. A coarse straw hat worn by peasant girls and others, Roxb. Mearns.; synonym. *Bongrace*.

RUSSA, s. A stallion; a male, Shetl.

RUTE, s. A blow. *V. ROUF*.

RUTE, s. A fowl. *Acts Mary*. *V. ROOD-GOOSE*.

RUTEMASTER, RUTMASTER, ROOTMASTER, s. The captain of a troop of horse; the same with *Rit-master*, q. v. *Acts Cha. I*.

RUTH, adj. Kind. "Ruth and ready," disposed to show kindness, Ayra. *The Provost*.—A. S. *hrowian*, misereri; *Mec hroweth*, me miseret, Lye.

To RUTHER, v. n. 1. To storm; to bluster, Mearns. 2. To roar, ib. *V. RUTHER, s.*

RUTHER, RUTHERIAN, s. An uproar, S. *Ross*.—A. S. *hruth*, commotio, O. B. *rhuthr*, impetus.

RUTHER, RUTHYR, s. Rudder. *Wallace*.—O. E. "*Rothyr* of a shyp. Aplustre, Temo," &c. Prompt. Parv.

RUTHIE, s. The noise occasioned by oppressed respiration, Aberd.—A. S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *hriol-a*, (pret. *hrait*), ronchos ducere, stertere; *hrot*, *hryt-r*, ronchus. Hence O. E. to *rou*, to snore.

RUTILLAND, part. pr. Croaking. *Lynds*.—Teut. *rotel-en*, grunnire, murmurare. May it not be *shining*, or *glittering* from L. *rutilans*?

RUTOUR, s. A spoiler. *Bellenden*. *V. ROYSTERS*.

RUTTERY, s. Lechery. *Poems 16th Century*. From Fr. *rut*, the rut of deer.

To RUVE, v. a. *V. ROOVE*.

RUWITH. Uncertain. *Sir Gawen*. Perhaps an erratum.

To BUYLT, v. n. To roll in walking, Shetl.

This letter, as occurring in the beginning of words, cannot, in many instances, be viewed as a radical. While prefixed in some South dialects, it was thrown away in others, especially before *h*. The same term sometimes appears with *s*, and sometimes without it, as in cry and cry creek of day and skreek. *Sa*, is often used by our old writers as the mark of the pl., as, boots for horres, horres.

2. frequently occurs as an abbreviation of *u* and has, S.
BA. *Sca Swa cony* 1 So consequently, *S auc*
Gawan and Gof 2. In such a manner *Barbour*
3. As in like manner, (b.—Moes. *G swa, auc, A S*
swa, Su G Dan auc, etc.

To SA, r n To say Douglas - Alem, Germ sag-en,
A 9 sag-en, id

To S.A.B. = n. 1 To sob, 2. *Jacob Reim* 2 Metaph. applied to the elastic motion of a wooden floor, occasioned by the fall of a heavy body, or by the starting of any of the joints. *Loth.* 3 Metaph. used to express the fading of flowers. *A. Scott's Poems*

SAB. = A nob, B. A Wilson's Form - A E. nob,
placatus

To SAE, v. n. To subside, to settle down, Loth
 "How comes it that this floor does not shut so close
 as it used to do?" "It is because that part of the
 floor has *subsid* a wee." See, synonym S. B. Ind,
settle, subside

SACKLESS, *adj.* Fearless, unavailing. *Pearls of Man*. The same with *Sackless*, but pronounced in Ettrick in a guttural way, & *sauchless*. Both *Sackless* and *Sackless* are originally the same with *Sackless*, *Sackless* guileless. 'An' Mary was sackless o' breakin' her yoke."

BACK: V 844.

SACKB. Sackcloth. Godly Songs.

SACKET SACKET, s. A small sack, S. B. Corn-
flour, S.

SACKETY, *adj.* Short and thick, as, "a sackety body," a little thick person, *Flaub.*, *q.* resembling a stuffed sack, or small sack.

BACKLASH, *adj.* 1. Contrary, silly, feeble, good for nothing, as "socialist mortal," Roth. 2. Simple, dumb, nearly obsolete. *Blackw. Mag.*

SACRATE, adj. Sacred *Beiland T. Liv.—Lai*
agrat 44 id.

SACRE, s A piece of artillery, E. saker. Invent
Denominated, like the falcon, from a species of
hawk

To SACRE, s. a. To consecrate Douglas — Fr.
sacrer id. O. E. "Sactyn, or halowap Consecro,"
Proulx Patx.

To SACRIFY, v. a. 1 To sacrifice. Douglas.—Fr
sacrificer, id. 2 To consecrate, id. 3. To ap-
pear to prostitute, id.

EA (K) : EK, a. One who has the charge of the uten-
sils of a church: the same with *Sacrist* and *Sacris-
tan*, E. *Acta Ja VI*—L. H. *sacristarius*, *sacris-
tanus*, *sacrista*, id.

SAD, adj. 1 Grave. Wallace 2 Wise, prudent, Ibid 3 Firm, steady Ibid — O. B. sad, firm, wise, d. secul. sober 4 Close, compact, S. — O. B. *safaru*, encase, to tread, *ryth*, solidus. O. E. *Sad* or *harda* Solidus," Prompt, Parv 5 Heavy, S. *Sir J. Sinclair* 6 Wealthy, applied to evidence.

Backhausia. ? Flat, close to the ground, 2-3
 Denoting a grave colour. *Immature*, v. *Expt* of
 significant great. Ahead

To SAD, & R. To become anal, R. System. Sad.
H. co.

To SAD, v. a. To make sad, *Sadlee*
SADDILL CURRELL, The Carols choir, *Notland*

* **SADDLE** To put one to a the snare of the Saddle to nonplus, to gravel one, E. obviously borrowed from the sensations of one who feels the snare of horseback too hard.

SADDLE-Bit E, adv Having the post-teron excoriated in consequence of riding. *E The Eastern*

SADDLE TAIL-SIDE, adv. A term used to denote the mode in which women ride. Gall, Eurye. See equines to or perhaps the same.

SADE, SAID, &c. A thick sod or turf for burning, both
landmarks Berwicks. The made, the made! A Good's
Poems — 1st syde after the mairus quam, &c. &c. &c.
a Swa Goth sod, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
as the origin of B. sed. Tui sed, sedo, from sa-
co, to sow, soede, coede, &c. &c.

SADJELL, a. A lazy unweedy animal.* Gold Eng.
Probably from Sad, heavy.

SADLY ad 1. *Stenody* Wallace 2. *Chedy*
compactly Barb.

SAE adv. So. 3, 1909, Yorks V. B.

SAE, A tub V Sat, Sat.

SAEBIENS, SAMIKA, copy 1 Since, 6 e being and
or so. Ramray 2. If so be, used hypothetically 3.
Saint Patrick

SAEDICK, s. A place frequented by fish. — Dan. among
a sort, Rhedl.

SATER, adv. In as far, as far, as far. Ab. Far

SAFER, J. The sapphire, a precious stone. "I saw a great safer set in gold." *Invent.* — Belg. *safer*, Sw. *safir*, *id.*

SAFER, a The reward given for the safety of any thing. E. *salvage*. Spolice V. Serna.

SAFERON, s. A head-dress anciently worn in Scotland. V. **SCHAFKROCK**.

SABIER, J. V. S. 1908.

SAFT, adj. 1. Opposed to what is fatiguing, *S. Rest*.
2 Pleasant, *ibid.* 3. Tranquil, at rest, *S. Cal. Sibi*.
—Tent *soft* swags, mod. a. 4. Not vehement or
urgent. 'Soft fire makes sweet mail, mod. *D.*
Pergamus Trov 5. Moist, dewy, *S. St. Anne*.
6 Mild as opposed to frosts, *S.* This is also called
open weather, i. e. open.

To SAFT, r a. To mollify Dunder.

SAFT, Saffir, adv. 1 Softly. Ferguson. 2 Lightly.
Ministr Bord.

SAFT EENED, adj. Disposed to weep, soft-hearted.
Blackw. Mag.

SAGGLE, s. A crab that has cast its shell. **Marpa.**
To **SAG**, v. a. To press down, **Lazarus.** This seems
radically the same with the v. *fi Sag* and also with
the O. E. v. "*Saggyrn* or *sateyn* **Beow.**" **Engorm.**

To SAUBTIL, v. a. To be reconciled. *Ser Gamme*
— A S. saut-tan, reconcile

SAGHTLYN, J. Reconciler, (Ind.) V. SAGHTLY
SAY adv. No. 8 me. Act. Mary.

To SAY *awa*, v. n. *Say awa*, a vulgar phrase, expressing an invitation to begin to eat, *Aberd.*; equivalent to *E. fall to. W. Beattie's Tales*. Originally, an invitation to say grace.

To SAY, v. n. *I yow say*, I tell you. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sege me*, *dic mihi*.

To SAY, *SAY*. 1. v. a. To put to trial, S. *Pittcottie*. E. *essay*. 2. v. n. To endeavour, S. *A. Wilson's P.*—O. Fr. *say-cr*, *essayer*, *tenter*.

SAY, *SAYE*, *SAR*, s. 1. A water-bucket, *Inverness*, *Orkn.*; a milk-pail, *Dumfr.* *Acts Ja. I.*—Su. G. *saa*, *vas quo aqua portatur*. 2. A small tub, S. B. *Ayra*. "*Sey* or *Sae*, a shallow tub, used in cheese-making." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Fr. *seau*, it appears that O. E. *soo*, has been formed. "*Soo*, a vessel, [Fr.] *cvue*;" i. e. an open tub, a vat, *Palsgr.*—*Isl. saa*, *id.*

SAYAR, s. An assayer; one who assays metals. *Acts Ja. V.*

SAYARE, s. A poetical writer. *Doug.*—A. S. *sæg-an*, *narrare*; *sage*, *narratio*.

SAID, s. A sod of a particular description. V. *SADZ*.

SAIDLE-TURSIDE, s. A sort of wooden settee, used in country-houses, *Banffs.*; *synon. Lang-settle, Lang-saddle*, q. v. The first part of the word is evidently the same with *settle*, *saddle*, A. S. *setl*, a seat. Whether the latter part refers to the situation of this seat in the vicinity of the *ingle*, or at the side of the *toors*, i. e. turfs on the hearth, appears uncertain.

SAIG, s. An ox that has been gelded at full age, *Gall. Davidson's Seas.* V. *SEGG*.

SAIGE, s. A seat. V. *SEGH*.

SAIKYR, HALPSAIKYR. A species of cannon, smaller than a demi-culverin, named from a species of hawk. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *sacre*, "the hawk, and the artillerie so called," *Cotgr.*

SAIKLESLIE, s. Innocently. *Poems 16th Century*.

SAIKLESS, SAYKLES, *adj.* 1. Guiltless, S. *Douglas*. 2. Free, in a general sense, *ib.*—A. S. *sacleas*, *Isl. saklauss*, *sine culpa*.

SAIL-FISH, s. The basking shark, S. denominated from a large fin which it carries above water. *Stat. Acc.*

SAILYE, s. An assault. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *sail-tr*, to assault.

To SAILYE, v. n. To assail; to make attempt. *Bellenden*.

To SAILL, v. a. To seal. *Aberd. Reg.*

SAILL, s. Happiness. V. *SEILE*.

SAYN, s. Narrative. *Wallace*.—Dan. *sagn*, saying.

To SAIN, v. a. To bless. V. *SANZ*.

SAIN, s. Blessing, S. B.

SAINCT TOB'S HEAD. The promontory of St. Abb's Head at the entrance of the Firth of Forth. *Acts Cha. I.*

SAYND, s. Message or messenger. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sand*, *legatio*, *legatus*. *Send*, an embassy, S. B.

SAYNDIS-MAN, s. Messenger, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sandes-man*, *nuntius*.

SAINTANDROSME. V. *ANDYR'S DAY*.

SAIP, s. Soap, S. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. Dan. *saepe*, *id.*; *Lat. sape*.

SAY-PIECE, s. A piece of work to prove the artificer's ability. *Skinner*.

SAIPMAN, s. A soap-boiler, S. *Picken*.

SAIR, *SAYR*, *SARE*, *adj.* 1. Painful, S. 2. Sorrowful; *as*; a *sair* heart. *Wallace*. 3. What is to be lamented or regretted; *as*, "It's a *sair* matter," It is a *sair* matter. 4. Violent. *Wallace*. 5. Severe;

as, *sair* sickness, S. *ibid.*—Su. G. *saar*, A. S. *sar*, *gravis*, *molestus*. 6. Niggardly; *as*, a *sair* master; a *sair* merchant, S. 7. Costly; expensive; extravagant, S. According to tradition, James VI. when he reflected on the great alienation of the royal domains in consequence of the liberality of David I. to the church, used to say, that "he was a *sair* sant [saint] to the crown!" 8. Puny. A *sair* neebour, one of a diminutive appearance; opposed to a *grand* troop, *Annand*.

SAIR, s. A sore; a wound, S. *Fergusson*.—A. S. *Isl. sar*, Su. G. *saar*, *dolor*, *vulnus*.

To KEEP a thing for a SAIR HEEL, or for a SAIR FIT, i. e. foot. A proverbial phrase, signifying to retain any thing for a strait or necessity, S.

SAIR, *SAR*, *SARE*, *adv.* 1. Sorely, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sare*, *graviter*. 2. In a great degree, S. *Douglas*.—*Germ. sehr*, *Belg. seer*, *valde*. 3. *Sair* aff, greatly to be pitied; often applied to one who is straitened in worldly circumstances, who has scarcely the means of sustenance, S. *Syn. Ill aff.*

To SAIR, v. a. 1. To serve, S. *Ross*. 2. To fit; to be large enough, S. 3. To satisfy, *as* with food, S. *Ross*. 4. To give alms; *as*, "I canna *sair* ye the day," S.

SAIR HEAD. A headache, S. *A. Nicol*.

SAIRIE, *adj.* 1. Poor; silly; feeble, *Ayra Picken*. 2. *Sairie* man, an expression of affection; often used to a dog, *Roxb.* V. *SARY*.

SAIRING, s. 1. What satisfies one, S. *Ross*. 2. An acquaintance with any object to satiety or disgust, S. *St. Kathleen*. 3. It is ironically applied to a drabbing. "He got his *sairing*," he was beaten till he could not bear any more, or, according to a phrase of similar signification, "He had his bellyful of it."

To SAIRL, v. n. To whine, *Shetl.*

SAIRLES, *SARELESS*, *adj.* Tasteless, S. B. *Diallog.* V. *SAWR*.

SAIRLY, *adv.* Sorely. *Douglas*.

SAIRNESS, *SARENESS*, s. Soreness, S.

SAIR-SOUGHT, *adj.* Much exhausted, S. It is especially expressive of bodily debility.

SAIR WAME or WYME. Gripes, S.

To SAISE, v. a. To give seisin or legal possession to; a forensic term, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *sais-ir*, to seize, to take possession of. It is, however, more immediately from L. B. *sais-ire*, *mittere aliquem in possessionem*; *investire*. V. *SASINE*.

SAIT, s. 1. The Court of Session in S. *Dunbar*. 2. A see; an episcopate. *Acts Ja. V.* In a similar way the term *sege*, properly denoting a seat, is used for a see.—Also in A. S. *biscopestl*, *episcopi sedes*. I need scarcely advert to the use of L. B. *sedes* in the same sense, whence indeed E. *see*. V. *SEGH*.

SAK, *SACK*, s. The privilege of a baron to prosecute, try, and judge his vassals in his own court. *Reg. Maj.*—A. S. *sac*, *actio*, *causa forensis*.

SAKE, s. Blame; guilt. *Sir Tristrem*.—Su. G. *sak*, *guilt*, *crime*.

SAKIRE, s. *pl.* *Inventories*. It seems doubtful whether this term refers to the hawk called the *saker*, Fr. *sacre*; or to savages, as the same word is expl. by *Cotgr.* "a ravenous or greedy fellow."

SALANG, *adv.* So long. *Acts Mary*.

SALARIS, s. *pl.* Sellers; venders. *Acts Ja. IV.*

SALD, *pret. and part. pa.* Sold. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—A. S. *sald*, *sald*, *datus*; *venditus*; from *sel-an*, *dare*; *vendere*.

SALR, SALL, SALL, s. 1 A palace. *Douglas*. 2 A hall; a chamber. *Gowan and Goll* — A. S. *Sa G sal, sala, palatium*
SALEBROSITY s. A rough place. *Baillie*. — From lat. *salebrosus*.
SALEK Used for so leaky. "The schip was salek" *Aberd. Reg.* — Su. G. *laek, hlaas, rimas agents*, A. S. *Alaek, id*
SALENE, s. The act of sailing "Ane tapestrie of the historie of the salene of Aeneas." *Inventories*
SALER, s. A salt-cellar. *Sir Gowan*.
SALERIFE, adj. Saleable, S.
SALERYFE, adj. Abounding with sails or ships. *Douglas*.
SALFATT, s. A salt-cellar. V. *SALTAT*
SALIE SALT, s. A hired mourner, who walks in procession before a funeral. V. *SALLIK*
SALIKE, SALIK, adj. Similar; of the same kind, S. B. — Moes. G. *swaleske, Isl. styke, talis*. V. *SICK LIES*
SALINIS, s. pl. The salt-pits. *Hellenden. T. Lis.* — Fr. *saline*, a salt pit, or, a magazine for salt, Lat. *salina*.
SALL, l. stal, stole, Houlate.
SALL, v. defective Shall, S. A. Bor.
SALMON FLEUK, V. FLOOK, FLEUK
SALSAR, s. *Aberd. Reg.* "Ane salsar of tyne [tlo]" This signifies a salt-cellar, from L. B. *salsar-sum, id* *Salsarus* denotes one who had the charge of the salt-cellar in a king's kitchen.
SALSS, s. Sauce. *Barbour* — Germ. *salsen, sale condire*.
SALT, SAWT, s. Assault. *Barbour* — O. Fr. *saut, id*
SALS, adj. 1 Having bitter consequences, S. *Doug.* 2 Costly, expensive, S. 3 Severe, oppressive, overwhelming. *The Queens Maria*
SALT, s. A salt-cellar, *Aberd.*
SALTAR, SALTAR, SALTAR, s. A maker of salt, S. *Acts Ja. VI* — Gael. *saltair*, a saltmonger
SALT-BED, s. The place where ooze, proper for the manufacture of salt, gathers, *Dumfr.* Agr. Surv. *Dumfr.*
***SALTER, s.** One who makes salt, S. V. *SALTAR*.
SALT-FAT, SALT-FATT, s. A salt-cellar, S. *Inventories* V. *Supplement*.
SALTIE, SALT-WATER FLEUK. The vulgar names of the Dab, on the Firth of Forth. *Neill*.
***SALTLESS, adj.** Used metaph. as expressive of disappointment, S. "I have had saltless luck, the bare dæ langer loves to brouze on the green dewy blade o the clover" *Blackw. Map*.
SALT MERT A beeve salted for winter provision. *Act Dom. Conc.* V. *MAET*
SALT SE, or SEA. The sea; from the ancient use of the term *sal* as denoting the sea itself. *Douglas*
SALT VPONE SALT. The ancient designation of refined salt, n. S. *Acts Ja. VI*
SALVE, SALTER, s. A discharge of firearms. *Monro's Exped.* — Dns. *salve*, a volley or discharge of musket-shot. It is an oblique use of the term *salve*, as primarily signifying "a salute." French *salut* denotes "a volley of shot given for a welcome to some great person," Cotgr. It must be traced to lat. *salus*
To SALT, s. v. a. To salute. *Wallace* — O. Fr. *salus, salutation*
SALUT, s. Health, safety, Fr. *Compt. S.*
SALUTE, s. A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland. *Acts Ja. II* "Salus and Salut," says Du Cange, "was gold money struck in France by

Henry V. of England so termed because it exhibited the figure of the Annunciation made to the Virgin, or of the salvation of the Angel"
SAM, adj. The same, S. This form expresses the pronunciation.
SAMBORD, s. The end of the deep-sea lines attached to the buoy-rope, *Shetl.* — Isl. *sam*, together, and *bor*, to bring
SAMRUTTS, s. pl. Housing for a horse. *Sir Gowan*. — O. Fr. *sambue, id*
SAME LIKE, adj. Familiar. *Buchan.* *Tarras* — Moes. G. *sama-laks, consuetudo, Isl. samlik, id*, *samlik-ia, samliare*.
SAMIN, SAMIN, adj. The same, S. *Complaynt S.* — Abl. of Moes. G. *sama, idem*
SAMYN, SAMIN, adv. 1 Together. *Barbour*, 2 At the same time. *Douglas* 3 As soon conjointed with *as*, *id.* — A. S. *samas, Belg. samen, alant, una*.
To SAMMER, SAMMER, v. n. To agree, *Fife*.
To SAMMER, SAMMER, v. a. 1 To adjust, *Fife* 2 To assort, to match, *id.* — Su. G. *sam-ja, acc. samb-a, consuetudo* from *sam*, a particle denoting the unity of more than one with the prefix *sa*, is *sasam-ja*, in the 3. pl. pers. sing. *id.* *acc. samb-a, consuetudo*, *Isl. samfar, congruus*.
SAMONY So many, as many. *Aberd. Reg.*
SAN APE, s. Mustard. *Sir Gowan*. — A. S. *Dan. senep. Gr. siparis, id*
To SAND, v. a. To nonplus, used like E. *grovel, S. Duff's Poems*.
SAND-BLIND, adj. 1 Having that weakness of sight which often accompanies a very fair complexion. S. Syn. *blind-fair* 2 Purblind short-sighted, S. *Gl. Sherr* Sanded, short-sighted, A. Bor. *Gross* *Fife*.
SAND-BUNKER, s. A small well fenced sand-pit, S. A. *Redgaunlet*
SANDE, part. pa. Gist. *Sir Gowan*. — O. Fr. *sand, from sand-ra, ceindre, environar*
SAND-EEL, s. The Sand launce, a fish, S. "A Tubenwa Sand-lance, Sand-eel, Hornel." *Neill's List of Fishes*
SAND-FLEUK, s. The Smear-dab, Firth of Forth. *Neill*
SANDIE, s. The abbreviation of Alexander R. *Daer* the English seem to have formed their ludicrous national designation of Sweeney for a Scotswoman
SANDY GILDOCK, s. The same a fish, *Shetl. Neill* Prob. a dimin. from *Dan. gulle, Isl. gulle*, a pike, from its resemblance in shape, of the *Little-God* or pike
SANDY-LOO, s. The Sand Lark, *Shetl.* "Charadrius hiaticula, (Linn. Syst.) Sandy Loo. Sand Lark. Ring Plover, Ring Dotterel. *Edmonstone's Zool.* — Isl. *loe, loa, lafa, charadrius nigro-lutescens variegatus* expl. in *Dan.* "a lark," *Hall*.
SANDY-MILL, s. To Dig a Sandy mill to be in a state of intimacy, *Loth. G. Wilson & Coll. of Songs*. This refers to the custom of children building houses in the sand for sport otherwise expressed, "We'll never dig sandy bowrds thegither" V. *Bourne*.
SAND-LARK The Sea lark, Ork. *Derry* Sandy *terrick, or laverock* of S.
SAND-LOWPER, s. A small species of crab, *Fife. Subald*
SANDRAUL, s. The food provided for young birds before they are able to leave their nests, more commonly denominated *bee-bread*. *Maxwell's Fire-master*. — Isl. *son, vas molia, and drag, fies*, y. "the drag of the Awny-pig."

SAND-TRIPPER, s. The Sand-piper, a bird. *Gall. Enc.* This, in signification, resembles the Germ. name *sand-laufferl*, q. *sand-louper*. V. *Pennant's Zool.*

To **SANE, v. n.** To say. *Dunbar*. V. **SEYNE**.

To **SANE, SAYN, SAIN, SEYN, v. a.** 1. To make the sign of the cross. *Barbour*. 2. To bless, God being the agent. *Dunbar*.—Germ. *segn*, a sign, *segn-en*, to bless. 3. To pray for a blessing, S. 4. To consecrate; to hallow. *Minst. Bord.* 5. To heal; to cure; pron. *Shane*, *Gall.* V. **SHANED**.

SANG, s. 1. Song, S. A. S. *Wyntown*. 2. Note; strain, S.

SANG, My sang, equivalent to "my troth," *Roxb. Aberd. Renfr.* A. *Scott's P.* It is used as an oath; *By my sang.* A. *Wilson's Poems*.—Su. G. *sann* signifies truth, Moes. G. *sunja*, id. *bisunja*, in truth.

SANG-BUKE, s. A book containing a collection of songs, S.

SANGLERE, s. A wild boar. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sanglier*.

SANG-SCUILL, s. A school for teaching music. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SANGUANE, SANGUYNE, adj. Having the colour of blood. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sanguin*.

SANOUBOUS, adj. Healing. *Houlate*.—O. Fr. *san-er*, to heal.

SANRARE, L. thesaurare, treasurer. *Houlate*.

SANS, prep. Without, Fr. *Shaksp. Douglas*.

SANSHAGH, SANSHAUGH, SANSHUCH, adj. 1. Willy; crafty, *Buchan.* 2. "Sarcastically clever." *Gl. Surv. Moray.* 3. Proud; distant; disdainful; petulant; saucy; as, "He's a *sanshach* callant," *Aberd.* 4. Nice; precise; pettish; as, "Ye're a *sanschaugh* chiel," *Mearns*. This may be from Gael. *saobhnosach*, morose, peevish, (*bh* sounded as *v*.) Ir. *synnosach*, *Lhuyd*; from *saobhnos*, anger, bad manners.

To **SANT, v. n.** 1. To disappear; to be lost; as, "It's *santed*, but it will maybe cast up again," *Ettr. For.* 2. To vanish downwards at once without noise. It is applied to spectres as well as to material objects, *ibid.* *Brownie of Bods.*

SAP, s. Liquid of any kind taken with solid aliment, S. Belg. *Morison*.

SAP, s. A ninny; a heavy-headed fellow, S. A. *Rob Roy*. This is merely a figurative use of E. *sap*, A. S. *sæp*, succus; as conveying the idea of softness.

SAP, s. 1. Sorrow, *Dumfr.* 2. Tears, caused by affliction or vexation, *ib.* Here the term is evidently used metaph. like Teut. *sap ran de doomen*, *lachrymae arborum*.

SAPE, V. SAIR.

SAP-MONEY, s. Money allowed to servants for purchasing sap, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SAPOUR, s. "A sound or deep sleep." *Gl. Lynds*.—Lat. *sopor*.

* **SAPPY, adj.** 1. Applied to a female who is plump, as contrasted with one who is meagre, S.; synon. *Sonny*. 2. Addicted to the bottle; applied to those who sit long, who moisten themselves well, or are often engaged in this way, S.; as, "He's a *braw sappy* lad, he'll no rise soon." *Quickie's Way-side Col.*

SAPPLES, s. pl. A lye of soap and water; suds, S. *Ayrs. Legatees*. "Sap-sapples, water that clothes have been washed in." *Gall. Encycl.* A diminutive from S. *saip*, or A. S. *sage*, soap. This lye, before the clothes have been washed in it, is called a *grath*, q. what is prepared for cleaning them; it is called *sapples*, properly after the operation of washing: often *andow sapples*; in Lanarkshire more com-

SAPS, s. pl. Bread soaked or boiled in some nourishing liquid; as, *ale-saps*, *butter-saps*, S. *Gl. Sibb.*—Isl. *sauþ*, Gael. *sabhs*, soup.

SAP-SPALE, SAP-WOOD, s. The weak part of wood nearest to the bark, S.; q. that which retains most of the sap.

To **SAR, v. a.** To vex; to gall. *Wallace*.—A. S. *sar-ian*, dolere.

SARBIT, interj. A kind of exclamation, S. A. Supposed to be corr. from sorrow a bit.

SARCE, SARON, (St.) V. SARIS.

To **SARD, v. a.** To rub; to chafe. *Lyndsay*.—Isl. *sard-a*, *serd-a*, antem contrectare.

SARDE, pret. Galled. V. **SAR.**

SARE, adj. Sore. V. **SAIR**, and *s.*

SARE, s. 1. A sore, S. *Douglas*. 2. Mental pain; sorrow, *ib.*—A. S. *sar*, Sw. *saer*, dolor.

To **SARE, v. n.** To soar. *Douglas*.

To **SARE, v. n.** To savour. V. **SAWER**.

SARELESS, adj. Unsavoury, S. B. *Ross*.

To **SARFE, v. a.** To serve. *Acts Mary*.

SARGEAND, s. A squire. *Bannatyne P.*—O. Fr. *sergeant*, homme de guerre.

SARY, SAIRY, adj. 1. Sorrowful. *Douglas*.—A. S. *sari*, *sarig*, tristis, moestus. 2. Sorry; wretched. *Wyntown*. 3. Weak; feeble; synon. *Silly*, S. "It is a sary hen that cannot scrape to one burd," S. Prov. "spoken of them that have but one child to provide for." *Kelly*. 4. Poor; in necessitous circumstances. "You will make [me] claw a sary man's haffet," S. Prov. "By your squandering and ill management you will undo me." *Kelly*. 5. Mean; contemptible. *Forbes's Def.* Expressive of kindness or attachment; as, *Sairy man*, like E. *poor fellow*, *Roxb.* It has originally included the idea of compassion. V. **SAIRIE**.

SARIOULLY, SARRALY, adv. Artfully. *Barbour*.—A. S. *seawolice*, artificiose, *sear*, ars.

SARIS, SARCHIS. "Sanct Saris day;" apparently, St. Serf's day. *Aberd. Reg.* It is also written *Sarce*. "Sanct Sarce day," *ibid.* "Sanct Sarchis day," *ib.* This is the person in Lat. called Servanus. He was contemporary with Adomnan, abbot of Iona.

SARIT, pret. Vexed. V. **SAR.**

SARK, s. A shirt or shift, S. *Wallace*.—A. S. *syrk*, Su. G. *saerk*, indusium.

SARK-ALANE, adv. With no other part of dress but the shirt or shift.

SARKED, SARKIT, part. pa. 1. Provided with shirts or shifts, S. *Gl. Sairr*. 2. Covered with thin deals, S.

SARK-FU, s. A shirtful, S.

SARK-FU' O' SAIR BANES. 1. A phrase used to denote the effect of great fatigue or violent exertion, S. 2. "A sound beating," S. *Gl. Antiquary*. Or rather the consequence of it.

SARKING, SARKIN, s. 1. Cloth for making shirts; shirting, S. *Nithsdale and Galloway Song*. 2. The covering of wood above the rafters, S. *Annals of the Parish*. [*Spald.*

SARKING, adj. Of or belonging to cloth for shirts, S.

SARKLESS, adj. Shirtless, S. V. **SARKING**.

SARK-TAIL, s. The bottom of a shirt, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

SARPE, s. *Inventories*. Probably, that spiral rod, used in Popish churches, for consecrating the wax tapers burnt during Easter; denominated, from its form, in L. B. *serpens*, (Du Cange), from Ital. *serpe*. a snake.

SARRILT, *adv* V SARRILT.

To SARR, v a. To seize. *Douglas*—Fr *sarrir*

SASINK, s. Investiture, s., the same with *S. sasin*.

SASINE by Presenting, or by Deliverance of Kins and STAFF. A mode of investiture in lands, according to our ancient laws, s. *Act Dom Cone*

SASTRING, s. A kind of pole mentioned by Harry the Minstrel V STING

SASTRIK, s. A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put in to a bag or tripe, Loth Tervoul Hence the Prov "Ye are as stiff as a stappit *sastri*," i. e. a crammed pudding This seems to have some affinity to Fr *sauzart*, E *sausage*.

SAT, s. A snare *Sir Tristram*.—Su. G. *satt*, *sata*, *id*

SATH, s. Omission, trespass. *Douglas*.—Fr *saut*, *a leap*.

SATHAN, s. The ancient mode of pronouncing the name Satan, still used by some old people, s. N Burne—O. B. *Sathan*, an adversary, Satan.

To SATIFIE, v a. To satisfy *Cromaguel*.—O. Fr. *satisfier*, *it*

To SATISFICE, v a. To satisfy, s. *Kelly's Sc. Prov.*

SATOURE, s. A transgressor *K. Quair*

SATTERDAY, SATURDAY, s. Saturday—A. S. *sæter dæg*, the day of Saturn.

SATURNDAY, s. The same with *Saturday*. *Acts Cha 1* In A. S. *Sætern-dæg* is used as well as *Sæter-dæg* It may be observed that Saturday is marked as an unlucky day in the calendar of the superstitious To sit on Saturday betokens a short term of residence in the place to which one removes. It is also deemed very unlucky to begin any piece of work on this day of the week, s. A

SAUAGE, SAWAGE, *adj* Intrepid *Wallace*.—From Fr *sauage*

SAUCH SAGU, s. The willow, s. *Lightfoot*.—Lat. *salix*, Sw. *salig*, A. S. *salh*, O. Fr. *saule*

SATCHBARIAN, s. A species of alms-gift anciently belonging to ecclesiastics *Regist. Prior St. Andr.*

SAUCHEN, *adj* Belonging to or made of the willow, *Perth* *Donald and Flora*.

To SAUCHEN, v a. To make supple or pliable, *Roxb*.—Teut. *sacht-en*, *lenire*, *mollire*. It is perhaps, originally the same word with that which signifies to soften, to mitigate, used in reference to material objects. V *SAUCHEN*

SAUCHEN TOUP, s. A simpleton, one who is easily imposed on, *Mearns*, from *Sauchen*, q. pliable as the willow, and *Toup*, a foolish fellow.

SATCHIE, *adj* Abounding with willows; as, "a *sauchie brae*" &c. *Clydes*.

SATCHIN, *adj* Soft, not energetic, s. B. *Christmas Ba'ing*.—Teut. *sacht*, *mollis*, *milis*, *lenius* V *SAUCH* part, or perhaps rather the same with *SAUCHEN*

SAUCHING SAUCHENING, SAUCHENING, s. 1 Reconciliation *Doug* 2 A state of quietness *Wal 3* Agreement, settlement of terms, *Se. Kirk*. *Hoop*

SAUCHT SAUCHT, part pa 1 Reconciled. *Barb*.—A. S. *sacht*, *id* Su. G. *satt-a*, *conciliari* 2 At ease in peace *Doug*.—Su. G. *sicka*, *tranquillus*, *pacifica*

SAUCHT, SAUCHT, s. Ease, tranquillity, s. *Ross*.—A. S. *sakte*, *satt*, *peace*.

SALCHTER, SAUCHTER, s. *Aberd Reg* Probably a corr. of Fr. *sauoir*, a satler, or St. Andrew's cross

SAUDALL, s. A companion. *Rural*.—Lat. *sodalit*

SAVENDIE, s. Understanding, sagacity, experience *Loth Ayr* This word more nearly resembles Fr. *savant*, skilful, learned, of great experience.

SAVENDIE, *adj* Strong; sufficient, secure, &c., in giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, "Make it very *savendie*," *Loth* V *SAVENDIE*

To SAIV, v a. To save *Gowan and Col.*—Fr. *sauf*, *safe*

SAIV To SAIV prep Saving *Wym*

SAIVAND, SAIVING prep Except, q. *summa*. *Part Ja III* *Act Ja II*

SALVE, s. Salve. *Douglas*

SALVIE, s. The sum given in name of *salvage*, an old term used in the Border laws V *SARVA*, *synon*. *Salvage* may be allied to Teut. *salig-en*, *salvare*, *salig*, *beatiss*, *felix* I need scarcely say that in S. it is very often changed into *sa*.

SAUGHIRAN, part *adj* "Lascious inactive, mattering" *Ayr* *Gl Picken* It shall *saughiran* in go astray, *saughiran*, erroneous, straying. C. B. *saugh-a*, to be idle, to trifle, *saughryn*, an idler

SALGH TREE, SALGH WOOD, s. A willow, s. *Twiss* 16th Cent.

SAVIE, s. Knowledge, experience, sagacity, *Loth*.—Fr. *savoir*, *lb*

SAVIE, *adj* Possessing sagacity or experience, *lb*

SAVYN, s. L. *sayon*, *well* *Douglas*

SAVING TREE, s. The Sabine, a plant, s. "Savings-tree is said to kill the foetus in the womb It takes its name from this, as being able to save a young woman from shame This is what makes gardeners and others wary about giving it to females" *Gow. Rec.*

SALZ, SAWL, s. 1 The soul, s. *Douglas*—3 E. *soul*, *sawel*, *Moss* G. *sawala*. The only eastern term which I have remarked as bearing some resemblance, is *sakel*, intellectus, mens, intelligentia; from *sachal*, (pronounced guttural) is *sachal*, attendit, animam advertit 2 Methe, spiritus, "He has na hauf a sawl," he has no spirit in him, s.

SAUL, s. A vulgar oath, q. d. "by my soul," *Mearns*.

SAUL, part pa. Sold, *Mearns*.

SATLES, *adj* Dastardly mean, s. *Acts Ja VI*.

SAULFING, prep. Except, V *SAIVAND*

SALLIE, SAULIE, s. A hired mother, s. *Acts Ja VI* From the repetition of *Sale* *Regina*

SAULL PREIST A kind of chaplain formerly attached to some colleges. *Acts Ja VI*, V *COMMONS* s. *rebus* 1

SALLI-PROW, s. Spiritual profit *Gowan and Col.* V *PROW*.

* SAVOUR, s. Union in preaching, s.

* SAVOURY, *adj* Possessing union, s.

To SAIR, v a. V *SAIR*.

SAIR, SAIRIN, s. The smallest quantity or portion of any thing, *lpp*. *Clydes* probably q. a *saure*, as we speak of a *saure* in the same sense

SAIRLESS, *adj*. Intimid, tasteless, *Moss*. V. *SARLESS*

SAUT, s. Salt, s. *Ramsay*

To CAUT, or LAY, SAUT ON one's tail. To get hold of him s. "You will ne'er cast salt on his tail." s. *Prov* "That is he has clean escaped" *Kelly*

NO TO NAE SAUT TO one's tail. A phrase expressive of the greatest poverty or penuriousness, s. *First-class Tales*

To SAUT, v a. 1 To salt to put in pickle s. 2 To sub. to put down, to check *Aberd* s. to make one feel as if laid in pickle or exposed to a punishment similar to that caused by salt when applied to a sore

3. To brighten a price, &c. "I'll salt it for you will make you pay dear for it, s. V *SALT*, *adj*

SAUTER, *s.* A saltier in heraldry. *Sir Gawan and Sir Gol.*

SAUT-FAT, *s.* A salt-cellar, *S.*—*A. S. salt-fact*, id.

SAUTIE, *s.* A species of flounder, *Edin. and Mearns.* *V. SALTIE.*

SAUVETIE, *s.* Safety.

SAW, *s.* A salve; an ointment, *S.* "Ye hae a saw for lika sair," *S. Prov.*

To SAW out, *v. n.* To sow for grass, *S. Agr. Surv. Galloway.*

SAW, SAWE, *s.* 1. A saying; a proverb, *S. O. E. Douglas.*—*A. S. saga, sage*, dictum. 2. A discourse; an address. *Barbour.* 3. Language in general. *Wynetown.* 4. A legal decision. *Dunbar.*—*Dan. sag*, a suit. 5. An oracle; a prediction. *Douglas.*—*A. S. sage*, a foretelling.

To SAW, *v. n.* To sow. *Douglas.*—*A. S. saw-an*, *Su. G. Isl. ssa*, id.

To SAW, *v. a.* To save. *Douglas.*

SAWCER, *s.* A maker or vender of sauces. *Fount. Suppl. Dec.*—*Fr. saucier*, id. *Celui qui compose ou qui vend des sauces.* *Dict. Trev.* The term, as *Roquefort* remarks, was originally applied to an officer in the king's kitchen, who had charge of the sauces and spiceries, *A.D. 1317.* *Saucier* is used as synon. with *Especier*; *L. B. Salsarius.* *Du Cange.*

SAWCHYNG, *Wallace.* *V. SAUCHNING.*

SAWELY, *L. sawely*, few. *Wallace.*

To SAWER, SAWE, SAUR, SARE, *v. n.* To savour. *Barb.*

SAWINS, *s. pl.* Sawdust, *S.*

SAWIS, 3 *p. sing.* Either for *says* or *schaws*, *i. e.* shows, represents. "Humely menia, & complains, & sawis." *Aberd. Reg.*

SAWISTAR, *s.* A sawyer. *Aberd. Reg.*

SAWNIE. *V. SANDY.*

SAWOUR, SAWER. 1. A sower, *S.*—*Belg. saetjer*, id. 2. A propagator, metaph. used. "The sawours of sic seditious rumours." *Keith's Hist.*

SAWR, *s.* A gentle breeze; a term used on the Firth of Clyde; synon. *Caver.*

SAWR, *s.* Savour. *K. Hart.*

SAWSLY, *adv.* In pickle. *Dunbar.*

SAWT, *s.* Assault. *V. SALT.*

SAWTH, 3 *p. v.* Saveth. *Wallace.*

SAX, *adj.* Six, *S. Burns.*—*Moes. G. sahts*, id.; *Lat. sex.*

To SAX, *v. a.* To scarify with a sharp instrument. —*Isl. sam*, a knife; *Shetl. L. saxum*, a stone.

SAXON SHILLING. A shilling of British money, Highlands of *S.* "A shilling Sterling is by the Highlanders termed a *Saxon Shilling.*" *Saxon and Gael.*—*Gael. spillin Shasgunach*, English shilling, *Shaw*; whereas *spillin Albanach* (*i. e.* a shilling *Scot.*) signifies a penny.

SAXPENCE, *s.* Sixpence, *S.* *Gl. Skirr.*

SAXT, *adj.* Sixth. *N. Burne.*

SAXTÉ, *adj.* Sixty, *S. Wallace.*—*Moes. G. sahtis*, id.

* SCAB, *s.* A gross offence. *Z. Boyd.*

* SCAB, *s.* The itch, as it appears in the human body, *S.* To SCABBLE, *v. n.* To scold, *Buchan. Tarras's Poems.* *Corr. from E. to squabble.*

SCABYNIS, *s. pl.* Assessors; or analogous to *Councillors* in Scottish boroughs. *Acts Ja. V.*—*L. B. Scabini, Scabini*, sic olim dicti *judicum Assessores*, atque adeo *Comitum*, qui vices *judicum* obibant. *Du Cange.*

SCAD, *s.* Any colour seen by reflection; or the reflection. —*A. S. scade*, umbra. 2.

"And is also used
—i water, *S.*

To SCAD, SKAD, *v. a.* 1. To scald, *S.*—*Fr. eschauder*, id. 2. To heat by fire, without allowing the liquid absolutely to boil, *S.* 3. To heat in any way; to boil, *Roxb.* *V. SKAUDE, v.*

SCAD, SKAUDE, *s.* A scald; a burn caused by hot liquor, *S.*

SCADDAW, SCADDOW, *s.* A shadow, *Ettr. Forr. Lanarks. Brownie of Bods.*—*A. S. scadu*, *scadwe*, id. *Gr. σκία*, id.

SCADDED BEER, or ALE. A drink made of hot beer or ale, with the addition of a little meal, nearly of the consistence of gruel, *Roxb.*

SCADDED WHEY. A dish used in the houses of farmers, made by boiling whey on a slow fire, by which a great part of it coagulates into a curdy substance, *ibid.* *Synon. Fleetins*, also *Flot-whey.*

SCADDEM, *s.* A bad smith; thus, "He's naething but a *scaddem*," *Teviotd.*

SCADLING, *s.* A kind of dressed skin; the same with *Scalding*, *q. v.* *Aberd. Reg.*

SCADLIPS, *s.* Thin broth, *S. B.*; as apt to scald the lips. *Ritson.*

SCAFF, SKAFFIN, *s.* 1. Food of any kind, *S. Ross.*—*Su. G. skag*, provision. 2. Expl. merriment, *S. A. Gl. Sibb.*

To SCAFF, *v. a.* To sponge; to collect by dishonourable means. *Pitcottie.* *V. SKAFF.*

SCAFFAR, *s.* A parasite. *Bellenden.*—*Su. G. skoff-are*, one who provides food.

SCAFFERIE, *s.* *V. SKAFFIE.*

SCAFFIE, *adj.* A smart but transient shower, *S. O.* "Scaffie showers, showers which soon blow by. 'A caul' scaff o' a shower,' a pretty severe shower." *Gall. Encycl.* This is synon. with *SKIFF*, *q. v.*

SCAFF-RAFF, SCAFF and RAFF, *s.* Refuse; the same with *Riff-raff*, *South of S.* Expl. "rabble." *Gl. Antiquary.* *E. tag-rag and bob-tail.*—*Su. G. skae*f denotes a mere rag, any thing as it were shaved off; *raff-a*, to snatch any thing away. But perhaps rather from *S. scaff*, provision, and *A. S. reaf-tan*, rapere.

To SCAG, *v. a.* To render putrid by exposure, *S. B.* "Scag, to have fish spoiled in the sun or air." *Gl. Surv. Moray. Scaggit*, *part. pa.*; as, "a scaggit haddie," a haddock too long kept.—*Isl. skack-a*, inquare? Or *Gael. spag-a*, to shrink.

SCAIL, *s.* A sort of tub. *Sir Egair.* *V. SKIEL.*

To SCAIL, *v.* SCAIL, *s.* Dispersion. *V. SKAIL.*

To SCAILIE, *v. n.* To have a squint look. *V. SKELLIE.*

SCAIRTH, *adj.* Scarce. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Su. G. skard-a*, imminuere, *Isl. skerd-a*, comminuere, deficere; *skerd-r*, also *skert-r*, diminutio; *Dan. skaar*, id.

SCALBERT, *s.* "A low-lived, scabby-minded individual." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps *q. scabbert*; *Teut. schabbe*, scabies, and *aerd*, indoles.

SCALD, *s.* 1. A scold; applied to a person, *S.* 2. The act of scolding, *S.* *V. SCOLD.*

SCALDING, SKALDING, *s.* A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Qu. if as having the wool taken off by scalding?*

SCALDRICKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, *Loth. Stat. Acc. V. SKELLOCH.*

To SCALE, *v. a.* *V. SKAIL.*

SCALE-STAIRS, *s. pl.* Straight flights of steps, as opposed to a turnpike stair, which is of a spiral form, *S. Arnol's Hist. Edin.*—*Fr. escalier*, a staircase; a winding stair.

SCALING, *s.* Act of dispersion. *V. SKAIL, v.*

SCALKT, *pret.* Bedaubed. *Dunb. V. SKALK.*

SCALLYART, s. A stroke, W. Loth. — *Ial* skell-a, to strike, skell-v, a stroke.

SCALLINGRE SILVER. "Scallinger silver and fels." *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be an error for stallings, q. v.

SCALLION, s. A leek, Annandale. This term is used in E. as signifying a kind of onion, Johns. Philips expl. it "a kind of shallot or small onion." *Ial* Ascalonitis.

SCALP, SCAW, s. 1. Land of which the soil is very thin, S. *Ramsay*. A metaph. use of E. scalp. 2. A bed of oysters or mussels, S. *Sabbald*.

SCALPY, SCAPY, adj. Having thinness of soil, S.

To SCAM v. a. To scorch, S. V. SKAMIT.

SCAMBLER, s. Scottish. A bold intruder upon one's generally at table, Johns. V. SKAMLAR.

To SCAME, SCAM, v. a. To scorch, S. *Spalding*. V. SKAMIT.

SCAMELLS, s. pl. The shambles. *Hist. James the Scot*. V. SKAMVIL.

SCAMP, s. A cheat, a swindler, Loth. *Perth*. — *Tent*, schamp-en, to slip aside.

To SCAMP, v. a. To perform work perfunctorily. *Aberd.*

To SCANNE, SKANES, v. a. 1. To reflect on, S. *Philosophy*. Su. G. skan-a, mentis acie videre. 2. To reproach, to make taunting or censorious reflections on the character of others, especially in an oblique manner, S. *J. Nicol*. 3. To give a cursory account of any thing, S. *A. Douglas*. 4. To make trial of, to put to the test, *Buchan. Tarras*. To SCANCE has been, till of late, used in Aberdeen, both in the grammatical and in the popular sense, for SCAM; and it is not quite obsolete in this acceptation.

SCANCE, SKANCE, s. 1. A cursory calculation, S. 2. A rapid sketch in conversation, S. 3. A transient view of any object with the natural eye, S. *Skinner*.

SCANCE, s. A gleam, S. *St. Patrick*.

SCANCER, s. 1. A showy person, *Clydes*. 2. One who magnifies in narration, *ibid*. *Mearns*.

SCANCLASHIN, s. 1. Scanty increase. W. Loth. 2. A small remainder, *ibid*. *Corr* perhaps from E. scanty, or rather *Fr* *eschantel-er*, to break into cantles.

SCANNACHIN, part. pr. Glancing, as light. *Saxon* and *Gael*. — *Gael*. scannach, a sudden eruption.

To SCANNE at, v. a. To conjecture, to form a hasty judgment concerning. *Forbes*.

To SCANSE of v. a. Apparently to investigate, to examine, to scrutinise. *Bollock*.

To SKANSE, SKANCS, v. n. 1. To shine, to make a great show. *Ferguson*. "A scansen' queyn," a good-looking, bounding young woman. *Perth* — Su. G. skan-a, splendere. 2. To make a great show in conversation, S. B. 3. To magnify in narration, S. B. — Su. G. beskoen-a, causam ornare verbis.

SCANSYKE, part. pa. Seeming. *Wallace*. — Su. G. skan-a apparere.

SCANT, s. Scarcity. V. SKANT.

SCANTLING, s. A scroll of a deed to be made, a rude sketch, *Ayr*. *Th. Entail*. — *Fr* *eschantillon*, "a pattern, a sample," *Cotgr*.

SCANTLINGS, s. pl. Rafters which support the roof of a projection, *Ang.* — *Tent* *schantle*, sepimentum mur.

SCANTLINE, adv. Scarcely, S. B. *Gl. Sherr*.

SCANT-O'-GRACE, s. A wild, dissipated fellow, S. *Rob Roy*.

SCAP, s. Used in the same sense with Scalp, for a bed of oysters or mussels. *Acts Ja. VI*. V. SCADF.

SCAPE, s. A bee-hive. V. SCAPP.

SCAPETHIRIFT, s. A spendthrift, a worthless fellow, q. one who escapes from all distressing. *Gordon's List of Sutherl.*

SCAB, adj. Wild, not tamed, *Shed Ayr Surv*. *Shed*. Evidently the same with *Slaw*, from *lat*. skion fugat.

SCAR, s. Whatever causes alarm, S. *Acts Cha I*. V. SCAR, s.

SCAR, SKAIR, SCARA, s. 1. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, from which the sward has been washed down by rains, *Loth.*, also skaird. *Lay Last Mearns*. 2. A cliff, *Ayr*. *Burns*. Su. G. skair, *scapa*, U. S. *scarp*, a ridge.

SCARFMENT V. SCARFMENT.

SCARFUT, s. An hermaphrodite, S. *Scott*. *Ph. scottic* — A. S. *scarfut*, id.

SCARE, SKARE, s. Scare, *Ayr*. *Th. Kated*. *Ted*. is doubtless the old pronunciation, from A. S. *scara*, id. *scara-on*. Su. G. skara, *scara*, id.

SCARF, s. The cormorant, also, the shag. *Orkney*. *Shed Barry*. V. SCARF.

SCARGIVENET, s. A cant word for a girl from twelve to fourteen years of age, used in the West of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and *Ayr*.

SCARMUS, s. A skirmish. *Hollanden*. — *Ial* *scarmus*, L. B. *scarmus*.

SCARNOCH, SKARNACH, s. 1. A number, a multitude, "a skarnach o' words," a considerable quantity of words, *Ayr*. 2. A noisy tumult, *Laurens*. *Tent* *scharnach*, *grew*, *forma*, *multitudo*, id. *act* a, *congregatio*, *scharnach*, *congregatio*, Su. G. skara, *scharnach*.

SCARNOCHIN, s. A great noise, *Ayr*.

SCARPENIS, s. pl. Pumps. *Midland F.* — *Fr* *carpenis*.

SCARLE, SCARLE, adj. Abounding with scars. V. SCAR, SKAIR.

SCARROW, s. 1. Faunt light Galloway. *Davidson's Seasons*. — *Moea* G. skir an, illustrate skir carus, perspicuus. Su. G. skar, *scar*, *scar*, *scar*. 2. A shadow, *Forbes*. *Gall*. *Scarrow*, *scarrow*, *scarrow*. *Gall*. *Encycl*. *Ial* *scuro*, obscure.

To SCARROW, v. n. 1. To run a faint light, *thick*. *Ross*. 2. To shine through clouds. In this sense it is said of the moon, *It's scarrowing*, *ibid*.

SCARBEMENT, s. 1. The row of stones which separates the slates of two adjoining roofs, S. The sign of a ditch on which thorns are to be planted, S. 2. A projection among rocks, *Gall*. "Scarbement o' shelf amongst rocks," a shelf leading out from the main face of a rock, an *scarbement* *ibid* *scarlent*. *Gall*. *Encycl*.

To SCART, v. a. 1. To scratch, S. *Galland*. O. E. *scartie*. "I scartie, as a beast dothe that bath sharp nayles." *Je graigne*, *ibid*. 2. To scrape a dish with a spoon, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To scrape together money. *Moea*. — A Norm. *scart*. A *Norm*. *scart*. 4. To scrawl applied to writing, S. *ibid*.

SCART, s. 1. A scratch, S. *Ramsay*. 2. A meagre, puny looking person, S. 3. A niggard, S. 4. Applied to writing, the dash of a pen, S. *Brads*. *Lammermoor*.

To SCART out, v. a. To scrape clean; applied to a pot or dish, S. A *Scott's* *Norm*.

SCART adj. Puny. *Dunbar*.

SCART SEART SCARTH, SCART, s. The cormorant, *Houlate*. — *Norm* *skars*, *lat*. *scarf-w*, id.

To SCART one's BUTTONS. To draw one's hand down the breast of another, so as to touch the buttons with one's nails; a mode of challenging to battle among boys, Roxb. Loth.

SCART-FREE, *adj.* Without injury, S. *Clelland*.

SCARTINS, *s. pl.* What is scraped out of any vessel; as, "the scartins of the pot," S. *Gall. Encycl.*—Fr. *gratin* is used in this very sense.

SCARTLE, *s.* An iron instrument for cleaning a stable, Tweedd. *J. Nicol.* *Scraple*, *synon.*

To SCARTLE, *v. a.* To scrape together, Clydes. Roxb. A diminutive from the *v.* To Scart.

SCAS, *s.* Portion? *Sir Gawan.*—Alem. *scas*, a penny; a treasure.

To SCASH, *v. n.* To squabble, Aberd. *W. Beattie.*—Fr. *escach-cr*, "to beat, batter, or crush flat; to thrust, press, knock," &c. *Cotgr.*

To SCASHLE, *v. a.* To use any piece of dress carelessly, S. B.—Isl. *skuast*, *quisquillae*.

SCASSING, *s.* Perhaps beating. *Ab. Reg.*

SCAT, *s.* Loss; damage; for *Skaith*. *Ab. Reg.*

To SCAT, *v. n.* To Scat and Lot, to pay shares in proportion; to pay scot and lot. *Balfour's Pract.*

To SCAT, *v. a.* To subject to the tax denominated *Scat*, Orkney. *Rentall Book of Orkney.*—Su. G. *skatt-a*, *tributum exigere*; also *tributum pendere*; Teut. *schatt-en*, L. B. *scott-are*, *id.*

SCATHOLD, SCATHOED, SCATTOLD, SCATTALD, SCATHALD, *s.* Open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel, Shetl. Orkn. *Edmonstone's Zett.*

SCATLAND, *s.* Land paying the duty named *Scat*, Orkn. *Rentall of Orkney.*

SCATT, *s.* The name of a tax paid in Shetland. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. Isl. *skatt*, A. S. *scat*, a tax; E. *shot*, *scot*, and *lot*.

SCATTALDER, *s.* One who possesses a portion of pasture ground called *scattald*. *App. Surv. Shetl.*

INSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently a possessor of a share in the common or pasture ground called a *Scattald*, Shetl. *Ibid.*

OUTSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently, one who has no share in the pasture ground. V. INSCATTALDER.

SCATTERGOOD, *s.* A spendthrift, S. *Bride of Lam.*

To SCAUD, *v. a.* To scald, S. V. SKAUDE.

SCAUD, SCAWD, *s.* "A disrespectful name for tea." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably imposed by those who thought it of no other use than to scald or *skaud* the mouth, as it is sometimes contemptuously called *het water*.

SCAUD-MAN'S-HEAD, *s.* Sea-urchin, S.

To SCAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To burn slightly; to singe, S.

SCAUM, SKAUM, *s.* 1. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron, S. 2. A slight burn, S. *Picken*. 3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning, S. V. SKAUM, and SCAME.

SCAUM O' THE SKY. "The thin vapour of the atmosphere," *Gall.* It is probably allied to Su. G. *skumm*, *subobscurus*, *q.* that which partially darkens the eye; Isl. *skaum*, *crepusculum*, *skima*, *lux parva*, also expl. *rimula lucem praebeas*.

SCAUP, SCAWP, SCAWIP, *s.* 1. The scarp; the skull, S. This word is used in a ludicrous phrase, equivalent to, I'll break your skull; "I'll gie you sic a scallyart, as'll gar a' your scawp skirl." *Tarras*. 2. A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, "an oyster scawp," S. It seems to be denominated from the thinness of the layer. "The scawp of mussillis & ————." *Aberd. Reg.* 3. "A small bare knoll,"

SCAUR, *s.* V. SCAR.

SCAURIE, SOORNY, *s.* The young of the herring-gull, Orkney. *Neill.*—Sw. *skura*, Norw. *skure*, *id.*

SCAW, *s.* 1. Any kind of scall, S. 2. The itch, S. 3. A faded or spoiled mark, Dumfr.

SCAW, *s.* An isthmus or promontory, Shetl. *The Pirate.*—Isl. *skagi*, *promontorium*, from *skag-a*, *prominere*, *Halderson*.

SCAWBERT, *adj.* Applied to those who render themselves ridiculous by wishing to appear above their rank in life, Aberd.—Perhaps from A. S. *scaw-ian*, *scaw-ian*, *videre*, used in a neuter sense, and *beaht*, *praeclarus*, *q.* to make "a bright show," or ostentatious appearance.

SCAW'D, SCAW'r, *part. adj.* 1. Changed or faded in the colour, especially as applied to dress, Dumfr.; often *Scaw'd-like*, *Mearns*. Clydes. 2. Having many carbuncles on the face, *Mearns*.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *skallog*, *depilis*.

SCAWP, *s.* V. SCALP.

SCAZNZIED. Meaning not clear; perhaps to alter or exchange. *Belhaven MS.*

SCELLERAR, *s.* One who has the charge of the cellar. *Houlate.*—L. B. *cellerar-ius*, *id.*; O. E. "cellerar, an officer, [Fr.] celerier," *Palsgr.*

SCOLDER, SCHALDER, *s.* The Sea-Pie, Orkn. *Low's Fawn. Orad.*—This term may have immediately originated by the custom, so common among the Goths, of prefixing the letter *s* from *kielder*, the name of this bird in the Feroe Isles, (V. Penn. Zool.)

SCHACHT, *s.* Property. *Henrysons.*—Fland. *schacht lands*, a rood of land.

SCHADOW HALF. That portion of land which lies toward the north, or is not exposed to the sun. The shaded half. V. SONIE HALF.

SCHAFFIT, *part. pa.* Provided with a sheaf of arrows. V. BOWIT and SCHAFFIT.

SCHAFFROUN, CHEFFROUN, SAFERON, *s.* A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently used by ladies. *Inventories.* The term seems properly to have denoted a hood.—Fr. *chaperon*, "a hood, or French hood, (for a woman) also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap," *Cotgr.*

SCHAFTMON, SHAFTHON, SCHATHMONT, *s.* A measure of six inches in length. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *scæft-mund*, half a foot.

SCHAGHES, *s. pl.* Groves. V. SCHAW.

SCHAIPE, SCHIIF, *s.* 1. A bunch of arrows, twenty-four in number.—Alem. *scaph*, a quiver. *Stat. Rob. I.* 2. A certain quantity of iron or steel. *Skene*.

SCHAIK, TO-SCHAIK, *pret.* Shook. *Doug.*

SCHAKERIS, SHAIKERS, *s. pl.* 1. Thin plates of gold, silver, &c. hanging down. *Doug.*—Teut. *schaeckier-en*, *alternare*. 2. Moisture distilling from flowers, *ib.*

SCHAKER-STANE, *s.* The stone-chatter, S. *stane-chacker.* *Burd.*

SCHAKLOCK, *s.* Perhaps a picklock. "Calling him commound thief & schaklock." *Aberd. Reg.*—Q. one who shakes or loosens locks. Teut. *schaecken*, however, signifies rapere, to ravish, to force.

SCHALD, *adj.* Shallow; *shawl*, Clydes. *Barb.*—A. S. *scylf*, a shelf. O. E. "Scholde not depe. *Bassus.*" Prompt. Parv. We may trace this form of the word in mod. *Shoal*.

SCHALD, SHAULD, *s.* A shallow place, Clydes. *Doug.*

SCHALIM, SHALM, SHALIN, SHAWNE, *s.* The cornet. *Houlate.*—Su. G. *skalmela*, Teut. *schalmey*, a pipe.

SCHALK, *s.* 1. A servant. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *scale*, Su. G. Isl. *skalk*, *id.* 2. A knight, *ibid.*

SCHALMER, *s*. 1 A musical instrument. "Mary had also a schalmer, which was a sort of pipe, or fluted instrument, but not a bagpipe." *Chalm. Mary*.
2. The person whose business it was to play on this instrument. *Reg. Signat. V. SCHALIM*.

SCHALMKILLANE, *s*. Chamberlain. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHAMON'S DANCE. Some kind of dance anciently used in S. *Felicitas to the play*.

SCHAND, **SCHANN**, *adj.* Elegant. *V. SCHENNA*.

SCHAND, *s*. Elegance, *Howlate*.

SCHANGSTER, *s*. A singer in a cathedral, or, perhaps, a teacher of music. "John Leakey & Gilbert Blayr schangsters." *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHANCK, **SHANK**, *s*. 1 The leg. *Douglas*. 2 The trunk of a tree, *ibid*. 3 The stalk of an herb, *S. Buddiman*. A stocking in the process of being woven. *id.* "Tak your shanks." 4 In pl. stockings. "shankis and schone." *Aberd. ibid.*—A. S. *scanc*, *Sc G shank*, *id.*

SCHANT, *part. adj.* Soiled, *Matth. P.*—*Teut. schand-en*, to pollute.

SCHAPPE, *s*. Purchase, bargain. *V. BETTER SCHAPPE*, *s*. better cheap.

To **SCHAPPE**, *v. n.* To contrive. *Douglas*. 2. To purpose, to intend, *id.* 3. To endeavour, *id.* 4. *v. a* To prepare, *id.* 5. To direct one's course. *Gawron and Göl*—A. S. *scapian*, *facere*, *ordinare*.

SCHAPYN, *part. pa.* Qualified. *Barbour*.—A. S. *scapen*, *ordinatus*.

SCHARETS. *V. SCHERLID*.

SCHARGE, (*g hard*) *s*. A decayed child. *Edin Month y Mag*. The same with *Shargur*, *q v.*

SCHASSIN, *part. pa.* Chosen. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHAV, **SHAVE**, **SHAVIS**, *pl* Sheave. *Inventories*—*Teut. schyve*, *trochlea*, *rechamus*, *Belg. schyf*, the truckle of a pulley, *German schelbe*, *id.*

SHAV, *s*. A saw. *Aberd.*

To **SHAV**, *v. a.* To saw, or saw, *Aberd.*

SCHAU, **SCHAW**, **SHAW**, *s*. Appearance, show. *Acts Cha. I*—A. S. *scawan*, *n show*.

SCHAWALLING, *s*. One who has the Romish tonsure, one shaven. *Charteris*.

To **SCHAW**, *v. a.* To show. *Doug.*—A. S. *scawan*, *id.*

SCHAW, **SCHAWN**, *s*. 1 A wood, a grove. *Wallace*. *Sc G shog*. *Ir. Gael. scaphar*, *id.* 2 Shade, covert. *Douglas*. *Sc G skugga*, *umbra*.

SCHAWALDORIS, *s. pl.* Wanderers in the woods, subsisting by hunting. *Wyntown*.—*Schaw*, *S.* a wood and A. S. *wealdian*, *to roam*.

SCHAWAND MOPE. The name anciently given to the sad cat ve mood in our Scottish romances. "Indicatur mope, schawand mope." *Ysa's Rudiments*.

To **SCHAW**, *v. a.* To saw. *Chart. Aberd.*

SCHAW FAIR, *s*. Any thing that serves rather for show than as answering the purpose in view, *Aberd.* An inversion of the E phrase, a fair show.

SCHAWING, *s*. Used for wapinschawing. *Acts Ja. V.*

SCHAWLDE, *adj.* Shallow. *V. SCHALD*.

SCHAWNE, *s*. *V. SCHALIM*.

SCHEAR, *s*. A chair. "Ane great skryn schear," a great oaken chair. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **SCHED**, *v. a.* 1 To divide. *Gawron and Göl*.—A. S. *scand-an*, *id.* 2 To shed the hair, to divide the hair in combing. *S.*

To **SCHED SHED** with *v. n.* To part with, to separate from. *W. Guthrie's Sermon*.

To **SCHLD**, *Swed v n* To part. *Burel*.

SCHED, *s*. One quantity separated from another. *Douglas*.

SCHED, **SCHANN**, *s*. The division of the hair, *A. Madon*.

SCHERIDIE, *s. pl.* Distances. *Gawron and Göl*.—*German schiede*, *intervallum fori*.

To **SCHERIFF**, *v. n.* To escape. *William—Teut. schenffen*, to fly.

SCHERLID, *s*. The cheek. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHIELD, *s*. A common coat. *Scandinavia—A. S. scella*, *terre cocca*, *id.*

SCHILL, *in pl. Schilas*. *V. SCHIL*.

SCHLEYNE, **SCHLES**, **SCHANN**, **SCHADD**, *adj.* 1. Shining, bright. *Doug*. 2 Beautiful. *Wynston*.—A. S. *scern*. *Sc G skum*, *skion*, *id.*

SCHERL HEWIT, *adj.* Having the hair or colour of the wool, as it comes from the sheep, not dyed. *Id. Bp St Andr.*

SCHERL-HELPA, *s*. Steward. *Danaatye P.* *V. SCARR*.

SCHERLAR, *s*. A reaper. *V. SCHARRER*.

SCHETYSCHARRIN, *s*. A duty formerly exacted from farmers, who had grain to sell, in the market of Aberdeen. Those who bought up the grain had claimed as a perquisite and thus adhered to the milk sheets, &c. *Aberd. Reg.* *V. SHATT*, *v.*

SCHIEL, **SHIEL**, *s*. Shed for sheep. *Lynde*. *V. SCHIL*.

SCHILLIS, *s. pl.* Scalas. A pair of schilas. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Teut. schalle*, *lanx*.

SCHILL-PADDOK, *s*. The land-tortoise. *Watson*.—*Teut. schil-paddok*, *testudo*.

SCHILLIM, *s*. A low, worthless fellow. *Wynning*. Skinner gives *skellum* in the same sense, so does Burns in *Tam o Shanter*. *V. SHILM*.

SCHELTRUM, *s*. *V. SCHULTRUM*.

SCHENE, **SCHYER**, *s*. Beauty. *Howlate*.

SCHENKIT, *part. pa.* Agitated. *Gawron and Göl*.—*German schwencken*, *motare*.

SCHENT, *part. pa.* 1 Contounded. *Douglas*. 2 Overpowered, overcome, *id.* 3 Degraded, *id.*—A. S. *scend-an*, *confundere*.

To **SCHENT**, *v. a.* To destroy. *Douglas*.

To **SCHENT**, *v. n.* To go to ruin. *Servgren*.

SCHERAGGLE, *s*. A disturbance, a squabble, *Clydes*. *V. SCHERAGGLE*.

SCHERLALD, **SCHERLIT**, **SCHERLIT**, *s*. A green wren, shurrel, shurrel, *Aberd. Banff. Schenden*. *German scherr en*, *torus scarpere*, *scherte*, *fragmanum*.

SCHERE SHERR, *adj.* Waggish, *S.*—*Teut. schert-en*, *illudere*, *pugari*.

To **SCHERE**, *v. n.* To divide. *Douglas*.

SCHERE, **SCHER**, *s*. The parting between the thighs. *S. Douglas*. *Clearin*, *deft syon*.

SCHERRE HANE, **SCHERRE HANE**, *s*. The Quibus, *S.*

SCHERRENE, *s*. Syren. *Rannatye Poema*.

To **SCHESCH**, *v. a.* To elect, to choose. *Schedid*. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **SCHETE**, *v. a.* To shut. *Douglas*. A. S. *scetan*, *id.* This *v* was used in O. E. "Schettyen with lockes, sero, oluero, schetyngs, schettyngs or scetyngs, clausura, schettyngs out, exclusio." *Præcept. Part*.

To **SCHEW**, *v. n.* To sew, *S. Invent.* This, in the next article, is called "sewing gold."

SCHKWE, *pret.* Shove. *Douglas*.

SCHIDK, **SCHYDE**, **SCHYD**, *s. pl.* 1 A bullet of wood. *Doug*. 2 A chip, a splinter, *id.* 3 A large piece of stick cut off, *id.* A. S. *schide*, *a bullet of wood*.

SCHIDIT, To-Schid, *part. pa.* Cloven. *Shagline*.—*Teut. schiden*, *dividere*.

SCHIERE, *s*. Vango, mæn. *Gawron and Göl*.—O. Fr. *chiere*, *id.*; *lat. cliere*, *amulus*. *S. id.* Chawer.

SCHILDERENE, SCHIDDEREN, *s.* A wild fowl. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SCHILL, *adj.* Shrill, *S.* Douglas.—*Alsm. scill-en, schell-en, sonare*; Belg. *schelle, shrill.*

SCHILL, SCHIL, *adj.* Chill, *S. B.* Douglas.—Perhaps from *Su. G. seal, subfrigidus.*

SCHILTHRUM, SCHILTRUM, SCHYLTRUM, *s.* An host ranged in a round form. *Barbour.*—*A. S. sceol-truma, coetna, cohors.*

SCHIMMER, *s.* Glare. *R. Gilhaise. V. SKIMMERIN.*

SCHYNBANDES, *pl.* Perhaps armour for the ankles or legs, bound round the shins. *Sir Gawain.*—*Teut. schen-plaete, ocrea.*

SCHIP-BROKIN, *part. pa.* Shipwrecked. *Douglas.*—*Teut. schip-broke, shipwreck.*

SCHIPFAIR, *s.* Navigation. *Barbour.*—*A. S. scip-fyrd, navalis expeditio.*

SCHIPPAIR, *s.* A shipmaster. *Abp. Hamilton.* *Anglice, skipper.*

SCHIR, SCHYR, SYRE, SERR, *s.* 1. Sir; lord. *Wynf.* 2. In comp. in the sense of *father, S.*—*Goth. sihor, lord*; *Isl. saera, sirra, a praenomen expressive of dignity. V. Gudsoffyr.*

SCHYR, *s.* 1. A shire. 2. A division of land less than a county, sometimes only a parish. *Chartul. Aberd.*—The original word is *A. S. scir, scyr, a share, a division, from scir-an, to shear, to cut, to divide.*

SCHIRE, SCHYRE, SHIRE, *adj.* 1. Bright. *Doug.*—*E. sheer.* 2. Clear; not muddy, *S. B. Gl. Skirr.* 3. Thin in the texture, *ibid.* 4. Pure; mere, *S. Douglas.*—*A. S. scire, Isl. skir, Germ. schier, purus.*

To SCHIRE, *v. a.* To pour off the thinner or lighter part of any liquid, *Loth.*—*Su. G. skaer-a, purgare, skir-a, emundare.*

* SCHIREFF, *s.* A messenger. *Buchanan.*

SCHIRINS, *s. pl.* Any liquid substance poured off, *Roxb. Fife.*

SCHIRRA, SCHIRRAY, *s.* A sheriff, *S. Parl. Ja. II.*

SCHIVERONE, *s.* Kid leather. *Balfour's Practicks.*—*Fr. chevreau, a kid.*

SCHIWERINE, *s.* A species of wild-fowl. "Goldyndia, mortynia, schiwerinis." *Acts Ja. VI.*

SCHLUCHTEN, *s.* A hollow between hills, *Tweedd.*—*Su. G. slatt, declivis*; *Germ. schluchte, a ravine*; *E. slit.*

SCHMYLICK, *s.* A gun or fowling-piece, *Shetl.*

SCHO, *pron.* She, *S.*; *o* as *Gr. v.* *Barbour.*—*Moes. G. so, soh, Isl. su, A. S. seo, id.*

SCHO, *adj.* Used as equivalent to *E. female, S. Nicol Burne.* Addison often uses *she* in the same manner, "A shescalot." *Free-holder.*

To SCHOG, *v. a.* To jog, *S. Bannat. P.*—*Teut. schock-en, schuck-en, id.*

To SCHOG, SHOG, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, *S.*—The word is also *O. E. "Schoggyn, shakyn or waueryn, vacillo."* "Schaggynge or schoggynge or wauerynge, vacillatio," *Prompt. Parv.*

SCHOG, SHOG, *s.* A jog, *S. Ramsay.*

To SCHOG about, *v. n.* To survive; to jog about, *S. B. Ross.*

To SCHOGGLE, *v. a.* To shake, *S.*—*Teut. shockel-en, id.*

To SCHOGGLE, SHOGGLE, *v. n.* To dangle. *Every.*

SCHOGGLE, SHOGGLY, *adj.* Unstable; apt to be over-
-thrown. *Mag.*

* -horn sheep. *Belf.*
-signification in the

SCHOLAGE, *s.* The master's fees for teaching in a school. *Aberd. Reg.*—*O. Fr. scolage, school-fee.*

SCHONE, *pl.* Shoes, *S. Wynthown.*—*A. S. sceon, Teut. schoen, id. S. skuna.*

To OAST AULD SCHONS after an individual or after a company. An ancient superstitious mode of expressing a wish for the prosperity of the person, or party, leaving a house, *S.*

SCHONKAN, *part. pr.* Gushing. *Wallace.*—*Teut. schenck-en, fundere.*

SCHONKIT, *Shaken.* *Wallace.*—*Germ. schwenk-en, motitare.*

SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHORR, *adj.* 1. Steep; abrupt. *Barbour.*—*Isl. skoer, Germ. schor-en, eminere.* 2. Rough; rugged. *Wallace.*

To SCHOR, *v. a.* To soar. *Douglas.*—*Fr. esior-er, Ital. sor-are, volare a ginoco.*

To SCHOR, SCHORE, SCHORR, *v. n.* 1. To threaten, *S. Douglas.* 2. To scold, *Roxb.*

SCHOR, SCHORE, SHORR, *s.* A threatening, *Loth. Barbour. V. SCHOR, adj.*

SCHORE, *s.* Shower. *Douglas.*

SCHORE, *s.* A man of high rank. *Spawife.*

SCHORE CHIFTANE, High chieftain. *Gawan and Gol.*—*Germ. schor, altus, eminens.*

To SCHORT, *v. n.* To grow short. *Dunbar.*—*Isl. skort-a, to be deficient.*

To SCHORT, *v. a.* 1. To curtail. *Cleland.* 2. To abbrev. in regard to time. *Doug.* 3. To amuse one's self, *S. Lyndsay.*

SCHORTE, *s.* A sneer. *Douglas.*—*Teut. scherts, jocus.*

SCHORTSUM, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, *S. B.* 2. Causing cheerfulness, *ib. Rudd.* 3. Applied to a pleasant situation. *Buchan.*

SCHOT, SCHORR, SHOT, *s.* A projected window. *Doug.*—*Isl. skirt-a, prominere.*

SCHOT, *s.* A compartment in the stern of a boat.—*Goth. scat, the stern, Shetl.*

SCHOT, *part. pa.* Allowed to expire or elapse. *Kirk's Hist.*—*Su. G. skiat-a upp, differre, quasi diceres ultra diem conditum procrastinare, Ihre.*

SCHOUFER, *s.* A chaffern, a dish for keeping water warm. *Inventories.*—*Fr. eschauff-er, to warm.*

SCHOURE, *s.* A division in music. *Houlate.*—*Teut. schaur, shore, ruptura.*

SCHOUBIS, SCHOWIS, *s. pl.* 1. Sorrows; throes. *Philotus.* 2. The pangs of childbirth, *S.*—*Germ. schaur-en, tremere, schaur, tremor.*

To SCHOUT, *v. a.* To shoot; to strike with any missile weapon, as with an arrow. *The Bruce.*

To SCHOUT, *v. n.* To dart forward; to rush forward; to come on with impetuosity and unexpectedly; synon. with *Lans, Lance, v. The Bruce. V. SHUTE, v.*

SCHOW, *s.* Push; shove. *R. Coilyear.*

To SCHOW. 1. *v. a.* To shove. *Douglas.* 2. *v. n.* To glide or fall down, *ibid.*—*A. S. scuf-an, Belg. schuyff-en, trudere.*

To SCHOWD, SCHOWN, *v. n.* To waddle in going, *S. B. Ross.* A schowdin-rope, a swing on which boys amuse themselves, *Aberdeens.*—*Teut. schudd-en, quaterre, agitare.*

SCHREFTIS-EVIN, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday; the same with *Fastringis-Ewyn*; being the season allotted for very particular shewing, before the commencement of Lent. *Colkelbie Sow.*

SCHREW, SCHROW, *s.* A worthless person. *Douglas.*—*Germ. be-schrey-en, incantare*; or *A. S. syrew-en, insidiari.*

To SCHREW, SCHRO, *v. a.* To curse. *Bannatyne P.*

To **SCLAURIE**, *v. n.* To pour forth abusive language ; to call names, Fife. Evidently the same with *Slaury*, to bedaub, used in a metaph. sense. *e*

SCLERITIN-FITTIT, *adj.* Having plain soles ; splay-footed, Caithn. Probably the same originally with *Scute*, *v.*

SCLENDER, *adj.* Slender, S. B. *Know.*

SCLENDERIE, *adj.* A term applied to a place covered with *sclanders* ; as, a *sclanderie* place, a *sclanderie* brae, Tweedd. — *Sclanders*, or *Sclenters*, may be allied to Su. G. *klint*, scopulus.

SCLENDERS, **SCLENTERS**, *s. pl.* 1. The loose thin stones which lie on the face of a scar, Lanarka. *Scithers*, S. A. ; also *sclenters*. 2. The faces of hills covered with small stones, Tweedd.

To **SCLENT**, **SKLENT**, **SKLINT**, *v. n.* 1. To slope, S. 2. To look obliquely ; to look askance, Ayra. *Picken.* 4. To hit obliquely, S. *Know.* 5. Denoting immoral conduct. *Scuple.*—Sw. *slant*, obliquus ; *slint-a*, lapsare. 6. To speak aside from the truth ; to fib, S. A. Fife. *Brownie of Bods.* 7. To err doctrinally ; to go aside from the truth. *Nicol Burne.*

SCLENT, **SKLENT**, *s.* 1. Obliquity, S. 2. Acclivity ; ascent, S. *Ross.* 3. A glance, South of S. *Brownie of Bods.*

A-SKLENT, *adv.* Obliquely. *Polwart.*

To **SCLENT**, **SKLENT**, **SKLINT**, *v. a.* 1. To give a slanting direction, S.

—Cynthia pale owre hill an' glen
Slents her pale rays.—*A. Scott's P.*

2. To dart askance, in relation to the eyes, S. *Tannahill's Poems.* 3. To pass obliquely, Galloway.

Fu' fast the side o' Scael I sklent—
Davidson's Seasons.

4. To cut so as to produce a slanting side ; as, "To *sklent* a stane, a buird," &c. Clydes.

SCLENTINE WAYS, *adv.* Obliquely, S. B. *Morton.*

To **SCLICE**, *v. a.* To slice. *V. SKLICE.*

To **SCLIDDER**, **SCLITHER**, *v. n.* To slide to the right or left, when one intends going straight forward ; particularly applicable to walking on ice, Teviotd. — A. S. *slider-tan*, dilabi, Teut. *slidder-en*, prolabi ; more nearly resembling Germ. *schlitter-n*, in lubrico decurrere.

SCLIFFANS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes." *Gall. Encycl. Sclofts*, synonym.—Allied perhaps to Germ. *schlipf-en*, to glide. The term seems to have a common origin with E. *slipper*. *V. SOLAFF, v.*

SCLIMPET, *s.* A small thin piece of any thing, as of a rock, Ayra. This seems equivalent to *lamina*. Perhaps *q. slim part* ; as *pet* is used for part in *Forpet*, *i. e.* the fourth part.

SCLINDER, **SCLENDIR**, *adj.* Slender. *Winyet.* *Sclendir* is still used in some parts of S.

To **SCLITHER**, *v. n.* To slide. *V. SOLIDDER.*

SCLITHERIE, *adj.* Slippery, Teviotd.

SCLITHERS, *s. pl.* Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill, S. A. *J. Nicol.*—Germ. *schlits-en*, disjungere.

To **SCLOY**, *v. n.* To slide. *V. SKLOY.*

SCLOITS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes." *Gall. Encycl. Sclofts*, synonym. This seems nearly allied to *Skute*, *s.*

SLUGHTER

SCLUTT, *s.* A species of till or schistus, Lanarka. "*Scutt*, soft and coarse till." *Ure's Rutherglen.*

To **SCOB**, *v. n.* To sew clumsily, S. *Scowb*, *id.* *Ettr. For.*

SCOB, *s.* 1. A splint, S. 2. In pl. the ribs of a basket, Ang.—Teut. *schobbe*, squama. 3. A limber rod (of hazel) used for fixing the thatch on houses, Clydes. Ayra.

To **SCOB**, *v. a.* To gag ; to keep the mouth open by means of cross pieces of wood, *Nicol's Diary.* To *Scob a skepp*, to fix cross rods in a bee-hive, S.

SCOB, *s.* An instrument for scooping, Clydes.

SCOBBERIE, **SCOBRIE**, *s.* The act of sewing coarsely, or with long stitches, Loth.

SCOB-SEIBOW, *s.* 1. An onion that is allowed to remain in the ground during winter, S. 2. The young shoot from an onion of the second year's growth, S.

To **SCODGE**, *v. n.* "To pilfer." *Gall. Encycl. Scodging*, is expl. "looking sly," *ibid.*

SCODGIE, *s.* "A suspicious person," *ibid.* *i. e.* one who is suspected of a design to pilfer.—Isl. *skot*, latibulum ; or *skod-a*, aspicere.

SCOG, *s.* That part of fishing tackle to which the hook is fastened, Shetl. ; synonym. *Link*, or *Lenk*, Clydes. *Tippet*, S.—Su. G. *skaeegg*, A. S. *scacga*, pilus, coma.

To **SCOG**, *v. a.* To shelter ; to secrete.

SCOGGY, **SOOKKY**, *adj.* "Shady ; full of shades," *Gl. Sibb.* *V. SKUGGY.*

SCOGGIT, *part. pa.* Sheltered, Ayra. *Sir A. Wylie.* *V. SKUG.*

SCOGIE, *s.* A kitchen drudge, S.

SCOGIE-LASS, *s.* A female servant who performs the dirtiest work, S. *The Harlet Rig.* *V. SKODGE, SKODGIE, s.*

SCOY, *s.* Any thing badly made. *Gall. Enc.*

SCOIL, *s.* Squeal. *G. Beattie.*

SCOYLL, **SOYLL**, *s.* A school. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCOYLOOH, *s.* "An animal which plaits its legs in walking." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *skaelg*, obliquus, transversus.

SCOLD, **SCALD**, *s.* The act of scolding ; A terrible scald, a severe drubbing with the tongue, S.—In Isl. the Devil is called *Skoll*, primarily signifying irritor.

To **SCOLD**, **SCOLL**, *v. n.* To drink healths ; to drink as a toast, *Acts Cha. II.* *V. HEALHE, v. n. V. SKUL, SKULL, SKOL, s.*

SCOLDER, *s.* A drinker of healths, *ibid.*

SCOLDER, *s.* The oyster-catcher, Orkn. *Barry.*

SCOLE, *s.* A school, pl. *scoleis.* *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *schola*, Fr. *ecole*, *id.*

To **SCOLL**, *v. n.* To drink healths. *V. SCOLD, v.*

SCOLL. *V. SKUL.*

SCOLLEDGE, *s.* The act of carrying one in a scull or cock-boat. "Minervale, *scolledge.* Naulum, the freight." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

SCOMER, **SKOMER**, *s.* A smell-feast. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *schuymer*, *id.*

To **SCOMFICE**, **SCOMFICE**. 1. *v. a.* To suffocate, S. *Ross.* 2. *v. n.* To be stifled, S. *ibid.*—Ital. *scomfiggere*, to decomfit.

SCOMFIS, **SCOMFICE**, *s.* A state approaching to suffocation, caused by a noxious smell or otherwise, S.

To **SCON**, *v. a.* To make flat stones, &c. skip along the surface of the water, Clydes.

To **SCON**, *v. n.* To skip in the manner described applied to flat bodies, *ibid.*—Isl. *skund-a*, "mare."

to. *V. SKON.*

To **SOONCE**, v. a. To extort, Ang.

To **SOONCE** a woman. To jilt her, to slight her, *Scot.* *Eng.* *Blink, Glint*, *synon.* Q. to look askance on her?

To **SCONE**, v. a. To beat with the open hand, *Sc.* *Kiddiman*. — *Isl.* *skoy-a*, *Sc.* *sken-a*, *leviter* *vulnerable*. It still signifies, to beat on the back side, *Aberd.*

SCONE, s. A stroke of this description, *ibid.*, expl. "a blow with the open hand on the breech," *Mearns*.

SCONE CAP. A man's bonnet of a flat broad form, such as was formerly worn by the more antiquated peasantry *Dumf.* *Blackie Mag*. Thus designed, as in its breadth and flatness resembling a barley mow. V **SKON**.

SCOOP, **SCOUP**, s. A sort of battledore used for striking the ball at Tennis, *Tryoutale*. — *Brig.* *shop*, *shop*, a scoop, spade, or shovel. The *Dan.* word denoting a scoop or shovel, seems exactly retained. This is *skuffe*.

SCOOD, s. A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, usually burnt out with a hot iron. *Gall. Encycl.* V **SALE**.

SCOOPIE, s. A straw bonnet, *Edin. For.* Because of its projecting form, our term may be a dimin from *E. scoop*.

SCOOT, **SCOUT**, (pron. *scot*) s. 1. A term of contempt, applied to a woman, as equivalent to trull, or camp-trull, *Moray Ayrs* *Nor A Wylie* *Scout* in *Eng.* signifies a wanderer, and though this name has been imposed both on the Irish and North-British Celts, it is contemptuously rejected by both. 2. A braggadochio, *Berwick*, as a windy scout. This may be from *Sc.* *skint-a*, to shoot, *Dan.* *skytte*, a shooter, or one who overhaunts.

SCOOT, s. "A wooden drinking cup, [cup.] sometimes *scoop*, being wood scooped out" *Gall. Encycl.* *Sc.* *skudd-a*, *effundere*. V **SCON**, v. to quaff.

SCOOT-GUN, s. A syringe. *Gall. Enc.* S. **Scout**.

SCOOTFUL, s. "The full of a scout," *ibid.*

SCOOTIKIN, s. A dram of whisky, *ibid.*

SCOPIN, s. A quart vessel. *Dunbar*. V **SCOFF**, v. and **Chorus** in *Johnson*.

SCORCHEAT, s. Supposed to denote sweetmeats. *Records of Aberdeen*.

* To **SCORE**, v. a. To mark with a line, *E.*

To **SCORE** a witch. To draw a line, by means of a sharp instrument, above the breast of a woman suspected of sorcery, was supposed to be the only antidote against her fatal power, and also the only means of deliverance from it, *S.* *Taylor's S. Poems* *Hogg's Mountain Bard*.

SCORE, s. A deep, narrow, ragged indentation on the side of a hill, South of S. — *Isl.* *sker*, *fissura*, *rima*, expl. by *Dan.* *verne*, a cleft, a crevice, a gap. Hence the now fashionable word *carve*.

SCORE1, s. The Brown and White Gull, when young, *Orku* *Barry*. V **SCAERIE**.

SCORLING, s. The skin of a shorn sheep. *Acts Ja.* V V **SCUOLING**.

To **SCORN**, v. a. 1. To rally or jeer a young woman about her lover. *Relton*. 2. To scorn a young woman with an unmarried man, to allege that there is a courtship going on between them in order to marriage, *S.*

SCORN, s. The Scorn used, by way of eminence, to denote a slight in love, or rejection when one has made a proposal of marriage, *S.* *Jacobite Relics*.

SCORNING, s. Rallying of this kind, *S.*

SCORNSOME, adj. Scornful, *Shed.*

To **SCORP**, **SCORP**, **SHARP**, **HARAP**, **SHARP**, v. a. V. mock to gibe, *scorpe*. *Fife* *Kinn* *Sc.* *skrypp-a* *facere* *sc.* *Teut.* *schärfen*, *convincere*.

To **SCOT**, v. n. To pay taxes. This is not used in *v. n.* *Scot* for *wache* wait a word. *Aberd. Reg.* — *L. B.* *scott* are, *denunciant* *scottis* *de* *grach* *et* *agris*, *qui* *Scoti* *penalium* *sunt* *obnoxii*, *de* *Cange* — *Sc.* *O* *skull-a*, *tributum* *pendere*, *skull* *tributum* *exigere*.

* **SCOT** and **LOT**. V To **SCOT**.

SCOTCH, s. An act or emblem, *Bozb.*

SCOTCH *Atk.* s. *Mythologia*, *S.* *Lightfoot* — *Deo* *paget*, *pseudo-mythus*.

SCOTCH MARK. A personal character used to distinguish one individual from another, borrowed from a defect or imperfection, whether natural or artificial.

SCOTCH MIST. A phrase proverbially used to denote a small but witting man, *S.* "A Scotchman will wet an Englishman to the skin," *S.* *ibid.* *Edin.*

SCOTS and **ENGLISH**. A common game of children, *S.* in *Perthshire* formerly, if not still, called *Scots* *Covenanters* *Hogg*.

SCOTTE WATTRE, **SCOTTIS-WATTRE**. The Firth of Forth. *Goodal*.

SCOTTING and **LOTTING**. Payment of duties. *Aberd. Reg.*

SCOTTIS BED. *Ans* *Scottis bed*, a phrase which occurs in *Aberd. Reg.* to which it is not easy to attach any determinate meaning.

SCOTTIS SE. The Firth of Forth. *Barbour* — *A.* *Scottis* *see* *id.*

SCOTTISWATH, s. *Solway Firth* *Penetration* — *L.* *wad*, a ford. *Macpherson* seems justly to suppose that this must refer to a different place from *Scot's George* *I* *just*. V **SCOTTIS WATTRE**.

SCOURUM, s. Chastisement, *Aberd.* Probably from *Scud*, to chastise. In *Mearns* *Constitution* is used in the same sense.

To **SCOVE**, v. n. To fly equally and smoothly. A hawk is said to *scove*, when it flies without apparently moving its wings. A stone *scoves* when it moves forward without wavering, *Laurens*. *Sc.* *scove-a*, *librari*, *Hocken* *swaefar* *sc.* *scufen*, the hawk is hovering in the air, *Wileg*.

SCOFF, s. A male pilt. *A Scoff* among the lairs, a giddy young fellow who runs from one sweetheart to another, *Border*. V **SCOFF**.

To **SCOLD**, v. n. V **SKOL**, v. 2.

SCOVIE, s. A top, *Laurens*.

SCOVIE, adj. Foppish, *ibid.*

SCOVIE LIKE, adj. Having a foppish appearance, *ibid.* — *Teut.* *schonigh* *vitalis* *bus*, *juvialis* *q.* *haver* a startled or unsettled look. Or V **SCOFF**.

SCOVINS, s. The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food is cooked, *Shed* — *Isl.* *Skaf* *id.*

To **SCULK**, v. n. Defined, "to go about in a sly way as attending a bad act," *Mearns*. *Has* *ug* *down* the head but taking a stolen glance of the person or pretends not to see. In the following passage it seems more immediately to respect the countenance.

They girth they glowr they crowd and gaze
As they wad gaiten to nat the starns. *Jacobite Relics*

SCULK, s. A look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind, *ibid.*

SCULKIN *Scouting*, part adj. Ill looking. *Macpherson* to look up at, "ye're a sculkin' fair'd lilt care," *Mearns*, *synon.* *Thief* *ibid.* *Apparition* the one with *Scouting*. V **SKOL**, s. and v.

SCOULIE-HORN'D, *adj.* Having the horns pointing downwards, Clydes.—A. S. *scol*, *scul*, obliquus.

To SCOUNGE, *v. n.* 1. To go about like a dog, especially as catering for food, S.—Su. G. *skynd-a*, procure. 2. To pilfer, Strathmore.

SCOUNRYT, *Barbour*. V. **SCUNNER**.

To SCOUP, or **SKOUP AFF**, *v. a.* To drink off, S. B.—O. Teut. *schoep-en*, to drink.

SCOUP, *s.* A draught of any liquor, S. B.

SCOUP, **SCOWP**, *s.* 1. Abundance of room, S. 2. Liberty of conduct, S. *Fergusson*. V. **SCOUP**, *v.*

To SCOUP, **SCOWP**, *v. n.* 1. To leap or move hastily from one place to another, S. B. *Dumfr. Burel*. 2. To go; "scoup'd hame," went-home. *Skinner*.—Isl. *skop-a*, discurre. It was used in O. E. as signifying to spring, to bound. "I scoupe as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he deth folowe his pray. Je vas par saultées," *Palagr*.

SCOUP-HOLE, *s.* A subterfuge. *Cleland*.

SCOUPPAR, **SKOUPER**, *s.* 1. A dancer. *Knoss*. 2. A light unsettled person. *Polwart*.

SCOUR, *s.* 1. The diarrhoea, whether in man or beast, S. 2. A thorough purgation of the bowels, applied to man. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

To SCOUR out, *v. a.* To drink off, S. *J. Nicol*. A metaph. use of the E. v. [in E.

SCOUR, *s.* The act of scouring, S. The s. is not used

SCOUR, *s.* 1. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid, S. *Donald and Flora*. 2. A large dose of intoxicating liquor, S. A.

At the Bour we'll have a scour,
Synce down the links of Gala water.
Old Song.

* **To SCOUR**, *v. a.* 1. To whip; to flog; to beat, *Aberd*. 2. It is most commonly applied to the whipping of a top, *ibid*.

SCOUR, **SCOURIN**, *s.* Severe reprehension, S. O.; *Scourie*, *Dumfr.* (pron. q. *scoo*), *synon. Flyts*.—Su. G. *skur-a*, fricando purgare, also signifies, increpare, objurgare.

To SCOURGE the ground. To exhaust the strength of the soil, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SCOURIE, *adj.* Shabby. V. **SCOWRY**.

SCOURING, *s.* A drubbing. *Guthry's Mem.*

SCOURINS, *s. pl.* A kind of coarse flannel. *Aggr. Surv. Caithn.*

To SCOUT. 1. *v. a.* To pour forth any liquid substance forcibly, S. *J. Nicol*. The term is used to denote one under the influence of a diarrhoea; Isl. *skrett-a*, liquidum excrementum jaculari, *Verel*. 2. *v. n.* To fly off quickly, S. *ibid*.—Su. G. *skut-a*, jaculari.

SCOUT, *s.* A syringe, S. V. **SCOOT-GUN**.

SCOUTH, **SCOWTH**, *s.* 1. Liberty to range, S. *Dalrymple*. 2. Freedom to converse without restraint, S. *Ross*. 3. Room. *Poems Buck. Dial*. 4. Abundance; as *scouth of meat*, &c. S.—Isl. *skott*, an uninterrupted course, *jugis cursus*; *skott-a*, frequent-er cursitare.

SCOUTH AND ROUTH. A proverbial phrase. "That's a gude gang for your horse; he'll have baith *scouth* and *routh*," S. *i. e.* room to range, and abundance to eat.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A hasty toasting. V. **SCOWDER**.

SCOUTHER, *s.* Sea blubber, Clydes.; denominated from its power of scorching the skin. V. **SCOWDER**.

SCOUTHER, *s.* A flying shower, Loth.—Isl. *skot-a*,
skot-a make a stone skim the sur-

SCOUTHERIE, *adj.* Abounding with flying showers. *Scouthry-like*, threatening such showers, S. B. *The Hars't Rig*.

SCOUTI-AULIN, *s.* The arctic gull, Orkn. *Nell. V. SKAITBIRD*.

SCOW, *s.* Any thing broken in small and useless pieces. *To ding in Scow*, to drive or break in pieces, *Moray*.—This, I think, must be radically connected with the primitive Isl. particle *skaa*, denoting separation or disjunction.

SCOWB AND SCRAW. Gael. *scob*, also *spob*, "a spray or wattle used in thatching with straw." V. **SCRAW**.

To SCOWDER, **SKOLDIE**, **SCOUTHER**, *v. a.* To scorch, S. pron. *scowther*. *Dunbar*.—Isl. *swid-a*, Dan. *swid-er*, Su. G. *swed-a*, adurere.

SCOWDER, **SCOUTHER**, *s.* A hasty toasting, so as slightly to burn, S. *Tales of My Landlord*.—Isl. *swide*, adustio.

SCOWDERDOUP, *s.* A ludicrous designation for a smith, *Roxb*.

SCOWF, *s.* 1. Empty blustering, *Teviotd*. 2. A blusterer; as, "He's naething but a *scowf*," *ib*. 3. A low scoundrel, *ib*.—Dan. *skuff-er*, to gull, to bubble, to shuffle; *skuffer*, a cheat, a false pretender.

SCOWMAR, *s.* A pirate; a corsair. *Barbour*.—Belg. *see-schuymer*, a sea-rover.

SCOWR, *s.* A slight shower; a passing summer shower, Upp. Clydes. *Ettr. For*. V. **SKOUR**.

SCOWRY, *adj.* Showery, S. *Fergusson*. A *scowrie shower*, a flying shower, *Perths*.—A. S. *scur*, imber.

SCOWRY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, Orkn. *Shetl. The Pirate*. V. **SCAURIE**.

SCOWRY, **SCOURIE**, *adj.* 1. Shabby in appearance, S. *Dunbar*. 2. Mean in conduct; niggardly, S. O. 3. Appearing as if dried or parched, S. A. *Gl. Sibb*.—*Corr. from E. scurey*.

SCOWRIE, *s.* A scurvy fellow, S. O. *R. Galloway*.

SCOWRINESS, **SCOURINESS**, *s.* Shabbiness in dress, S. *Saxon and Gael*.

To SCOWTHER, *v. a.* To scorch. V. **SCOWDER**.

SCOWTHER, *s.* A slight, flying shower, *Aberd. Mearns*. V. **SCOUTHER**.

SCRAB, *s.* 1. A crab apple. *Douglas*.—Belg. *schrabben*, mordicare. 2. In pl. stumps of heath or roots, S. B. *Ross*.

SCRABBER, *s.* The Greenland dove. *Martin*.

SCRA-BUILT, *adj.* Built with divots or thin turfs, *Dumfr. Davids. Seas*.—Gael. *scrath*, Ir. *agraith*, a turf, a sod. V. **SCRAW**.

SCRADYIN, **SKRAWDYIN**, *s.* A puny, sickly child, *Perths*.—Gael. *scraidain*, "a diminutive little fellow," analogous to Isl. *scraeda*, homo nauci, expl. by Dan. *drog*, our *Droch* or *Droich*.

SCRAE, **SCREA**, *s.* A shrivelled old shoe, *Dumfr.* " 'Mickle sorrow comes to the *scrae*, ere the heat comes to the tea [for *tas*, *toe*]," S. *Prov.*; spoken when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot." *Kelly*.—Norv. *skraa*, also *skras*, expl. in Dan. "a shoe, an old shoe," *Hallager*.

To SCRAFFLE, *v. n.* To scramble, *Gall*. "When any one flings loose coin among the mob," they are "said to *scraffle* for it." *Gall. Encycl*.

SCRAFFLE, *s.* The act of scrambling, *ib*.—Teut. *schraffel-en*, corrudere; Belg. *grabbel-en*, to scramble.

To SCRAIGH, *v. n.* To scream, S.

SCRAIGH, **SCRAICH**, *s.* A shriek, *Gall*. V. **SKRAIK**.

SCRAIGH O' DAY. The first appearance of dawn, *Roxb. Perils of Man*. It is *Skreek*, S. B. q. v. The orthogr. *scraigh* suggests a false idea to the mean-

ing and origin of the term, as if it signified the cry of day.—The radical word is *Creek*, from Teut. *kraekke*, *autem rutilans*.

SCRAIGHTON, s. "A person fond of screaming." *Gall Encycl.*

To SCRALL, v n To crawl. *Hudson.*

SCRAN s. Apparently used in the sense of ability, or means for effecting any purpose, Roxb. V *SKRAN*.

To SCRANCH, v a. "To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it," *Johns. Dict.* It is used Aberd.—He refers to 'skrantern, Dutch'.

SCRANNIE s. "An old, ill-natured, wrinkled bel dame." *Gall Encycl.* The word may be a diminutive from *Skrac*, q. v.

To SCRAPLE, v n To express scorn, Rife. V *SCORP*.

SCRAPLE, s. A sneer, S.

SCRAPLE, s. 1 An instrument used for cleaning the *Bake-board*, Roxb. 2 One for cleaning a cow-house, *Kitt For.* Syn *Searle*,—Su G. *skrap-a*, radere, to scrape.

SCRAT, s. A rut, evidently a transposition of *Scart*, a scratch, *Galloway*.

SCRAT, *SKRAT*, s. A meagre, mean-looking person, *Loth.*

SCRATCH, s. An hermaphrodite. *Piscottia*—O E. *Scrat* V *SCRATCH*.

SCRATTED, part pa Scratched "To be scratched, to be torn by females." *Gall Encycl.*

SCRATTY, *SKRATTY*, adj. Thin, lean, having a puny appearance, *Loth.* V *SCART*, s.

To SCRAT'VE it, *SCRATCH*, v n. 1 To utter a loud and discordant sound, to scream, *Roxb.* *Old Dialect* This is merely a provincial variety for FOREIGN and *SKRAIK*, q. v.—Ir Gael *spreach-am* to whoop, to shriek. O B *yysprech am id* 2. To shriek, the pron of the South of S. *Hogg*.

To SCRATCHLE, v n. To use, as it were, both hands and feet in getting forward to scramble, *Lanarks.* V *SPRACKLE*.

SCRAUGH, s. A loud and discordant sound, *Roxb.* *Bride of Lammermoor* V *SKRAIK*, *SKRATCH*.

SCRAW, s. A thin turf *Gall Dumfr.* "Scraws, thin turfs, pared with slaughter-spades, to cover houses." *Gall Encycl.*

Scra and Scraw, *ibid* This phrase conveys the idea of snugness or that every thing is in a compact state, like the roof of a house, when the turfs are well secured.—Gael *scrath*, *agrasath*, a turf, sod, greenward. O B *yysraw*, what forms a crust.

SCREA, s. A shoe, *Dumfr.* V *SCRAE*.

To SCREED, *SKREED*, v n. 1 To cry; to scream. 2. To produce a sharp sound, S. It seems rather to convey the idea of what is grating to the ear. *J. Falkirk's Jokes*.

To SCREED *SKREED*, v a. 1 To rend S. *Ross* 2 To defame *Morrison*—Isl. *skrida*, *ruina montium*; *skrida-a*, *lacerari* 3. To talk frequently and facetiously, S. *Farmer's Ha* 4 To lie. The want, as used in this sense, seems to have no connexion with *Skreed* as signifying to rend, or tear, but rather with A S. *scrith an*, *vagati*, "to wander, to go hither and thither," *Sumner*.

SCREED *SKREED*, s. 1 The act of reading, a rent, S. *Balfour* 2 The sound made in reading, S. 3 Any loud, shrill sound, S. *J. Nicol* 4 The thing that is torn off, S. *Balf* 5 A dissertation a harangue, S. *Glenburnie*. To *Gle* one a *Screed* of one's mind, is a phrase always used to denote a discourse that is not pleasing to the hearer, as being

expressive of disapprobation or reprehension, *ibid* 6 A poetical effusion in writing, S. *Parker* 7 A long list or catalogue, S. *Beattie*, 8 A *Screech* drink, a hard bout at drinking, S. 9. Regarding a breach of morality, in general. *Dumas*.

To SCREED off or down, v a To do any thing *quasi*, S. *Ferguson*.

To SCREEDLE, v a. To tear, *Kitt For*, the same with *Screed*.

SCREELE, s. "A large rocky hill nigh the sea, a lair for the fox." *Gall Encycl.* Merely a local name.

SCREEG s. A cant term for a shoe S.

SCREYS, s. The wild apple, *Clydes*, *Robert's fine* Crab, with s prefixed, as in many words of similar formation.

To SCREIGH, *SKRIGH*, v n. To shriek, S. *Murray*—Su G. *skrik-a*, vociferari.

SCREIK *SKRICK*, s. Shriek, S. B. *Douglas*.

SCREACH v V *SCROACH*.

SCREW, s. A small stack of hay, S. B. *Sure*, *Swiss*. Corr. probably from Gael *crucach*, "a rich, or heap of any thing" *Shaw*.

SCREW DRIVER, s. The tool used by carpenters which in E. is called a *turn-screw*, S.

SCRY s. Noise, V *SENY*.

SCRIRAT *pret e* *Scered Dunbar*, V *SCOUR*.

To SCRIBBLE, *SCRUBBLE*, v n To tear wool, S. *Stat Acc*—Teut. *scrablen*, to scrub.

SCRIBE, s. A crab (apple,) *Clydes*. V. *SCRAB*, and *SCRIB*.

SCRIDDAN, s. A mountain torrent. *Ross*. *Stat Acc*—Isl. *skrida-a*, *labanere*.

To SCRIEVE, v a To scratch, scrape, *Acc*—Flandr. *schraeff-en* radere.

SCRIEVE, s. A large scratch, *Ang*.

To SCRIEVE *SKRIVE*, v n. To move swiftly along, *Ayr* *Roxb* *Burns*—Isl. *krif-a*, *grad*, *skrif*, *gressus*, *passus*.

SCRIVY s. Any thing written, S.—Teut. *skriven*, to write.

To SCRIEVE, v n. To talk familiarly in conversation, S.

SCRIEVE, s. A conversation of this kind, S.—Su G. *skraef-a*, to rant, to rattle.

SCRIEVER, s. An inferior sort of writer, a bad scribe *Loth*.

To SCRIPT, *SKRIFT*, v n To magnify in narration; to fib. S.—Isl. *skraf-a*, *fabulari*, *scribes*, *bugna*.

SCRIPT, s. A fabrication S.

To SCRIPT, *SKRIFT* AFF, v n. To rehearse from memory, *Ang*.—Isl. *skrif*, *scriptura*, q. to rehearse from writing.

SCRIPT, *SKRIFT*, s. A recitation, properly from memory, S. A. *Nicol*.

SCRIM s. Very thin coarse cloth, used for making blinds for windows, *duckman*, &c S. B. *Stat Acc*.

To SCRIM v n To skirmish. *Barlow*—Germ. *schirm-en*, *scrim-en*, pugilare.

To SCRIM, v a. 1 To strike smartly with the open hand on the breech, *Mearns*. 2 To rinse, &c, as *scrim the cogs*, "to rinse the milk vessels, *ibid*. *Clydes*.

SCRINGER, s. One who, from mere covetousness, wishes for what he stands in no need of, *Terribl*.

SCRYMMAGE, s. A skirmish *Wallace*.

To SCRIMP, *SKRIMP*, v n. 1 To save ten, as in food or money, S. *Romey* 2 To straiten, in a general sense, S. *Ross*.—Germ. *schrimpen*, Su G. *skrim-p-a*, corrugari.

SCRIMP, *adj.* 1. Scanty; narrow, *S. scrimp.* *Ross.* 2. Contracted; applied to clothes, *S. Ramsay.* 3. Limited; not ample. *Wodrow.* 4. Deficient, as to mind. *Ramsay.*

SCRIMPIE, *adj.* Not liberal; sparing; niggardly, *Aberd. Angus.*

SCRIMPLY, *adv.* Sparingly, *S. Walker.*

SCRINE, *s.* *Balfour's Pract.* This, from the connection, seems to have the same meaning with *Fr. escrains*, a casket, a small cabinet, *Cotgr.*; *Mod. Fr. écrin*, *id.* properly, a casket for holding jewels; *Lat. scrin-ium.*

SCRINOCH, *s.* *V. SCORNOCH.*

SCRIP, *s.* A mock. *Wallace.* *V. SCORP.*

SCRIPTURE, *s.* A pence. *Douglas.*—*Fr. escriptoire*, *id.*

SCRIVER, *s.* Probably, paymaster. *Wodrow MSS. Law's Mem.*—*Belg. schryver*, a scribe; *schryver*, (*op een schip*) a purser. *Dan. skryver*, a secretary.

SCROBIE, *s.* The scurvy. *Lamont's Dairy.* *V. SCRUBIE.*

SCROG, *s.* A stunted shrub, *S. Lyndsay.*—*Germ. schrag*, obliquus.

SCROGGY, *SKROGGY*, *adj.* 1. Stunted, *S. Douglas.* 2. Abounding with stunted bushes, *S. Ramsay.*

SCORNOCH, **SCORNOCH**, *s.* Noise; tumult, *Aberd. Shirrefs.*—*Sw. skraen*, clamor stridulus.

To SCORNOCH, *v. a.* To shout; to exclaim. *G. Beattie.*

SCROOFE, **SCRUFF**, *s.* 1. A thin crust of any kind, *S. R. Bruce.* 2. Money that is both thin and base. *Knos. Su. G. skorf*, the scurf of a wound.

SCROPPIT, *adj.* Sordid. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*Belg. schrobber*, to scrub, *schrobber*, a mean fellow.

SCROW, **SKROW**, *s.* A scroll, *S. Kennedy.*

SCROW, *s.* The minute cancri observed in pools and springs, *S. Sibbald.*

SCROW, *s.* 1. A number; a crowd; a swarm, *Ettr. For. Dumfr. Gall. Mayne's Siller Gun.* 2. Riot; hurly-burly, *ibid.*

SCROW, *s.* The damaged skins which are fit only for making glue, are, by curriers, called *Screws*, *S.* The term is also applied to the ears and other redundancies taken from skins, and used for the same purpose. *Thom's Hist. Aberd.*

* **SCRUB**, *s.* A niggardly, oppressive person, *S.*; *q.* one who is still rubbing very hard for gain, or to avoid expenditure. *V. SCROPPIT.*

SCRUB, *s.* The plane that is first used in smoothing wood; the fore-plane or jack-plane, *Aberd.*—*Sw. skrub*, and *skrubd-lyfel*, "jack-plane, rough-plane," *Wideg.* from *Su. G. skrubd-a*, *Dan. skrubd-er*, to rub.

SCRUBBER, *s.* A handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils, *Teviotd.*—From *E. to scrub*, or *Belg. schrobber*, a scrub. *Syn. with Reenge.*

SCRUBBLE, *s.* *V. SCRAM.*

SCRUBBLE, *s.* 1. The act of struggling, *Loth.* 2. A squabble; an uproar, *ibid.* 3. The difficulty to be overcome in accomplishing any work, as *B. struggle* is often used, *ibid.*

To SCRUBBLE, *v. a.* 1. To struggle, *Loth.* 2. To raise an uproar, *ibid.*—*Dan. skrub*, a beating, a cudgelling.

SCRUBIE, *s.* The scurvy, *Su. G. skorotag*, *id.*

SCRUBIE-GRASS, *s.* Scurvy-grass, *S.*

SCRUFAN, *s.* A thin scarf.

—*Su. G. skuf*

SCRUFF, *s.*

To SCRUFF, *v. a.* 1. To take off the surface, *S.* 2. Slightly to touch; as, "It *scruff* the ground," it glided along the surface. Applied also to slight and careless ploughing, when merely the surface of the ground is grazed, *S.* 3. To handle any subject superficially; as, "He only *scruff* his subject," *S. V. SCROOFE.*

To SCRUG one's *Bonnet*, *v. a.* A person is said to *scrug* his bonnet, when he snatches it by the peak, and lifts it up, or cocks it, on his brow, that he may look smart, or bold and fierce, *Fife, Perth. Duff's Poems.*

To SCRUMPILL, *v. a.* 1. To crease; to wrinkle. *Synon. Runkle. Balf. Pract.* 2. Applied to animal food that is much roasted; a *scrumpilt bit*, *i. e.* crisp, as contracted by the force of the fire, *Fife. V. SKRUMPLE, s.*

To SCRUNT, *v. a.* *V. SKRUNT.*

SCRUNT, **SKRUNT**, *s.* 1. A stubby branch; or a worn-out besom, *Lanarks. Fife.* 2. A person of a slender make; a sort of walking skeleton, *ibid.* 3. A scrub; a niggard, *ibid.*

SCRUNTET, *adj.* Stunted in growth; meagre, *Lanarks.*; evidently the same with *Scruntty*, *q. v.* Also *Scruntet-like. Saint Patrick.*

SCRUNTY, **SCRUNTIE**, *adj.* 1. Stubbed, short, and thick, *Lanarks.* 2. Stunted in growth, *Roxb. A. Scott.* 3. Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, *Fife, Loth.* 4. Scrubbish; mean; niggardly, *Fife, q.* shrivelled in heart as well as in external appearance.

SCRUNTINESS, *s.* The state of being stubbed, *Lanarks.*

To SCRUPON, *v. a.* To hamper, *Ayr.*

SCRUPON, *s.* One who hampers, *ibid.*—*Isl. skruf-a*, compingere, *skruf*, compactio.

* **SCRUTOIRE**, *s.* A desk, generally forming the upper part of a chest of drawers, *S.* The term *Drawers* is used when there is no such desk.

To SCUBBLE, *v. a.* To soil, as a school-boy does his book, *Moray; Suddle, syn. S.*

To SCUD, *v. a.* 1. To dust with a rod, *S.*—*Su. G. skudd-a*, excutere. 2. To beat with the open hand, *S.* **SCUD**, *s.* A stroke with the open hand, or with a *ferula*, *S.* "Scuds, lashes; the same with sculls." *Gall. Encycl.*

SCUD, *s.* A sudden shower of rain, snow, or hail, accompanied with wind, *S. Heart of Mid-Loth.*—*Teut. schudd-en*, quatere, concutere; *Su. G. skudd-a*, excutere.

To SCUD, *v. a.* To quaff, *Loth. Ramsay.*—*Teut. schudden*, *Su. G. skudd-a*, fundere.

SCUDDIEVAIG, *s.* *Syn. Skuryvage, q. v.*

SCUDDIN STANES. Thin stones made to skim the surface of a body of water; a favourite amusement of boys, *Roxb.*—*Su. G. skuff-a*, cursitare; *Isl. skiot-a*, jaculari, mittere.

To SCUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully and put out of proper shape by use or wearing, *Loth.* Apparently a provincial pronunciation of *Suddill*, *q. v.*

SCUDDLE, *s.* A kitchen drudge; a scullion, *Upp. Clydes.*

SCUDDLIN-BOY, *s.* Understood to signify the scullion-boy. *Old Ballad.*

To SCUDDLE, **SCUDDLE**, *v. a.* 1. To cleanse; to wash. *N. Burne.* 2. To act as a kitchen drudge, *Upp. Clydes.*

SCUDLER, **SCUDLAR**, *s.* A scullion. *Wallace.*—*Teut. schotel*, a plate, a dish.

To SCUE, *v. a.* To go slanting along; to go sidelong. *Ordn.*—*Dan. skiae*, obliquus. *V. SKW, -hæon.*

SCUFFE, s. A bat for playing at handball, Roxb. V **SCOFF.**
To SCUFF, v. a. 1 To graze, S. *Hoss*—Tent whayven, Su G skuff-a, E. shove 2 To tarnish by frequent wearing S 3. To scuff, or scuff about, to want as a drudge S
SCUFFE, s. 1 The act of grazing or touching lightly S 2 "The scuff is the wind, as it were. The scuff of a cannon ball," &c. *Gall Encycl.* 2 A stroke, apparently a slight one, Davitt.
SCUFFLE, s. A smith's fire shovel, Aberd.—Perhaps a dimin. from Belg. *schup*, a shovel?
SCUFFLE, s. The agricultural machine called a horse-hoe R Loth "The horse-hoe or scuffle" *Ag. Surv. East Loth.*
To SCUFF, v. a. To shelter V **SCU.**
SCULLED, s. **SCOLLODENT, s.** 1. A term used in a ludicrous manner to denote those causes which respect some breach of chastity, S *Ramsey* 1st skuld a fault, 1r spaldraht, a fornicator 2 Grossness, obscenity, in act or word, S. *Blackie Mag* 3 Rubbish, tatters, Mearns, Upp. Clydes
SCULDED, s. 1 Connected with crime, con S *Tamm. Aill.* 2 Loose obscene, S. *Bedgautlet.*
SCULL, s. V **SKULL, SKULL.**
SCULL, s. A shallow basket, S. *Statistical Ac.* V. **SKUL.**
*** SCULLION, s.** Besides the sense which this term has in E it is pretty generally used as signifying a knave, or low worthless fellow, S
SCULT, s. 1. A stroke with the open hand, S. "Scuds, lashes, the same with scults" *Gall Encycl.* 2 A stroke on the hand, Pandy, or Pankie, synon. *Err For.*
To SCULT, s. 1 To beat with the palm of the hand, S 1st. skell, skelide, 'd verbero palma, s. 2 To chastise by striking the palm, *Err For.*
SCUM, s. 1 A greedy fellow, a mere lunka, Fife 2 A contemptuous designation, corresponding with *lat. nequam*, Fife., synon. *Scamp, Skellum.* St. *Patrick*
To SCUM, v. a. To Scum up one's mouth, to strike a person on the mouth, and so prevent him from speaking, Aberd. "I'll scum your clafits for ye," I'll strike ye on the chops, Loth.
SCUMFIT, part pa. Discomfited, Wallace.—*lat. sconfig-ere*, id.
SCUN, s. Plan, craft," *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. skoen jad clam, 1st skyn, id.
SCUNCHEON, s. A stone forming a projecting angle, S *Germ schantel*, E. sconce, q a bulwark.
SCUNCHEON, s. A square dale or piece of bread, cheese &c. *Tev. old.* It is frequently thus designated among the peasantry, perhaps from its resemblance to the corner-stone of a building, which has this name
To SCUNNER, SCUNNER, v. a. 1. To loathe, S. *Cleland.* 2. To sneer, S B 3 To shudder at any thing *Pitcoltine* 4. To hesitate from scrupulosity of mind. *Wodrow* 5 To shrink back through fear *Barbour* A S. *scun can*, vitare, aufugere, timere
SCUNNER, SKENNER, SKONNER, s. 1. Loathing, S. *Ross.*—A S. *scunning*, abomination 2 A scoff, S B 3 The object of loathing, any person or thing which excites disgust, Aberd
To SCUNNER, v. a. To disgust, to cause loathing, Aberd S A *Blackw. Mag.*
SCUR, s. The minute canals in pools or springs, *Laurels.* Syn with *Screw*, s. 2.

SCUR, s. The Cadew or May-day, immediately after has left its covering *Clela.*
SCURDY, s. 1 A moorland, S. *Stat. Acc.*—*id.* skord-a, colloco firmiter. 2. A resting place, favourite seat, Ayr.
SCURF AND KELL, V KELL.
SCURL, SKURL, s. A dry scale, S, from *marf*
SCURLY, adj. Opprobrious, Loth.—*Fr. s-curle.*
SCURR, s. 1 "A low bird-guard," *Gall. Encycl.*—From *lat. scura*, a scoldress 2 "Any thing low," *ibid.* S. Spot of fishing-ground, Rhett.
SCURRIE, adj. Dwarfish. *Scurrie-thorn*, 1st dwarfish thorns in mudland glens, id.
SCURRIE, s. The Slag, *Potamogeton Graculus* *Lat. Mearns*—*Norw. Topp-Scurry*, id. This name would seem to be borrowed from that of the young Herring Gull. V *Scarrin, Scurry.*
SCURRIEVAIG, s. V *Scurrievagh.*
SCURRIEWHIRRIE, s. A hurly-bury, *Clydes.* This is merely an inversion of *Hurry Scurry*, q v
SCURROR, SCURRIOR, SCURRIOR, s. 1 A scur Wallace.—*Fr. scur-er*, to scur. 2. An ill-voiced Radd.
SCUSHIE, s. A cant term for money or cash, Aberd. *Shirre*
SCUSHLE, s. A scuffle, Aberd.—Perhaps from *Fr. secousse*, "shaken," *Cotgr.* *Lat. secus-are*
SCUSHLE, s. An old, thin, worn out shoe *Atter*
To SCUSHLE, v. a. To make a noise, by walking with shoes too large, or having the heels down, *id.* V *Scashle, v.*
SCUSIS, pd. Excuses *Durri.*—*Ital. scusa*, an excuse.
SCUTARDE, s. One who has lost the power of remembrance *Dunbar.* V *Scour.*
To SCUTCH, v. a. 1 To beat. *Bedlie* 1 *scutch* *lat.* to separate flax from the seed, S.—*lat. scutic-are* id., E *scotch.*
SCUTCH, SKUTCH, s. 1 A wooden instrument used in dressing flax, hemp &c. S. 2 One of the pieces of wood which in a hot-mill, beats the core from the flax, or, in a thrashing-mill, beats out the grain S. *Ag. Surv. E. Loth.*
SCUTCHER, s. The same with *Scotch*, *Wm. 1, Atg.* Mearns.
SCUTIFER, s. A term equivalent to *squid*, L. E. *Colkeld's Scot.*
To SCUTLE, v. a. To pour from one vessel to another, often including the idea of spilling, S.—*lat. scutellum*, *liquida moveo*, et ag to run about.
SCUTTLES, s. pl. Any kind that has been used from one vessel to another, S.
SCUTTAL, s. A pool of filthy water, *Barham* Synon. *Jaw hole.* *Tarrant.*—Su. G. *skudd-a*, effundere. V. *Scutle, v.*
To SCUTTER, v. a. To work in an ignorant, awkward, and dirty way, Aberd
To SCUTTER, v. a. To make or do any thing in this way, *ibid.*
To SCUTTER up, v. a. To bungle up, to botch, *ibid.* Su. G. *scuttr-a*, *spargere*, *dispergere*, from *scutella*, *liquida effundere*
SCUTTLIN FLOUR, s. The flour made of the refuse of wheat, Fife.—Su. G. *skudd-a*, *scutera*, *effundere*, or *lat. skutell-a*, *jacuati*
SCUTTLING, s. pd. The light wheat which in reaping, is not of sufficient weight to fall down with the heavy grain, and which is made by itself into an inferior kind of flour, *ibid.*

SE, s. Seat; residence. *Douglas.*

SE, s. The sea. *Barbour.*

To SEA-CARR, v. a. To embark, Lanark. — This seems to be a vestige of the Strathclyde possession of the country, *C. B. caer*, signifying a wall or mound, and *caer-u*, to encompass with a wall. *Sea-carr* may be a corr. of *C. B. ysgor*, a rampart or bulwark. *V. CAR.*

SEA-CARR, s. An embankment, *ibid.*

SEA-CAT, s. The Wolf-fish, Loth. "A. *Lupus*. Sea-wolf or Wolf-fish; *Sea-cat* of Scotland." *Neill.*

SEA-COCK, s. Supposed to be the Foolish Guillemot, occasionally called the *Sea-ken*, *S. Avis marina*, *Sea-cock*, dicta. *Sibb.*

SEA-COULTER, s. The Puffin, *Alca arctica* or *Coulter-neb*. *Avis marina*, *Sea-coulter*, dicta. *Sibb. Scot.*

SEA-CROW, s. The razor-bill, Shetl.

SEA-FIKE, s. The name given to a marine plant which, when rubbed on the skin, causes itchiness, Loth. It seems to have received this name because it *fies* or disquiets the skin. — *Isl. fuk*, *Sw. fyk*, *alga marina*, *Verel.*

SEA-GROWTH, SUMMER-GROWTH, s. The names given, by fishermen, to various species of *Sertulariae*, *Flustra*, &c. which are attached to small stones, shells, &c. *S.*

SEA-HEN, s. The Lyra, a fish. *Sibbald.*

SEAL. Cloath of Seal. *Watson's Coll.* A learned friend observes that this must be cloth made of the hair of the seal, more commonly called seal-skin cloth, which is still worn.

SEALGH, s. "A seal; sea-calf." *Gl. Antiq. V. SKLOHT.*

SEAM, s. The work at which a woman sews, *S.* — *Fr. seme*, *id.*; *Isl. saum-r*, *sartura*, *saum-a*, *sarcire*, *item acu pingere*, *G. Andr.* Hence, *E. Sempstress.*

SEA-MAW, s. A gull, *S.* "Scmowe byrd. *Aspergo*, *alcio*, *alcedo*," *Prompt. Parv.*

SEA-MOUSE, s. The *Aphredita aculeata*, *Linn.* *Lanarka.* *Mus marinus.*

SEAND, adj. *Acts Ja. VI.* — A variation of *Fr. seant*, fitting, seemly, becoming, from *seoir*, to sit.

SEANNACHIE, SENNACHIE, s. "Highland bard." *Gl. Antiquary.* More properly a genealogist. *Smith's Hist. of the Druids.* — *Gael. seanachidh*, *id.* from *sean*, old, ancient, whence *seanachas*, antiquities, history, narration. *Shaw* renders *seanachdh* "an antiquary." *V. SHANNACH.*

SEANTACK, s. A fishing-line to which baited hooks are suspended by short lines; the one end of the great line being fastened to the bank of the river, and the other kept across the stream by a weight, *Moray.*

SEA-PIET, s. Pied Oyster-catcher, *S. Stat. Acc.*

SEA-POACHER, s. The Pogge, a fish, *Frith of Forth.* "Cottus cataphractus. *Pogge* or *Armed Bullhead*; *Sea-Poacher.*" *Neill.*

SEARCHERS, s. pl. Certain civil officers formerly employed, in Glasgow, for apprehending idlers on the streets during the time of public worship. *Rob Roy.*

SEA-SWINE, s. The Wrasse, *S. Sibbald.*

SEATER, s. A meadow, *Orkn. Stat. Acc.* — *Norw. saeter*, pasture for cattle; *Isl. saetur*, pascua.

SEATER, SETER, s. A local designation, *Shetl. V.* the term *STER.*

SEATH, SEETH, SETH, SAITH, SEY, s. The Coal-fish, *S. Stat. Acc.* — *Isl. seid*, foetura asellorum minuta.

SEAT-HOUSE, s. The manor on an estate, *Loth. Synon. The Place.*

SEA-TOD, s. A species of Wrasse, *Sibb.*

SEA-TROWE, s. A marine goblin, *Shetl. V. Trow, s.* **SEAWA, s.** A discourse; a narrative, *Aberd.* This ought surely to be written *Say-awa'*, from *Say, v.* and *away.* *D. Anderson's Poems.*

SECOND-SIGHT, s. A power, believed to be possessed by not a few in the Highlands and Islands of *S.* of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition, to their eyes, of the persons whom those events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate. *V. Johnson's Dict. Gentle Shepherd.*

SECRET, s. A coat of mail concealed under one's usual dress. *Cromarty.*

SECT, s. 1. The attendance given by vassals in consequence of being called by their superiors. *Acts Ja. VI.* This is the same with *Soyt*, sense 2, q. v. — *L. B. Secta Curiae*, seu *Secta ad Curiam*, est servitium, quo feudatarius ad frequentandam curiam domini sui tenetur, *Du Cange.* 2. Pursuit; *Sect of court*, legal prosecution. *Synon. Soyt. Acts Ja. IV.* — *L. B. sect-a*, jus persequendi aliquem in judicio, de re aliqua, maxime de criminali, *Du Cange.*

To SECT, v. n.

*Say weill himself will sometime auance,
But Do weill does nouthar sect nor prance.
Poems 16th Cent.*

Perhaps an errat. of some transcriber. "But Do weill" is neither depressed nor elated. *Sect* is somehow allied to the *E. v. to Set.*

SECT, s. *V. WYNS SEOT.*

SECTOURIS, s. pl. *Poems 16th Cent.* Either a corruption of the legal term *executors*, or used as equivalent to it.

SEDEYN, adj. Sudden. *Wallace.*

SEDULL, s. A schedule. *Wallace.*

* **To SEE about one.** To acquire an accurate acquaintance with one's surrounding circumstances, *S. Spald.*

To SEE till or to, v. a. 1. To care for; to attend to; often used to denote a proper provision of food, conjoined with *weel*; as, The beasts will be *weel seen to*, *S. St. Johnston.* 2. To observe; to look to, *S. Ulysses' Answer to Ajax.*

To SEED, v. n. A mare or cow is said to *seed*, or to be *seedin'*, when the udder begins to give indications of pregnancy; as, "She'll no be lang o' caavin now, for I see she's *seedin'*," *Teviotd.*

SEED-BIRD, s. A sea-fowl, *S. A. Stat. Acc.*

SEED-FOULLIE, s. The Wagtail, *S. Q. seed-fowl.* — *Su. G. saed*, and *fugl.*

SEED-FUR, s. The furrow into which the seed is to be cast, *S. Marw. Sel. Trans.*

SEED-LAUEROCK, s. The Wagtail; so called from its following the plough for worms, *Upp. Clydes.*

SEEDS, s. pl. The husks of oats after grinding. *V. SEIDIS.*

SEEING-GLASSE, s. A looking-glass; a mirror. This word had been anciently used in *S. Ames's Antiq. Syn. Keeking-glass. My Joe Janet.*

* **To SEEK, v. a.** To court; to ask in marriage, *S.* I have not observed that the *v.* is used in this sense in *E. Ross's Helenore.*

To SEEK, v. a. To attack. *V. SOUCHT.*

To SEEK one's meat. To beg, *S.*

* **SEEK AND HOD.** The game of *Hide-and-Seek*, *Angus.* — It is merely an inversion of the *E.* name; *hod* being used *S. B.* for *hide*, also as the preterite and part. pa.

SEELFU', adj. Pleasant. *V. SEILFU'.*

SEELFUNESE, *s.* Complacency, sweetness of disposition, happiness of temper, Ang. *Ross's Helmore*.
SEENIL, *adj.* Rare, singular, Wise. V *SEENILL*.
SEENILLIE, *adv.* Singularly, as, *seennillie* part, remarkably loquacious, bid.
To SEEP, *v. n.* To ooze, Gall. V *SEEN*, *v.*
SEEN, *s.* One who is supposed to have the second-sight, *s.* *Discipline*.
SEER, *adj.* Sure *Skinner*.
SEERIE, *adj.* Weak, feeble, *P. fa.* This seems sad in the name with *Sary*, *Sary* *q. v.*
To SEETHIE, *v. n.* To be nearly boiling, *S. B.*
To SEE OR, *v. a.* To save *Priests Fells*, V *SEVEN*.
To SEE, *Skys*, *v. n.* 1 To fall down 2 Metaph. applied to the influence of intoxicating liquor, *S. B. Morison*, — *Su. G. Isl. up-a*, subside, detain.
SEE, *Skys*, *s.* The yellow flower de luce, *Iris pseudacorus*, *S.* *Lightfoot* — *E. sedge*, *A. S. sedge*, *Flind. sedge*, *id.* The word *Seg* is used as the general name for all broad leaved rushes.
To SEG, *v. n.* To set the teeth on edge by eating any thing acid, *Loth. S. A. Lanark*.
To SEGR, *v. a.* To besiege *Acts Mary Spenser* uses *sege* in the same sense.
SEGE, *s.* 1 A soldier *Wallace* — *A. S. sege*, *id.* 2 Man, in a general sense. *Douglas*.
SEGE, *s.* 1 A seat, properly of dignity *Barbour* *Fr. sege* 2. A see *Acts Ja. V.* 3 The berth in which a ship lies. *Balf. Tract* — It was used in O. E. "Sege or sete, sedes, sed in," *Prompt. Parv.*
SEGO, *s.* *Bull. seg.* an ox that has been gelded at his full age, *S.* *Monastery*, — *Isl. sag-a*, secure.
SEGLAN, *s.* The flower-de luce, *Ayrs. Picken*.
SEGG BACKIT, *adj.* Applied to a horse whose back is hollow or fallen down, *Mearns. E. To Sag*.
SEGGY, *adj.* Abounding with sedges, *S. B.*
SEGGING, *s.* The act of falling down, or state of being sunk, *S.* — O. E. *saggyn*.
SEIGHT, *part. pa.* Seated *Wyntown*.
SEISTER, *s.* A term which frequently occurs in the Records of the City of Aberdeen as signifying a sexton. — *Corr. from L. D. registrar*, *id. q. registrar*.
To SEY, *v. a.* To say V *SEV*.
SEY, *SAY*, *s.* 1 A trial *Wallace*. 2 An attempt of any kind, *S.*
SEY, *s.* A shallow tub. V *SEV*.
To SEY, *v. a.* To see, the pion of *Ettr. For.*
SEY, *s.* The Coal fish V *SEV*.
To SEY, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, *S.* — *Isl. sy-a*, *A. S. se-on*, percolate.
SEY, *s.* 1 The *sey* of a gown or shift is the opening through which the arm passes, *S.* 2 The back bone of a beaver being cut up the one side is called the *fore sey*, the other the *lack sey*. The latter is the *o. loon*, *S. Ramsay* — *Isl. sega*, port ancula, *Dan. sege*, a muscle.
SEY, *s.* A wooden cloth, formerly made by families for their own use, *S.* *Edison*.
SEY, *s.* The sea. *Doug. as*.
SEYAL, *s.* A trial *S. O. Gl. Picken*.
SEIBOW, *SEIBOW*, *s.* A young onion, *S. Calderwood*. — O. Fr. *ciba*, *id.*, *Lat. cepa*.
SEYD, *s.* A sewer, Ang. — *Teut. sode*, *sanana*, *Su. G. said* a well.
SEIDIS, *SEIDIS*, *s. pl.* 1 That part of the husk of oats which remains in meal, *as.* That meal's "ow of seeds," it is not properly chafed *S. Acts Ja. VI* 2. *Seven seeds*, the dust of oat-meal, mixed with the

remains of the husk, used for making *Rumney* after being so long steeped as to become sour *S.*
SEY-LOUT, *s.* The cloth through which any liquid is strained.
SEY-DISH, *s.* The strainer used for straining, *S. — Isl. sy*, *Teut. sypa*, a strainer.
SEY FAIR, *adj.* Seafaring *Act. Seil*.
To SEY, *v. n.* To sink V *SEV*.
SEINMOREIS, *s. pl.* Supreme courts, applied apparently in derision to the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland *Lys. Melville*, — *Fr. seigneurie*, "an assembly of great lords," *Cotgr.*
To SEIL, *v. a.* To strain *Kelly. Su. G. seil*, *id.* as a straining dish.
SEILDYN, *SEILDYN*, *adv.* Seldom, *Wallace* — *A. S. seildan*, *Isl. seildan*, *id.*
SEILE, *SEYIL*, *s.* Happiness, *S. B. Hard-* — *Su. G. seile*, happy, *Isl. seile*, happiness, *S.* of your face, is a phrase also used in *Aberd. Expressive* of a wish for happiness to, or a blessing on the person to whom it is addressed. *Skinner*.
SEILVU, *SEILVU*, *SEILVU*, *adj.* 1 Pleasant, *S. B. Ross* 2 Happy, foreboding good, Ang. *Edm. He more*.
SEILY, *SEILY*, *adj.* Happy *Seily* *Wiggle* and *Seily* *Court*, names given to the fairies. *Id. p. Hall*. — *Teut. seil* *q. seil*, *brat*, *Seil* is the form of the word in O. E. "Seil or happy, felix, fortunate," *Prompt. Parv.*
SEILIS, *interr.* Expressive of admiration *Colville*. *Su. A. S. seil* in *sublime*, from *seil*, *brat*, *id.*
SEIM, *s.* "Resemblance likeness agreement," *id.* *Sibb. Germ. seim en*, *Isl. seim-a*, *deceit*, *conceal*.
SEIME, *s.* The web at which a woman weaves, *S. Nicol Burne* V *SEAM*.
To SEIN, *v. a.* To consecrate V *SEV*.
SEYNBILL, *SEYNBILL*, *SEYNBILL*, *adv.* Seldom *Fr. seind*, *Loth. seind* *S. O. seind*, *S. B. Seindan* — *Su. G. seim* *seind*, *seignus*.
SEINDLE, *SEINDLE*, *adv.* Rare *S. seind*, *S. B. Seind*.
To SEYNE, *v. a.* To see *Wallace*.
SEYNE, *s.* A sinew *Wallace* *Germ. seim*, *id.*
SEINVE, *SEINVE*, *SEINVE*, *SEINVE*, *s.* A synod, a consistory *Knox* — O. Fr. *seine*, *A. S. seim* *id.* *Teut. seyne*, *id.* This in O. E. is written *seine*, also *Crene* "Scene of clerks, synodus," *Fr. Parv.*
SEYNITY, *L. seynity*, signal *Gordon and Gel*.
To SEYONE, *v. a.* To disjoin. *E. Bruce* — *Isl. seyn-a*.
SEYNED, *part. adj.* Disjoined, separate *Fr. seyn*, *Dec. Suppl.*.
To SEIP, *v. n.* To ooze to leak V *SEV*.
SEIPAGE, *s.* Leakage, *S. B.*
SEY PIECE, *SEY PIECE*, *s.* A piece of work performed by a craftsman, as a piece of skil *S. Freytag*.
SEIPIN, *part. adj.* Very wet, dripping, *S.*
SEIR, *SEIR*, *adv.* Several *Wallace* — *Su. G. seir*, *adv.* denoting repetition.
SEIR, *s.* Uncertain *Gordon and Gel*.
SEIRICHT, *s.* The name of a book mentioned in *Aberd. Reg.* *Tan. L. k's*, *vis. any* *seiriches*, *S.* as a cult the *Seiricht* — *Bulg. seiricht*, *manuscript*.
SEIRIK, *adv.* Of a stout, reserved, or cynical manner, suggesting the idea of some degree of hauteur, *Murray*. — *Su. G. seir*, a part denoting repetition, *seirich*, *id.* *seir*, *seirich*, *Verel*.

SEIS, *pl.* 1. Seats. *Palice Honor.* 2. Thrones. *Lyndsay.* V. 82, s. 1.

SEIS, *s. pl.* Times. V. 812.

SEY-SHOT, *s.* An opportunity given, in play, of regaining all that one has lost, Fife.

SEY-SOWENS, *s.* A scarce used for straining flumery.

To SEISSLE, (Gr. *εἰ*.) *v. a.* 1. To confuse; to put in disorder, Berwick. Roxb. 2. To trifle; to spend time unnecessarily. It is used as a part. to signify one who is inactive or unhandy; as, a scisslin body, *ibid.*

SEISSLER, *s.* A trifier, *ibid.*—C. B. *sissal-a*, to gossip, *sissalwr*, a gossip.

SEISTAR, *s.* The sistrum. *Burel.*—Fr. *sistre*, a kind of brazen timbrel.

SEYSTER, *s.* A medley of edibles, Upp. Clydes. Synon. *Soss.*

To SEYSTER, *v. a.* To mix incongruously, Upp. Clydes. This district having belonged to the kingdom of Strathclyde, the word may be deduced from C. B. *saig*, a mess, *seig-taw*, to mess.

SEITIS, *s. pl.* Plants or herba. *Doug.*—A. S. *seten*, planta. *Sets*, S. slips of flowers.

SEKER, *adj.* Eirm. V. SICKER.

SEL, SELL, *pron.* Self, S. A. Bor. *Ray.*

SELABILL, *adj.* Delightful. *Douglas.*

SELCHT, SELCHIE, *s.* 1. A seal, S. *selch*. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *selc*, *sealc*, phoca. 2. Used to denote what is otherwise called a *shilf-corn*, Gall. "*Sealch*, a *shilf-corn* or small bunyion." *Gall. Encycl. Selk-horn*, Dumfr.

SELCOUTH, *adj.* Strange. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *sel-cuth*, *rarus*, *insolitus*.

SELE, *s.* Happiness. V. SEILS.

SELE, *s.* A yoke for binding cattle in the stall, S.—Su. G. *sele*, a collar, a yoke.

SELF, SELFF, SELWYN, *adj.* Same. *Barbour.*—A. S. *self*, Su. G. *sialf*, ipse.

SELFF-BLAK, *adj.* Black as the natural colour of the wool, i. e. the same which the animal wore. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SELY, *adj.* 1. Poor; wretched; S. silly. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *selig*, id. 2. Mean; paltry. *Rollock on II. Thess.*

SELY, *adv.* Wonderfully. *Mailland Poems.*—A. S. *sellic*, id.

SELKHORN, *s.* V. SHILFCORN.

SELKIRK BANNOCK. A cake baked with currants, &c. S. A. *Bride of Lammermoor.*

SELKIT, SELKITH, *adv.* Seldom, Eskdale; corr. from *Selcouth*, q. v.

SELL, *s.* A seat. "Repairing of the pair folk *sellis* in the kirk." *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *selle*, a stool or seat; "any ordinary or country stoole, of a cheaper sort than the joynd or buffet-stoole," *Cotgr.* Lat. *sedile*, id.

SELLABLE, *adj.* Vendible. *Sellabill. Aberd. Reg. Acts Cha. I.*

SELLAT, *s.* A head-piece for foot soldiers. *Douglas.*—Fr. *salade*, *Hisp. celada*.

SELLIE, *adj.* Selfish, Clydes. Roxb.; from *sell*, self. V. the *s.*

SELLIE, *s.* A diminutive from *sell*, self. "*Sellie's aye sellie*, self is still for self." *Gall. Encycl.*

SELLOCK, *s.* A fish. V. SILLUK.

SELYOUN 2. A cellar. *Aberd. Reg.*

—same; the selfsame.

To SEMBYL, *v. n.* To make a wry mouth, in derision or scorn, S. to shamle. *Douglas.*—Lat. *simul-are*, to counterfeit.

SEMBLAY, SEMLAY, SEMBLE, SEMELE, *s.* 1. Meeting; interview. *Wallace.* 2. Act of assembling, id. 3. An assembly. *Wyntown.* 4. Hostile rencounter. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *saml-a*, Dan. *saml-er*, id.

SEMBLAND, *s.* An assembly. *Wyntown.*

SEMBLANT, SEMBLAND, *s.* Appearance; show. *Doug.*—Fr. *semblant*, id.

To SEMBLE, *v. n.* To assemble. *Douglas.*

SEMBLE, *s.* The parapet of a bridge, *Ettr. For.*—Probably from A. S. *scammel*, *scamnum*, a bench; Isl. *skemmill*, Dan. *skammel*, &c. id.

SEMBLING, *s.* Appearance. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Fr. *semblance*, id. from *sembl-er*, to seem, to make show of.

SEME, *s.* Vein, in relation to metal; a peculiar use of N. seam. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SEMEIBLE, SEMEABLE, *adj.* 1. Like; similar. *Acts Ja. V.*—Lat. *similis*. 2. Becoming; proper; like E. *seemly*, *Acts Ja. VI.*

SEMPETERNUM, *s.* A species of woollen cloth. "Cottons, *sempeternums*, *castillans*," &c. *Acts Cha. II.*—Lat. *sempitern-us*, everlasting. V. PERPETUANAE.

SEMPILNES, *s.* Low condition in life. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scott.* V. SYMPILL.

SEMPLE, *adj.* V. SYMPILL.

SEN, *conj.* Since; seeing, S. *Douglas.*

SEN, *prep.* Since, S. *ibid.*

SEN, *s.* Filth. *Douglas.*—Lat. *san-ies*, id.

SEND, *adv.* Then; thereafter. *Priests Peblis.*—Teut. *sind*, Su. G. *sendan*, *deinde*, the same with *Syne*, q. v.

SEND, *s.* 1. Mission, S. *Alp. Hamilton.* 2. A message; a despatch; also, in regard to the local situation of the sender, a *Send-down*, or *Send-up*, S. B. 3. The messengers sent for the bride at a wedding, S. B. *Discipline.* V. SAYND.

SENDYALL, *adv.* Seldom. V. SEINDLE.

SENYE DAY. The day appointed for the meeting of a synod or assembly. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SEINYE.

SENYEORABILL, *adj.* Lordly; seigneurial. *Rauf Colly.*—O. Fr. *seigneur-iable*, seigneurial, Roquefort.

SENYEORKE, *s.* Lord; prince. *Bellenden.*—Lat. *princeps*, Ital. *signore*, Fr. *seigneur*, id.

SENYHE, *s.* An assembly. V. SEINYE.

SENYHE, *s.* Badge worn in battle. *Wyntown.*—O. Fr. *seingnie*, Lat. *sign-um*.

SENYIE-CHAMBER, *s.* The place in which the clergy assembled. *Martin's Reliq. D. Andr.*

SENON, *s.* A sinew, S. *Wallace.*—Belg. *senuwen*, Sicamb. *senen*, id.

SENS, *s.* Incense. *Bellenden.*—This is also O. E. "*Sence* or incence, incensum, thus," *Prompt. Parv.*

SEN'S. "Save us." *Gl. Skirr.* V. SANS, v.

To SENSE, *v. n.* To scent. *Kelly.*

SENSYMENT, SENSEMENT, *s.* Sentiment; judgment. *Douglas.*

SENSYNE, *adv.* V. SEN.

SEN, SEN-SYNE. Since that time. *Wallace.*—Contr. from A. S. *seoth-than*, Su. G. *sidan*, postea.

SENTHIS, *adv.* Hence, *Gl. Sibb.*

SENTRICE, *s.* Perhaps what has been latterly called the sentry-box. *Aberd. Reg.*

SEQUELS, *s. pl.* The designation of one species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted, S. "The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the millturer; and they pass by the

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To become one, as to manners, rank, merit, &c. *S. Barbour.* 2. To become, as to dress, *S. Bannatyne P.* 3. *Setting*, part. pr. Having a prepossessing appearance, or natural gracefulness of manner, *S. Ross.*—*Su. G. saet-a*, convenire.

SET, *s.* 1. The chartered constitution of a borough, *S. Stat. Acc.*—*A. S. saet-an*, constituere. 2. The fixed quantity of any article with which a family is, according to agreement, supplied at particular times; as, "a set of milk," "a set of butter," &c. *S.*

To SET after one, *v. a.* To pursue one, *S.*—*Su. G. saetta after ea*, id.

SET, SETT, *conj.* Though. *Wallace.* Perhaps the imperative of the *v.*

* SET, *part. pa.* Disposed, *S. Douglas.* *Ill set*, cross-grained. *Ruddiman.*

SET-DOWN, *s.* An unexpected overwhelming reply; a rebuff, *S.*

SETE, *s.* Legal prosecution. *Act. Audit.* This term, as it is nearly synon. has a common origin with *soit*, *soyt*; *L. B. sect-a*, from *sequor*.

SETER, SEATER, *s.* A local designation, *Shetl.* *V.* the term *SETER*.

SETH, *s.* Coal-fish. *V. SEATH.*

SETHE-FOUL, *s.* The less blackheaded gull.—*Dan. sig, gadus, Shetl.*

SETHILL, *s.* A disease affecting sheep in the side, *S. B.*—*A. S. sidd-adj*, lateris dolor; or *q. side-ill*.

SETNIN, *s.* A motherless lamb, brought up by the hand, *Shetl.*

SET-ON, *part. adj.* A term applied to what is singed or slightly burned in the pot or pan; as, to broth when it bears the marks of the *Bishop's foot*; also *settin-on*, *Teviotd.*

SETS, *s. pl.* Corn in small stacks, *Loth.*—*Isl. sate*, *Su. G. saata*, cumulus foeni.

SET-STANE, *s.* A hone, or stone with a smooth surface; denominated from its being used for *setting*, or giving an edge to, a razor or other sharp instrument, *S.*; often simply *Set*, *Roxb. Rem. Niths. Song.*

SETT, *pret.* Ruled. *Sir Tristrem.*—*A. S. sett-an*, disponere.

SETTE GEAR. "Money placed at interest," *Nithsd. Remains Niths. Song.* In *Hogg's Ed.* it is *Settle-gear*.

SETTER, *s.* 1. One who gives a lease of heritable property, *S. Acts Ja. IV.* 2. One who lets out any thing for hire, *S. Baillie.*

SETTERDAYIS SLOP. A gap ordained to be left in the cruives for catching salmon, in fresh waters, from Saturday after the time of Vespers, till Monday after sunrise. *Acts Ja. I.*

SETTERTOUN, *s.* A term occurring in an act of *Ja. VI.* respecting Orkney and Zetland. Meaning not clear.

SETTING, SETTEN, *s.* A weight in Orkney, containing 24 marks. *Skene.*

SETTING-DOG, *s.* A spaniel, *S.*; *setter*, *E.*

* To SETTLE a Minister, *v. a.* To fix him in a particular charge, *S.*; synon. to *Place*. In the same sense a congregation is said to *get a settlement*, when the pastor is introduced to the discharge of the pastoral office among them, *S.*

SETTLE, *s.* A kind of seat. *V. LANE-SETTLE.*

SETTLE-GHAR, *s.* *Joan's*
sedes, sella. *V. Set*

SETTLIN, *s.* a

a single set
fighter

SETTLINS, *s. pl.* The dregs of beer, *S.* "Them that seldom brew, are pleased wi' settlins," *S. Prov.* *Settling* is used in this sense in *E.*

SETTREL, SETTEREL, *adj.* Thickset, *S. B. Journal London.*

SETTRELS, *s. pl.* The name given to the young sprouts that shoot forth in spring from the coleworts planted in the beginning of winter, *Stirlings.* A dimin. from *E. set*, a plant or shoot laid in the ground.

SETTRIN, SET REXT, *s.* The portion of a servant or cottager, consisting of different kinds of food, *Ang. Perth.*—*Ruddiman.*

SEUCH, SEUCH, *s.* 1. A furrow, *S. Doug.* 2. A gulf. *Pal. Hon.*—*Sw. sog*, colluvies, *Lat. sulc-us*. 3. A fosse connected with a rampart; a ditch surrounding a fortification. *Hist. James the Sext.*

To SEUCH, *v. a.* 1. To divide. *Douglas.*—*Lat. sulc-are*. 2. To plant by laying in a furrow. Thus the phrase, *sheeping kail*, occurs in an old Jacobite song. *V. SEUCH, v.*

SEVEN SENSES. A phrase used to denote one's wits; as, "Ye've fley'd me out o' my seven senses." You have frightened me out of all the wits I ever possessed, *S.*

SEUERALE, *adj.* Applied to landed property as possessed distinctly from that of others, or contrasted with a common. *Act. Audit.*

SEUERALE, *s.* In *seuerale*, in distinct possession, *ibid.*—*L. B. sewerai-is*. *Separalis* is used in the same sense. *In separali*, *Fleta.*

SEUIN STERNES. The Pielades, *S. Doug.*

SEW, *pret. v.* Sowed. *Douglas.*

SEWAN BELL. Perhaps, recollection-bell. *Dunbar.*—*Fr. souvenir.*

SEWANE, *s.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*

SEWANS, *L. seweris*, sewers. *Houlate.*

SEWIS, *s. pl.* Places where herons breed. *V. HERONS*
SEW.

SEWSTER, *s.* A sempstress, *S.*—*O. E. "sewstar or smostar, sutrix,"* *Prompt. Parv.*

SEX, *adj.* Six. *Wynt.* *V. SAX.*

SEXTERNE, *s.* A measure anciently used in *S.* "The ald boll first mald be king David contentit a *sexterne*, the *sexterne* contentit xij gallonis of the ald met," &c. *Parl. Ja. I.*—*L. B. sextar-ius, sextar-ium*, mensura liquidorum et aridorum; *Du Cange.*

SH. For words not found printed in this form, *V. SCH.*

SHA, SHAW, *interj.* The term of incitement used to a dog when called to give chase to any other animal, *Gall.*

To SHAB, *v. a.* "To smuggle; to send any thing away privately." *Gall. Enc.*

SHABLE, SHABLE, *s.* 1. A crooked sword, or hanger. *Colvil.*—*Su. G. Dan. Be'g. sabel*, id. 2. An old rusty sword, *S.* 3. Any little person or thing, *Strathmore.*

To SHACH, *v. a.* 1. To distort; *pret. shacht*, *S.*—*Isl. skag-a*, deflectere, *skack-ur*, obliquus. 2. Metaph. transferred to a female that has been deserted by her lover. She is on this account compared to a pair of shoes that have been thrown aside, as being so put out of shape as to be unfit to be worn any longer, *S. R-side of Lam.*

THE END of a web. The tag-end, *S. B.*

SH. a. To distort from the proper shape
Burns. Shacklin, unsteady; in-

SHACHLE, s 1 Any thing worn out, S B 2 *Shachle*, "a weak animal, all shachled or shaken" *Gael. Soc* 3 A feeble, diminutive, half-d storted person, Dumfr. In the part the vowel *e* is used, *ibid.* V **SHOCHLED**

To **SHACHLE**, *Shochl*, v. n. To shuffle in walking, S. *Kelly*.

SHACKLE BANE, s 1 The wrist, S. *Ramsay*. Q the bone on which shackles are fixed 2 Used, perhaps ludicrously to denote the pastern of a horse. *Frank's Northern Memoirs*

SHAFT, s A handle, S—E *haft*, Ss G *skafi*.

SHAFTS, s 1 A kind of woollen cloth, *Aberd. Stat. Acc* 2 Pron of *chafis*, jaws in Shetl

SHAQ, s 1 The refuse of barley S—Ss G. *shaggs*, *hair* 2 The term is sometimes applied to the refuse of oats, *Strathm*

SHAGL, v a To cut raggedly.—*Isl. sagla*, *id.*

SHAIEN, s The dung of cattle V. *Shans*.

To **SHAK** a fa' To wrestle, S. *Ram*

To **SHAK** a foot. To dance, S. *A Scot's Poems*

To **SHAK** one's crap. To give vent to one's ill humour, S B *Shirrefs*

* To **SHAKE**, v a. One is said to be *sair shaken* when much emaciated by disease or long confinement, S.

SUAKE, s Emaciation, as described above, *as*, a *sair shake*, S.

SHAKE-DOWN, s A temporary bed made on the floor, S. *Pop. Ball.*

SHAKE-RAG LIKE, adj. Resembling a tattered-demon, South of S. *Guy Mann.*

SHALE, s Alum ore, S

SHALER, s 1 A shade of gray, peculiar to the wool of Shetland sheep 2 Hour frost, Shetl

SHALL, s The scale suspended from a balance for weighing, *Aberd. Tent. schale van de waspke*, *lans*, Belg. *schal*, *id.*

SHALL, s 1. A shell, *Aberd.*—*Isl.* and Ss G. *skal*, *tenta*. 2 A shawl, *ib.*

SHALLON'D, adj. Plentiful, abundant, *Memrs*—*Isl. skiol-u*, *opentre*, *tegre*.

SHALLOCHY, adj Shallow. "Shallochy land, land of a shallow nature" *Gall. Encycl*

SHALT, s A horse of the smallest size, *Shaltie*, *dimin. Aberd.*, the same with *Saltie*. *W. Beattie's Tales*.

To **SHAM**, v a. To strike, *Loth.*

To **SHAMBLE**, v n. 1 To rack the limbs by staiding, *Ang* 2 To make a wry mouth, S. *Shamble chafis*, *wry mouth*, S B *Forbes*

To **SHAMBLE**, v a To dastert, to writh as, "He shamled his men at me," S B synonym *Shewl*, *Showl* Apparently from a common origin with the E *adj. Shambling*, 'moving awkwardly and irregularly,' but what this is seems very doubtful

SHAMDO, SHAMBO-LKATHE, s The leather called *chamoy*, S. From *chamors*, a kind of goat. *Watson's Collection*.

* **SHAME, s** Used as a substitute for the devil's name, *as*, *Shame care*, S B, or in imprecation, *as*, *Shame on ye*, *Shame fa' ye*, &c. *be fall you*, S, synonym with *Foul*, *Sorrow*, *Mischief*, &c. *Herd's Coll.*

SHAMLOCH, s A cow that has not calved for two years, *W. Loth.*—*Gael. samlach*, *id.*

SHAMMEL-SHANKIT, adj. Having crooked legs. *Teiold* V. *SHAMMEL*, v.

SHAMS, s pl Legs.—Fr *jambes*, *id.*

SHAN, adj. 1 Silly, paltry, *Loth. Ramsey*—*id.* *scunde*, *Tent. shands*, *disterna* 2 *Shan* would seem to be used in *Ayre*, as signifying *backward*, *stupid*, *Picken*

SHAND, adj. The same with *Shan*, but apparently used in a stronger sense as signifying *backward*, *South of S* Base to a *Can't word*—*ib.* *Shand*

To **SHANK**, v a To beat, to drive, *pop. y and* denote the supposed effect of superstitious charms. *Gall. Encycl*

SHANG, s A sort of luncheon, "shang a' bowl of cheese, a piece, a bite between meals." *Gall. Enc.*—*Isl. shan* signifies *crust* or *ca*

SHANGAN, s A stick cleft at one end, for putting the tail of a dog in, S. *Burns* V. *Shagan*

To **SHANGIE**, v a To enclose in a cart pace of wood, S A *J. Nicol*

SHANGIE, s 1. A shackle that runs on the ends which a cow is bound in the *tyre* 2. The chain by which dogs are coupled, *Wife. Henry*, it has been supposed, the term *coller-kangie* is a contraction between two dogs which are bound with the same chain In F is the term *a used in a general way* as denoting a chain Perhaps *shangie* is merely a modification of Fr *chaîne* a chain

SHANGIE, adj Thin, meagre, S—*thel*, *small*, *slender*

SHANGINESS, s The state of being slender, meagreness, S.

* **SHANK, s** The handle, *as*, "the shank of a spune," S

To **SHANK**, v n To sink a coal-pit, *as*, "to shank for coals," *Clydes. Ann. Jar*

To **SHANK off** v n 1 To set off smartly, to march away with expedition, S. *Tarver* 2 To depart in whatever manner, S. *A. Wilson's Poems* V. *Shank*, s

To **SHANK off**, v a. To send off without ceremony, S. *Antiquary*

To **SHANK** one's self awa, v a To take one's self off quickly, S. *Antiquary*

To **SHANK**, v n 1 To travel on foot, S. *Forbes* 2 To knit stockings, *Aberd*

SHANK of a coal mine The pit sunk for reaching the coals S. A S *sepcan*, to sink

SHANK of a hill The projecting point of a hill, S.

SHANKER, s A female knitter of stockings, *Aberd.* *GI Shik*.

SHANKS, s pl V **SHANK**.

SHANKS-NAIGIE, s To ride on *Shanks Mare*, *Nag*, or *Nagy*, a low phrase signifying to travel on foot, S. *Sherr. Galt* *London*, "marrow bone stage"—a pun upon *Mary le-bone*?

SHANKUM, s A man or beast that has long small legs, *Orkn* V. **SHANK**

SHANNAID, s A bonfire lighted on *Hallow-eve*, *Periths*, also *shinnale*—*Gael. samhlag*, *same* in the great festival observed by the Celts at the beginning of winter

SHANNAUGH, s A word used in this form, "It is ill shannaugh in you to do this or that," &c. "It is ill your part, or it is ungrateful in you to do so"

SHAP, s A shup, *Elfr. For*—*Tent. schap*, *jeumpton*, V *Chap*

To **SHAP** away, v a To drive away *Godly Songs*, *toin shap-en*, *schupfen*, to drive

SHAPING, s pl The small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in *shaping* any piece of dress, S.

SHARD, s. A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach. This term is often applied contemptuously to a child; generally to one that is puny or deformed, *Aberd.*; q. "a mere fragment." Either a figurative use of *E. shard*, *A. S. sceard*, a fragment; or allied to *Isl. skard-a*, minuire; *Su. G. skard*, fractura.

To SHARE, v. a. To pour off the lighter parts of a liquid from the heavier, *Lanarks. Ettr. For.*; the same with *Schire, v.*

To SHARE, v. n. Applied to liquids, when they separate in a vessel into two or more parts, *ib.*

SHARG, s. A contemptuous term, conveying the idea of the object being tiny, and at the same time mischievous, *Kinross, Perth.*—*Ir. Gael. searg*, dry, withered; *searg-am*, to wither, pine away, consume.

To SHARG, v. a. To tease; applied to language, *Shetl.*

SHARG, s. Petulant, unnecessary expostulation, *ib.*—*Su. G. skrock*, *Dan. skrauk*, fictio, commentum.

SHARGAR, SHARGER, s. 1. A lean person; a scrag. *Ross.*—*Belg. scraghe*, *id.* 2. A weakly child, *S.*; also *shargan*, *ibid.*—*Gael. seirg*, a consumption. *V. SHARG*, from which this is a dimin.

SHARGIE, adj. Thin; shrivelled, *Ayrs.*

SHARINS, s. pl. The useless or less valuable part of liquids, whether poured off or remaining in a vessel, *Lanarks. Ettr. For.*

SHARN, SHARN, SHARN, s. The dung of oxen or cows, *S. R. Galloway.*—*A. S. searn*, *Fris. scharn*, dung.

SHARNEY-FAC'D, adj. Having the face befouled with cow-dung. *Blythsome Bridal.*

SHARNY, adj. Bedaubed with cow-dung, *S. Rams.*

SHARNIE, s. A designation given to the person to whom the charge of the cows is committed in winter; from being employed in carrying off the dung, *Roxb.*

SHARNY-PEAT, s. A cake of cow-dung mixed with coal-dross, *S.*

SHARPING-STANE, s. A whetstone, *S.*

SHARRACHIE, adj. Cold; chill, *Ang.*

SHARROW, adj. 1. Bitter, in relation to the taste; also used in a general sense, *Caithn.* 2. Keen; as, a *sharrow craver*, one who acts the part of a dun, *ibid.*—*Ir. and Gael. searbh* signifies bitter, sharp, severe.

SHATHMONT, s. A measure of six inches. *Ritson. V. SCHAFTMON.*

To SHAUCHLE, v. n. To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait, *S. V. SHACH.*

SHAVE, SHREVE, s. A slice, *S. Ramsay.*—*Belg. schyf*, a round slice. *O. E. "Shyus* of brede or other lyke, leuca, scinda," *Prompt. Parv.*

To SHAVE, v. a. To sow, *Ab.*; *shaw*, *Buchan.* [*ING.*]

SHAVELIN, s. A carpenter's tool, *Aberd. V. CHAVEL.*

SHAVELIS, s. pl. *Poems 16th Cent.*—*Teut. schacv-en*, is rendered impudenter et inverecundè petere, *Kilian.* Perhaps depredators, from *L. B. scavill-am*, praeda.

SHAVER, s. A wag, *S. Burns. Gl. Shirr.*

SHAUGHLIN, part. pr. Reg. Dalton. V. SHAUCHLE, v.

SHAVIE, 1. A trick or prank. *To play one a Shavie*, to play one a trick. It is used sometimes in a good, sometimes in a bad sense, *Aberd. Perth. Fife.* 2. To disappoint one, *ibid.* *To Work one a Shavie*, *id.* The origin is probably *Dan. skiaev*, *Isl. skelf-r*, oblique, awry, (*E. askew*;) q. to set one off the proper or direct course. *V. SKAVIE.*

SHAVITER, s. A term expressive of contempt; as, a *puir drunken shaviter*, *Berw.*

SHAVITER-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of a blackguard, *Ettr. For.*

SHAUL, SHAWL, adj. Shallow, *S.* "*Shawl* water maks mickle din," *Prov. V. SCHALD.*

SHAULING, s. The act of killing salmon by means of aleister, *S. A.*; from *E. shallow. Stat. Acc.*

SHAUM, s. The leg or limb, *Buchan. Tarras's P.* Most probably by a slight change from *Fr. jambe*, the leg or shank; *Ital. gamba, id.*

SHAUP, s. 1. The husk, *S.* 2. An empty person. *Ramsay.* 3. Weak corn, *Dumfr.*—*Teut. schelp*, putamen, *Isl. skalp*, vagina.

SHAUPIE, SHAWPIE, adj. Lank; not well filled up; applied to the appearance; q. resembling an empty husk, *Loth. Perth. S. O. The Smugglers.*

SHAUPIT, part. pa. Furnished with pods; as, *weel-shaupit pease, S. O.*

SHAW, s. Show; appearance. *Acts Ja. VI. V. SCHAW, v.*

SHAW, s. A wood, *Fife. V. SCHAW.*

SHAW, s. A piece of ground which becomes suddenly flat at the bottom of a hill or steep bank, *Teviotd.* Thus *Birken-shaw*, a piece of ground, of the description given, covered with short scraggy birches; *Brecken-shaw*, a shaw covered with ferns.

SHAW, interj. A term of incitement addressed to a dog, *Galloway. V. SHA.*

SHAWL, adj. Shallow. *V. SHAUL, SCHALD.*

SHAWS, pl. The foliage of esculent roots, *S. Courant.*—*Teut. schawe*, umbra.

SHEAD of corn. V. SHED.

SHEAL, SCHELE, SHEIL, SHEALD, SHIELD, SHIELING, SHEELIN, s. 1. A hut for those who have the care of sheep or cattle, *S. Clan Albin.* 2. A hut for fishermen, *S. Law Case.* 3. A shed for sheltering sheep during night, *S.* 4. A cottage for sportsmen, *S. Stat. Acc.* 5. *Wynter schelis*, winter quarters. *Bellenden.* 6. A nest for a field-mouse. *Henryson.*—*Isl. sael*, domuncula aestiva in montanis; *Su. G. skale*, *Isl. skali*, a cottage.

To SHEAL, SHIEL, v. a. To put sheep under cover, *S. Ross.*

To SHEAL, v. a. To take the husks off seeds. *S. Stat. Acc.*—*Belg. scheel-en*, *A. S. sceal-ian*, to shell. *To Sheal Pease* is, I am informed, a phrase common in the midland counties of *E.*

To SHEAR, SCHEIR, v. a. 1. To cut down corn with the sickle, *S.* 2. To reap, in general, *S. Lynd say.*

SHEAR, s. The act of shearing or reaping, *S.*

And aye they tell that "a green shear
Is an ill shake."—*The Har'at Rig.*

To SHEAR, SHEER, v. n. To divide; to part; to take different directions, *Perth. Trans. Antiq. Soc. for Scotl.*—*A. S. scer-an*, *scir-an*, dividere; *Teut. schier-en*, *Su. G. skaer-a*, partiri.

SHEAR of a hill. The ridge or summit, where wind and water are said to shear, *Aberd.*

SHEARER, s. 1. One employed in cutting down corn, *S. Hudson.* 2. In a general sense, a reaper, *S.*—*Su. G. skaer-a*, metere, falce secare.

SHEARIN, s. 1. The act of cutting down corn, *S. A. Doug.* 2. Harvest in general.

SHEAR-KEAVIE, s. The cancer depurator, *Loth.*

SHEARN, s. V. SHARN.

SHEAR-SMITH, s. A maker of shears. This is mentioned among the incorporated trades of *Edinburgh. Blue Blanket. V. SHEARMEN.*

SHEAVE, s. A slice, *S. V. SHAVE.*

- To SHIEGLE, *v. n.* The same with *Sheggle*, to shake, to be in a joggling state, Gall.
- SHIELING, *s.* V. SHERAL, *s.*
- SHIEMACH, *adj.* Malignant; reproachful; as, "a *shiemach* hearsay," an injurious report, Ayra.—Gael. *sgemach-aim*, to reproach.
- SHIFT, *s.* A rotation of crops, Stirlings. *Agr. Surv. Stirling.*
- SHILBANDS, *s. pl.* Cart tops, Dumfr.; *synon.* with *Shilmonts*. *Laid-tree*, id. Ettr. For.
- To SHYLE, *v. a.* To make wry faces. V. SHEYL.
- To SHYLE, *v. n.* To look obliquely, Gall. "*Shyling*, not looking directly at an object, but out at a side." *Gall. Encycl.* V. SKELLIE.
- SHILFA, SHILFAW, *s.* The chaffinch, S. *Mary Stewart*. The *Shilfa* has, perhaps, had its name in S. from its striking the notes called *sol-fa*, in old music books when chanting its pretty song.
- SHILFCORN, SKLKHORN, *s.* A thing which breeds in the skin, resembling a small maggot, S. *Colvil.*
- SHILL, *adj.* Shrill, S. The S. and E. words seem to claim different origins; *Shill* being most nearly allied to Su. G. *skall-a*, vociferari, *skall-a*, Isl. *skell-a*, tinnire; and *Shrill* to Su. G. *skracell-a*, fragorem edere (Seren.); sonum streperum edere, Ihere.
- SHILLACKS, SHILLOCKS, SHELOCKS, *s. pl.* The lighter part of oats; the light grain that is blown aside in winnowing, Aberd. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*—Teut. *schille*, *schella*, cortex, *schill-en*, *schell-en*, decorticare.
- SHILLING, SCHILLING, SHILLEN, *s.* Grain that has been freed from the husk, S. *Dunbar.*
- SHILLIN SEEDS, SHEALING SEEDS. The outermost husk of corn that is ground, after being separated from the grain, S.
- SHILLY-SHALLY, *adj.* Weak; delicate, Ettr. For.; evidently transferred from the signification in E. to a dubious and frequently varying state of health.
- SHILMONTS, SHELMONTA, *s. pl.* 1. The frame or rail laid on a common cart, for carrying a load of hay, S. 2. The longitudinal bars of the sides of a *muck-bodied* or close cart, Loth. V. BAUCHLES.
- SHILPED, *adj.* Timid, Gall. "A *shilped* wretch, a heart stripped of manliness." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHILPETNESS, *s.* Faintness; tremor, ib.
- SHILPIE, *s.* "A person trembling always." *Gall. Encycl.*
- SHILPIE, SHILPIT, *adj.* 1. Insipid, applied to fermented liquors, S. *Waverley*.—Su. G. *skall*, insipidus, aquosus. 2. Of a sickly colour, often *shilpit-like*, S. *Sibbald*. 3. Applied to ears of corn not well filled, S. B.—Teut. *schelp*, putamen.
- SHILVINS, *s. pl.* Rails that fixed the *rungs* which formed the body of a cart, Ang.—Su. G. *skelwing*, paries intergerinus.
- To SHIMMER, *v. n.* To shine. *Ritson*. V. SKIMMERIN.
- SHIMMER, *s.* One of the cross bars in a kiln, for supporting the *ribs* on which the grain is laid for being dried, Loth. *Simmers*, *q. v.*
- SHIN of a hill. The prominent or ridgy part of the declivity, with a hollow on each side; one of the many allusions, in local designation, to the form of the human body, S. *Edin. Mag.*
- SHYND, SOIND, *s.* A court of law, Shetl.
- SHYND or SOIND BILL. A deed executed in a court, *ibid.*
- SHINGLE, *s.* Gravel. *R. G. Galt*. An improper orthography for *Chingie*, *q. v.*
- SHINGLE, *s.* V. SHANNACH.
- SHINNERS, *s. pl.* The refuse of a smith's stithy, Dumfr. *Danders*, *synon.* Corr. from E. *Cinders*.
- SHINNY, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, Aberd. S. A.
- SHINNY-CLUB, *s.* The bat used for striking with in this game, Roxb.
- SHINNOCK, *s.* The same with *Shinty*, *q. v.*
- SHINTY, *s.* 1. A game in which bats, somewhat resembling a golf-club, are used, S. In *Shinty* there are two goals, called *haills*; the object of each party being to drive the ball beyond their opponents' *haill*. *Stat. Acc.* 2. The club or stick used in playing, S.—Ir. *shon*, a club. 3. The ball, or knot of wood, is called *Shintie*, *Belkirks*. *Shinnie*, *Sutherl.* Thus they speak of the club and *shinnie*. *Clan Albin*.
- SHIOLAG, *s.* Wild mustard, Caithn. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* V. SKELLOCH.
- SHIPPER, *s.* A shipmaster. *Pitcottie*.
- SHIRE, SHYRE, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of strait, or S. *scrimp*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mere justice demands, *Teviotdale*. 2. Thin, S. B. "Thin cloth we call *shire*." *Gl. Shirr*. *Q. pellucid*, V. SCHIRE.
- SHIREY, *adj.* "Proud; conceited." *Gl. Picken*, S. O.—Teut. *schier-en*, ornare; Su. G. *skyr-a*, lucidum reddere.
- SHIRIE, SHYRIE, *adj.* Thin; watery; applied to liquids; as, *shyrie kail*, *Fife*. The same with *Schire*, *q. v.*
- SHIRLES, *s. pl.* Turfs for fuel, Aberd. V. SCHERALD.
- To SHIRP away, *v. n.* To shrink; to shrivel. *M' Ward's Contendings*.
- SHIRPET, *part. adj.* Thin, and tapering towards a point; *q. sharpened*, *i. e.* sharpened, *Ayrs. Annals of the Parish*.
- SHIRRAGH, *adj.* Having an acrid taste, Renfr.—Su. G. *skarp*, sharp.
- SHIRRAGLIE, *s.* A contention; a squabble, Loth.—Su. G. *skurigla*, increpare, to make a noise; to chide.
- SHIRRA-MUIR, SHERRA-MOOR, *s.* 1. A designation used to denote the rebellion against government in the year 1715, from the name of the moor between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought, S. *Burns's Halloween*. 2. Transferred to a violent contest of any kind, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 3. A severe drubbing with the tongue; a *Shirra-meer*. *Tarras*.
- SHIRROCHY, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Sour; having a haughty and penetrating look, *Ayrs*. This seems *synon.* with *Shirragh*. V. SHARROW.
- SHIRROT, *s.* A turf or divot, Banffs. V. SCHERALD.
- SHIRROW, *s.* A species of field-mouse, the shrew, Roxb. V. SKROW.
- SHIRT, *s.* Wild mustard, Gl. *Sibb*.
- SHIT, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a child, or puny person, S. *Polwart*.—E. *chit*; Ital. *citto*, puer, puella.
- SHIT-FACED, *adj.* Having a very small face, as a child, *Clydes*; *q. chit-faced?*
- To SHITHER, *v. n.* To shiver, *Fife*; merely a provincial variety of *Chitter*, *q. v.* or a corr. of E. *shudder*.
- SHITTEN, SHITTEN-LIKE, *adj.* Terms expressive of the greatest contempt, and applied to what is either very insignificant in appearance, or mean and despicable, S.—This exactly corresponds with Dan. *skiden*, dirty, foul, sluttish. Chaucer uses *shitten* in the sense of filthy.

SHITTLE, s. "Any thing good for nothing." *Gall*
Eng. Formed, perhaps, as expressive of the greatest
 contempt, from Teut. *schitte*, stercus.

SHOAB, OR SHOAP, s. A portion of land, the same
 with *Shed*, *Fife*. — A. B. *read-on*, separate, as pret
second.

TO SHOCKLE, (gull) v. a. and n. The same with
Shack. This term is often conjoined with another
 nearly synon. when applied to an object that is very
 much distorted, as, "She's bairn *shocked* and
sheld." *Dumfr.*

SHOCKLES, s. pl. Legs, used contemptuously. Ab.,
 perhaps originally applied to limbs that were dis-
 torted. V. *SHACKLE*.

SHOOLIN, part. adj. Waddling, wriggling, *Aberd.*
D. Anderson's P. V. *SHACH*.

SHOOLING, part. pr. Used metaph. apparently in
 the sense of mean, paltry. *Kimsay*. V. *SHACKLE*.

SHOODIE, s. 1. A little shoe, such as that worn by
 a child. *Dumfr.* S. B. This diminutive retains the
 most ancient form of the Goll. word — *Moet*. G.
skaut, *caucus*. 2. The iron point of a pike-staff, or
 the pivot of a top, *Fife*.

SHOOL-SHOOL, s. A wooden shovel, shod with iron,
 S. B. *Watson's Coll.*

TO SHOE THE MOSS To replace the uppermost and
 grassy turfs after peats have been cast, *South of B.*
Kenny's Hight Soc.

SHOOKING THE AULD MARE. A dangerous sport
 among children. *Gall*. "A beam of wood is slung
 between two ropes, a person gets on this, and con-
 trives to steady himself until he goes through a num-
 ber of antics; if he can do this, he *shoes the auld*
mare, if he cannot do it, he generally tumbles to
 the ground, and gets hurt with the fall." *Gall*
Encycl.

SHOOLIN, part. adj. Distorted, *Dumfr.* A. *Wilson*.

SHOES, s. pl. The fragments of the stalks of flax,
 separated by the mill, or by hand dressing. *Shower*
 is perhaps a preferable orthography. *Arthur Young*
 writes *shoes*, whence it would seem that the term
 is used in E. as a provincial term, for I do not find it
 in any dictionary.

TO SHOO v. a. To jog, to shake. V. *SHOG*.

TO SHOG v. n. To shake from corpulence.

SHOG-BOG, s. A deep mossy puddle, often that
 through which a spring takes its course, covered with
 a coating of closely matted grass, sufficiently strong
 to carry a light person, who, by giving a *shog*, pro-
 duces a continued undulating motion. *Fife*.

SHOGGIE SHOU, s. A game. V. *SHOGGIE SHOU*.

SHOGGLE, SHOGGLE, s. 1. A large piece of ice float-
 ing down a river, after the ice is broken up. 2. A
 clot of blood, *Boxb.* — *Isl.* *shoggl*, prominent. Or
 shall we view our term as originally the same with
 A. S. *gicel* is *gicel*, whence E. *science*? V. *ISHOGGILL*.

TO SHOGGLE v. a. To jog. V. *SHOGGLE*.

SHOGGLE, s. A jog, S. B.

SHOLMARKED, s. A calf wanting a piece of its ear
 at birth, *Shetl.*

SHOLMIT, adj. Having a white face, applied to an
 ox or cow, *Shetl.*

SHOLT, s. A small horse, *Orkn.*, also *Shalt*; the
 same with *Sheltie*, q. v.

SHONY, s. The name formerly given to a marine deity
 worshipped on the Western Isles. *Martin's West Isl.*

TO SHOO v. a. 1. To produce a swinging motion,
Ayr. *The Entail*. 2. To backwater with an oar
 V. *SHUG*.

SHOOD, s. The distant noise of animals.

Shetl. Teut. *schudd-en*, quarters. V. *SHUG*.

Sh. G. *skull-a*, exultare, curulare, *Isl.* *skull*.

SHOOGLE, s. A jog, a shog, *Ayr.* *The Entail*
Shoogla.

SHOOLE, s. A name given to the Arctic Gull
 "Larus Parasiticus, Linn. Syst. 1. *Peonitula*
Arctic Gull" *Edmonstone's Zool.*

SHOOL, s. A shovel. S. *Shetl.*

TO SHOOL, v. a. To shovel, S. This v. has
 different prepositions, as, *off*, *frae*, *on*, *at*, &c.
Shoot off to shovel off, S. *Marr* age 2. *Shoot*
frae, to remove from by the act of shovelling, S.
 3. To shovel on, metaph. to cover, as in a
Walker's Remark Passages. 4. To shovel
 throw out with violence, S. *Antiquary*.

SHOONE, s. pl. Shoes, S. *shunx*, (*Sh* s, S.
 V. *SHOON*).

SHOOP, part. of the v. to SHAPE S. B. *Dumfr.*
 A S. *shoop*, *Scotch* *shoop* *shoop*, *Scottish*
Carden. V. *SHARP*.

SHOOTER, s. A swimmer.

TO SHOOT, v. a. To make a selection in per-
 cussile or sheep, S. A and O. *Gall* *Kenny*
Shoot.

TO SHOOT, v. n. To push, push out, S. *Shoot*
him o'er the brace. "Shoot out your
 Prou. 2. *shut*, like *Fr* s.

SHOOTER, s. A projecting building, S. The
 found in *Sw* *shut* a *ut*, *projecture*. V. *SHOOT*.

TO SHOOT, v. n. To push off from the shore, or
 to continue the course in casting a net, S. *Shoot*
Case.

* **TO SHOOT, SHOTS, v. n.** To run into seed,
 v. as used in E. simply signifies to germinate.
Surre *Mid* *Loth*.

TO SHOOT by v. a. To delay. V. *SHOOT*.

TO SHOOT among the fowls To exaggerate
 tion, to fib. V. *SHOOT*, s. a love.

TO SHOP v. n. To rap. *K. Bruce*. V. *SHOOT*.

SHORE, s. The prop used in constraining
 enclosing cattle, S. A. *Battle of Flodden*,
 supporting a ship in building, or a boat who
 upon the beach, *Mearns*, *Aberd.* — Teut.
fulcrum, *Isl.* *shur*, *suggunda*, *syn*, *shore*
land.

TO SHORE, v. a. To count, to reckon, S. —
shor-a to mark.

SHORE, s. Debt. *Godly Songs*.

TO SHORE, v. n. 1. To threaten. 2. To offend.
Hurns. 3. This verb is sometimes used in
 and impersonal form as denoting the apper-
 tain being about to fail, as, *His shoring*. *Dumfr.*
To shore a dog to or off, to hound a dog on
 sheep. *Dumfr.* 6. To shore off or off, to
 dog from pursuing cattle or sheep, *Shetl.*
 synon. V. *SHOR*, s.

SHOREMIL, s. The margin of the sea, *Shetl.*

SHORT, adj. Lacking and tart, S. *K. Bruce*.

TO KEEP SHORT at the mean To restrict as to
 diture, to give narrow allowance as to money.

metaphor borrowed from the short rein
 given to an unruly animal. *Tales of My* *Loth*.

TO SHOOT v. a. To amuse, to divert, q.
 1 me seem short.

SHORTERHEAD, s. A thick cake, baked of
 and butter to which carraways and oranges
 frequently added, S. It seems to have received
 name from its being very friable. *Marr*.

SHORTCOMING, *s.* Defect; deficiency; used in a moral sense, as, *shortcoming in duty*, *S.* *M' Ward's Contendings*. This term is evidently formed from the beautiful and truly philosophical description given of sin by the apostle Paul, Rom. iii. 23, "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God."—In *Isl.* *skort-r* signifies defectus.

SHORT-GOWN, *s.* 1. A gown without skirts, reaching only to the middle, worn by female cottagers and servants, commonly through the day; sometimes with long, and sometimes with short sleeves, *S.* *Synon. Curtoush.* 2. *Synon.* with *E. bed-gown*, as worn by females of a higher rank, *S.* *Inventories.*

SHORTIE, *s.* Short-cake, *Ang.*

SHORTLIE, *adv.* Tartly. *Bruce's Sermons.*

SHORTS, *s. pl.* 1. The refuse of flax separated by the fine hackle, *Aberd.* The coarse hackle removes the *hards*. 2. The refuse of hay, straw, &c. *Teviotd.*—*Isl.* *skort-r*, defectus, *Isl.* and *Su. G.* *skort-a*, de-esse, deficere; *A. S.* *scort*, brevis. The *adj.* as occurring in *Su. G.* and *Teut.* in the form of *kort*, has the appearance of greater antiquity; especially as obviously the same with *Lat. curt-us*.

SHORTSOME, *adj.* Amusing, diverting, *Mearns.* Opposed to *langrum.* *V. SCHORTSUM.*

SHORTSYN, **SHORT SYNE**, *adv.* 'Lately; not long ago, *S. B.*; opposed to *Lang syne.* *Ross's Helenore.*

SHORT-TEMPERED, *adj.* Hasty; irritable, *S.*

SHOT, **SHOTT**, *s.* Musketry. *Piscottie.*

SHOT, *s.* The sternmost part of a boat, *Shetl.* Apparently a secondary use of *Isl. skott*, cauda, *q.* "the tail of the boat."

SHOT, *s.* A half-grown swine, *Loth.* *V. SHOTT.*

SHOT on seems a provinciality belonging to the *So.* of *S.* equivalent to *E. Shot of.*

O gin I were fairly shot on her, &c.
Remains of Nithsdale Song.

Syn. Shot- or Scot-free.

SHOT, *s.* To begin new. *Shot, new bod*, to begin any business *de novo*, *S. B.*

SHOT. To come *Shot*, to succeed, *S.* *Shirr.*—*Teut. schot*, proventus.

SHOT, *s.* *Shot of ground*, plot of land, *Loth.*—*Su. G.* *skot*, angulus. In *Fife*, *shod*.

SHOT, *s.* The wooden spout by which water is carried to a mill, *S.*

SHOT, *s.* A kind of window. *V. SCHOTT.*

SHOT, *s.* 1. The spot where fishermen are wont to let out their nets, *S. B.* *Law Case.* 2. The sweep of a net, *S. B.* *ibid.*—*Teut. schote*, jaculatio. 3. The draught of fishes made by a net, *S.*

SHOT, *s.* *V. ELFSHOT.*

SHOT, *s.* 1. A stroke or move in play, *S.* *Græme.* 2. Aim; object in view. *Baillie.*

SHOT-ABOUT, *s.* An alternate operation; as, "Let's tak *shot-about*," *Aberd.*

SHOT-ABOUT, *adj.* Striped of various colours, *S. A.* from shooting shuttles alternately, *Gl. Sibb.*

SHOT-BLED, *s.* The blade from which the ear issues, *S. shot-blade.* *Z. Boyd.*

SHOT-HEUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* An acclivity, especially on the brink of a river, of which the sward or surface has fallen down, in consequence of being undermined by the stream, or loosened by the water from above, *S.* In this sense the *heuch* is said to *shoot*. *Synon. Sear, Scour.*—*Su. G. skot*—*pota* prurupit, *Ir.*

SHOTS, *s. pl.* *T.*
the water falls

SHOT-STAR, *s.* That meteoric substance often seen to shoot through the atmosphere, or appearing in a gelatinous form on the ground, *S.* *Shot-stern*, *Ettr. For.*—*Sw. stjern-skott*, *id.*

SHOTT, *s.* 1. An ill-grown ewe, *S. O. Stat. Acc.* 2. The sheep or lambs which are rejected by a purchaser, when he buys with the right of selection, *Pertha.*—*Teut. schot*, ejectionem, *id quod ejicitur*, *Kilian.* 3. The male and female sow are generally called *shots*, when about three months old, *Teviotd.*

SHOTTLE, *adj.* Short and thick, *S. B.*

SHOTTLE, *s.* A drawer. *V. SHUTTLE.*

SHOT-WINDOW, *s.* A projecting window, *S. The Pirate.* *V. SCHOT, SCHOTE, s.*

SHOULD, *adj.* Shallow, *Orkn.*; a variety of *S. SCHALD*, *q. v.*

SHOVEL-GROAT, **SHOOL-THE-BOARD**, *s.* A game of draughts, *S.* *V. SLIDE-THRIFT.*

SHOUGHIE, *adj.* A term applied to a short bandy-legged person, *Pertha. Kinross.* *V. SHACH, v.*

* **SHOULDER.** To rub shoulders, or shouthers, with one, to come as near as to touch another in passing, *S.* A thief is said to rub shoulders with the gallows, when he narrowly escapes being hanged, *S.* A bachelor is often advised to rub shoulders with a bridegroom, that it may produce an inclination for matrimony. In the same manner, an unmarried female jocularly says to a bride, "I must rub shoulders with you, it may help me to a husband," *S.*

SHOULDER of a hill. The slope of a hill, on the right or left hand side, as the right, or left shoulder, *S. Brownie of Bodsbeck.*

SHOULFALL, *s.* The chaffinch, *S. Sibbald.* *V. SHILFA.*

SHOUPILTIN, *s.* A Triton, *Shetl. Pirate.*—*Show*, seems corr. from *Su. G. Isl. sio*, mare. *Piltin*, may be from *Norv. pilt*, *Isl. pilt-r*, puer, or *piltung-r*, puellus; *q.* a sea boy, or little man of the sea.

To **SHOUT**, *v. n.* To be in the act of parturition; pron. like *E. shoot*, *Lanarkshire, Roxb.*

SHOUTHER, *s.* Shoulder. To show the *cauld Shouther*, to appear cold and reserved. *V. CAULD SHOUTHER.*

SHOUTING, *s.* Labour in childbirth, *Upp. Lanarks. Roxb. Dumfr. Hogg.*

To **SHOWD**, *v. n.* To waddle. *V. SCHOWD.*

To **SHOWD**, *v. n. and a.* To swing, (on a rope) *S. B.*—*Ir. and Gael. siud-am*, to swing.

SHOWD, *s.* 1. A swing, or the act of swinging, *S. B.* 2. A swinging-rope, *ibid.*—*Ir. and Gael. siudadh*, *id.*

SHOWD, *s.* A rocking motion; applied sometimes to the motion of a ship tossed by the waves, *S. B.*

SHOWDING-TOW, *s.* A swinging rope, *Moray.*

SHOWERICKIE, **SHOWEROCKIE**, *s.* A gentle shower, *Kinross.* A double dimin. from the *E. word.*

SHOWERS, *s. pl.* 1. Throes, *S. Ruthersf.* 2. The pangs of child-birth. *Roll. on Thes.*

To **SHOWL**, *v. a.* To show one's mouth, to distort the face, *S. B. Shevel*, *S. O.*—*Su. G. skaalg*, *Germ. scheel*, obliquus. *V. SHEYL.*

SHOWLIE, *adj.* Deformed by being slender and crooked, *Clydes.*

SHOWS, *s. pl.* The refuse of hay, *S. B.* *V. SHORS.*

SHREIGH, *s.* "Shriek," *Roxb. Gl. Antiq.*

SHRIG, *s.* Unexpl. *H. Blyd's Contract.*

To **SHUCK**, *v. a.* To throw out of the hand, *Orkn.*—*with Chuck*, *S.*

• Mill dues. *V. SUOKEN.*

• regulation of any liquid body, *Ettr. For.*

SIDE-FOR-SIDE, *adv.* Alongside, in the same line. To *gae side for side*, (*Sidie-for-sidie*, Dumfr.) to walk with another *pari passu*; *syn.* *Cheek-for-chow*. V. CHOL.

SIDE-ILL, *s.* *Pop. Ball.* V. SETHILL.

To **SIDE-LANGEL**, *v. a.* To tie the fore and hind foot of a horse together on one side, *Ettr. For.* V. LANGEL, *v.*

SIDELING, *adj.* 1. Having a declivity, S. 2. Oblique, as discourse, S. *Ross.*

SYDESMAN, *s.* One who takes part with another, an abettor. *Memorie of the Somervills.*

SIDE STAP. When one takes a *step* towards an object that is farther down than he imagined, and in consequence has his limbs wrenched, it is in Clydes. called a *side stap*. From S. *Side*, hanging low.

SIDY-FOR-SIDY, *adv.* On a footing with; in a line of equality; *Side for side*, *Ayrs. Annals of the Parish.*

SYDIS, *pl.* Cuts of flesh. *Douglas.*

To **SIDLE**, *v. n.* To move in an oblique sort of way, like one who feels sheepish or abashed, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*

SYDLINGIS, **SIDELINK**, **SIDLIN**, *adv.* 1. Side by side. *Lyndsay.* 2. Obliquely; not directly, S.

SIDS, **SUDS**, *s. pl.* The same with *Skilín-seeds*, *Sowen-sids*, *Aberd.*

SIDS, *s. pl.* The rind or integument of the kernels of grain, detached from the kernel, *Nairn, Moray. Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray.* *Side* seems a corr. of *Seeds*.

SYE, *s.* The sea. *Douglas.*

SYE, *s.* A Coal-fish. *Stat. Acc.* V. SEATH.

SIE, *s.* A piece of tarred cloth between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat, *Shetl.*—*Dan. sej*, adhesive.

SIERGE, *s.* A taper. V. SKRGE.

SYES, *s. pl.* The herb called in E. *chives*, or *cives*, S. *Allium Schoenoprasum*, *Linn.*—*Fr. sive, cive.*

* **SIEVE**, *s.* To milk one's cow in a *siers*, to lose one's labour, a proverbial phrase, S. *Picken.*

SIEVE AND SHEERS. A mode of divination. V. RIDDLE.

SYFF, *s.* A sieve. In S. it is generally pron. q. *siv*. *Macfarl. MS.*—O. E. *sife*, A. S. *syfe*, Alem. *sef*, Belg. *sif*, *id.*

SIGH, (*gult.*) *s.* A seer; one who pretends to predict future events, *Roxb.*—*Gael. Ir. síghe*, a fairy or hobgoblin.

To **SIGHT**, *v. a.* V. SIGHT.

SIGHT, *s.* A station whence fishers observe the motion of salmon in a river, S. *Law Case.*

To **SIGHT**, *v. a.* To spy fish in the water from the banks, in order to direct the casting of the net, S. B. *ibid.*

SIGHTMAN, *s.* A fisherman who watches the approach of salmon, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SIGNIFERE, *s.* The Zodiac, *Lat.* *K. Quatr.*

SIGONALE, *s.* L. as in *MS. suponale*, perhaps a plate or basket. *Houlate.*—*Lat. suppon-ere.*

To **SYILL**, *v. a.* To ceil. V. SILK, *v.*

SYIS, **SYISS**, **SYSS**, **SEIS**, *s. pl.* Times; *fels syis*, *oft syss.* *Barbour.* V. SYITH.

SYISS, **SYSE**, *s.* Sice, at dice. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*Fr. six.*

SYISSTRIE, *s.* Apparently the measure used for the boll, tree, S. signifying a barrel. *Acts Cha. I.*

SYITH, **SYTH**, *s.* Times. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sitha*, *Moes. G. sintha*, *vices.*

SYKABIS. L. *syntaris*, i. e. his who stinks or cuts. *Acts Ja. V.*

SIKE, **SYIK**, **SYK**, *s.* 1. A rill, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *sic*, sulcus aquarius; *Isl. stjk*, rivulus. 2. A marshy bottom, with a small stream in it, S. B. *Wyntown.*

To **SIKE**, *v. a.* To cause to sigh. *K. Quatr.*

SIKIE, *adj.* Full of rills, commonly dry in summer, *Clydes.*

SIKING, *s.* Sighing. *Sir Gawain.*—A. S. *sic-an*, *id.*; *Su. G. stlt*, a sigh.

SIKKIN, *adj.* V. SIC.

SYKKIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps sacks. *Aberd. Reg.*

SIL, **SILL**, *s.* A billet. *Douglas.*—A. S. *syl*, a post.

SILDER, *s.* Silver, *Ang.* *A. Nicol.*

To **SILE**, **SYLE**, **SYLL**, *v. n.* 1. To blindfold. *More.* 2. To hide; to conceal. *Godly Songs.*—O. *Fr. cill-er*, *sil-ir*, *sill-er*, fermer les yeux; *Lat. cil-ium*. 3. To ceil; to cover with a ceiling. "To *syll* the kirk." *Syilled*, ceiled. *Aberd. Reg.*

SILE, **SYLE**, *s.* A rafter, *Ayrs.* *Roxb. Couple*, *syn.*

To **SYLE**, *v. a.* 1. To circumvent. *Dunbar.* 2. To betray. *Matth. P.*—A. S. *syl-an*, *id.*

SILE, *s.* The young of herring, *Aberd.*; *Dan. sild*, a herring.

To **SILE**, **SYLE**, *v. a.* To strain, *Loth.*—*Su. G. sil-a*, colare; *sil*, a strainer.

SILE-BLADE, *s.* The side of a *sile*, S. O.—A. S. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*, basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna, E. *sill*.

SYLERIN, *s.* The ceiling. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Suth.*

SYLING, *s.* Ceiling. *Z. Boyd.*

SILIT, *part. pa.* Perhaps given. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *syllan*, dare.

To **SYLL**, *v. a.* To cover. V. SILK.

SYLL, *s.* A seat of dignity. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *sylla*, a seat, a chair.

* **SILL**, *s.* A beam lying on the ground-floor, *Dumfr.* Such beams are also called *Sleepers*, S. *Sill*, as used in this sense, is retained in E. *Groundsel.*

To **SYLLAB**, *v. a.* To divide into syllables, S.—O. B. *silleb-a*.

SILLABE, *s.* A syllable, S. A. S. *R. Bruce.*

SILLAR SAWNIES. "Periwinkles, common shells on shores." *Gall. Encycl.*

SILLAR SHAKLE. The name of a plant, *Gall. Auld Sang.* Viewed as the *Briza media*, or Silvery cow-quakes.

SILLER, *s.* A canopy. *Sir Gawain.*—O. *Fr. ciele*, a canopy.

SILLER, **SILDER**, *s.* 1. Silver, S. *Ramsay.* 2. Money, in general, S. *Mary Stewart.*

SILLER, *adj.* Belonging to silver, or to money, S.

SILLERIE, *adj.* Rich in money, *Lanarks.*

SILLERIENESS, *s.* Richness in regard to money, *ib.*

SILLERLESS, **SILVERLESS**, *adj.* Destitute of money, S. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

SILLER-MARRIAGE, *s.* The same with *Penny-Bridal* or *Penny-Wedding*, *Aberd.*

SILL-FISH, *s.* A milter, *Shetl.* *Sill*, the milt.

SILLY, *adj.* 1. Lean; meagre, S. 2. Weak, from disease, S. *Montgomerie.* 3. Constitutionally or accidentally weak in body, S. 4. Frail, as being mortal. *Z. Boyd.* 5. In a state which excites compassion, S. *Rutherford.* 6. Fatuous, S. *Wodrow.* 7. Timid; pusillanimous. *Snalding.* 8. Good; worthy; a sense peculiar to I.M.

SILLIK, **SILLAN**

Q. 11

STI

SINNON, *s.* A sinew, Lanarks. *V. SKEW.*
SYNOPARE, *s.* Cinnabar. *Douglas.*
SINSYNE, *adv.* Since, *S. Burns. V. SYNE.*
SINWART, *adv.* Towards the sun, *Ayr. Picken.*
SYOUR, *s.* A scion; a stem. *Forb. on Rev.*
To SIPE, **SYPE**, *v. a.* To distil; to shed, *S. B. Christmas Ba'ing.*
To SIPE, **SEIP**, *v. n.* 1. To ooze, *S. Gl. Sibb.* 2. To let out any liquid, *S.*; used of a leaky vessel. *Magopico.*—*Teut. sijpen*, *id.* stillare, manare.
SIPE, **SYPE**, *s.* 1. A slight spring of water, *Perths.* 2. The moisture which comes from any wet substance. *Balfour's Pract.* 3. A dreg of any liquid remaining, *Dumfr.*—*Teut. sype*, cloaca. *V. SIPE, v.*
SYPIINS, *s. pl.* Liquor that has oozed from an insufficient cask, *S.*
To SYPYRE, **SUPIR**, *v. n.* To sigh. *Burel.*—*Fr. souspirer*, *id.*
SYPLE, *s.* "A saucy, big-bellied person." *Gall. Enc.*
SIPLIN, **SIPPLYNE**, *s.* A young tree; as a *birk-siplin*, a young birch, *Selkirks.*; *corr.* from *E. sapling.*
To SIPPLE, *v. n.* To sip, *S.*; nearly *synon.* with *E. tipple*, and *S. sirple.* *Antiquary.* A *dimin.* from the *E. v. to Sip.*
SIRDONING, *s.* The singing of birds. *A. Hume.*—*Fr. sourdine*, the pipe of a trumpet.
To SIRDOUN, *v. n.* To emit a plaintive cry, as some birds do, *Renfrews.*
SIRDOUN, *s.* A cry of this kind, *ibid.* *V. SIRDONING.*
SYRE, *s.* *V. SCHIR.*
SYRE, *s.* A sewer, *S. Watson. V. SYVER.*
SIR JOHN. A close stool, *S. Knight*, *synon.*
SIRKEN, *adj.* 1. Tender of one's flesh, *S.—Gael. seirc*, affection, *seircin*, a darling. 2. Tender of one's credit; as, "Ye needna be *sae sirken* to pay juist now," *Clydes.*
To SIRPLE, *v. a.* To sip often, *S.—Sw. sorpl-a*, *Germ. schurfl-en*, *id.*
SIRS, *interj.* 1. A common mode of address to a number of persons, although of both sexes; often *pron. q. Sirce*, *S.* 2. *O Sirs!* an exclamation expressive of pain, or astonishment, *S.*
SISE, **SYSS**, *s.* 1. Assize, *O. F. Barbour.* 2. Doom; judgment. *Montgomerie.*
SYSE, *s.* Six at dice. *V. SYSS.*
SYSE, **SYSS-BOLLE**, *s.* A duty exacted at some harbours. *Acts Cha. I.*—Perhaps from *Teut. assijse*, vectigal; *q. assise-boll*, or "boll paid as duty."—*L. B. siss-a*, *Hisp. sis-a*, tributum.
SISKIE, *interj.* Seest thou? *Orkn.*
To SIST, *v. n.* To stop; not to go farther. *Guthrie's Mem.*
To SIST, *v. a.* To stop. *To sist procedure*, to delay judicial proceeding, *S. Pardovan.*—*Lat. sist-ere*, *id.*
SIST, *s.* A suspension of diligence; a forensic term, *S. Act. Sed.*
To SIST, *v. a.* 1. To cite; to summon, *S. Wodrow.* 2. To *Sist one's self*, to take a place, as at the bar of a court; generally used in regard to one's engagement in divine worship, *S.*
SISTER-BAIRN, *s.* A sister's child; used to denote the relation of a cousin. *Ja. Skeen.*—*A. S. swenster-bearn*, *son oris filius*, *nepos*, *Lye. V. BROTHER-BAIRN.*
SISTER PART, *s.* The portion of a daughter; half a brother's portion. *Shetl. Edmonstone's Zell.*
To SIT, *v. a.* To sit a charge or summons, not to regard it, to disobey it. *Spalding.*
To SIT down. To take hold of the lungs: Hence the phrase, *A sitten down could*, a cold or catarrh, which

has fallen down, *q. taken a seat upon the lungs, S.* It is sometimes *pron. sullen down. Inheritance.*
To SIT, *v. n.* 1. To stop in growth, *S.* 2. To shrink, *S.* 3. Applied to the sinking of a wall, *S.* 4. To continue to inhabit the same house; as opposed to removing to another, *S.* Thus the question is asked, *Do you sit, or sit?*—*A. S. sitt-an*, habitare, manere.
SIT, *s.* The state of sinking, as applied to a wall, *S.*
To SIT an offer. 1. Not to accept of it, *S. Guthrie.* 2. To sit a charge or summons, not to regard it; to disobey it.
To SIT to, or *on*, *v. n.* Applied to food dressed in a vessel, when, from not being stirred, it is allowed to burn, *S.*
To SIT, **SITT**, *v. a.* To grieve. *Wallace.*
To SIT ill to one's meat. To be ill fed. "Nothing makes a man sooner old like, than sitting ill to his meat," *S. Prov. Kelly.*
To SIT on one's own coat tail. To act in a way prejudicial to one's own interest, *S. Leg. Bp. St. Androis.*
To SIT still, *v. n.* To continue to reside in the same house, or on the same farm as before. *Balf. Pract.*
To SIT up, *v. a.* To become careless in regard to religious profession or duties, *S. M'Ward's Contendings. V. UPSITTEN.*
SITE, **SYTE**, *s.* 1. Grief, *S. Gawan and Gol.*—*Isl. syt-a*, to mourn, *sut*, sorrow, *syting*, *id.* 2. Anxious care, *Dumfr.* 3. Suffering; punishment. *Douglas. Ross.*
SITFAST, *s.* Creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus Repens*, *Linn. Lanarks. V. SITSICKER.*
SITFAST, *s.* A large stone fast in the earth. *Ag. Surv. Berw.*
SITFASTS, *s. pl.* Restharrow, *S.*; *Ononis arvensis.*
SITFULL, **SITRULL**, *adj.* Sorrowful. *Palice Honor.*
SITFULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully. *Wallace.*
SYTH. Times. *V. SYTH.*
SITH, *adv.* Used in the same sense with *Sithens*, although, *Dumfr.*
To SYTHE, *v. a.* To strain any liquid, *Lanarks. Sey, Sile*, *synon.*; from the same origin as *SKY*, *q. v.*
To SITHIE, **SYTH**, *v. a.* *V. ASSYTH.*
SITHE, **SYTH**, *s.* 1. Satisfaction. *Sat. Invis. World.* 2. Atonement; compensation. *Psal. lxxxiii. Poems 16th Cent.*—This word had been used in *O. E. "Makyn a sythe, satisfacio," Pr. Parv.*
SITHEMENT, *s.* *V. ASSYTHMENT.*
SYTHENS, **SITHENS**, *conj.* 1. Although. *K. Hart.* 2. Since; seeing. *Balmaes.*
SITHE-SNED, *s.* The handle of a scythe, *Loth. Teviotd. Mearns. Fife.* "Snedd, *snethe*, handle, as of a scythe," *Gl. Sibb.*—*A. S. snæd*, *falcis ansa*, "the handle or staffe of a sythe," *Somner.*
SITHE-STRAIK, *s.* A piece of hard wood, pricked, and overlaid with grease and flinty sand, used for sharpening a scythe, *Teviotd.* Denominated from the act of stroking.—*A. S. strac-an.*
SYTHYN, *adv.* Afterwards. *Barbour.*
SYTHOLL, *s.* An instrument of music. *V. CITHOLIS.*
SIT-HOUSE, *s.* A dwelling-house, as distinguished from a house appropriated to some other purpose; as a barn, cow-house, &c. *Loth. Fife. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*—From *A. S. sitt-an*, habitare, and *hus*, domus.
SITSICKER, *s.* Upright Meadow Crowfoot. *Ranunculus acris*, *Upp. Clydes. Mearns.* This name is given to the *R.* "It is denominated *it.*
Ag. Surv.

SITTEN *on*, *part. adj.* Broth or soup which has been boiled too long, especially when burnt in the pot, is said to be *sitten on*, Roxb. Also *set-on*, *sitten-on*.
BITTERING *id*, *s pl* *lamentories*. This appears to denote stones of a citron, or pale yellow colour.—*Fe* *crit. n*, *id*.

SITTIE FITTIE, *s*. The Lady-bird, *Eitr For*.
SITTREL, *adj.* Peevish, discontented, *Peril a*.

SYV, *S. v* *s*. The common pronunciation of the *S* word *Sive* is *S*.—*O. E. siffe* crabrum, cribellum, *Prompt Parv*.

SYVEN, *S. v* *s*. 1 A covered drain, *S* also *syre*. *Stat. Act*—*E. sewer*. *Teut. super-en*, *mundare*. 2 A gutter, *S*. *Gall*.

REMAKING SYVEN. A drain filled with stones thrown loosely together. "*Rammisneres*" *Gall. Encycl.*

SYVWARIN *s*. L. *Sywaria*, the sovereign or first magistrate of a town. *Barbour*. *Sovereign*, *quæstor* *R. n*.

SIVVEN, *s*. The Raspberry, *S. Gael*.

SIVVEN, *S. v* *s*. 1. A disease viewed as of the venereal kind, *S*, from its resembling a raspberry. *Jennant*.—*Gael. sivven*. 2. The itch, *Oran*. *pron sibbens*.

SYWELL, *adj.* For civil, apparently used in the sense of reasonable. "*A sywell mendis*" *Ab. Rep.*

SIXARKEN, *s*. A six oared Norway skiff. *Shetl*.
TO SYZZLE, *v a*. To shake. "He never syzzled me, he never shook me" *Gall. Encycl.*

SKAAB, *s*. The bottom of the sea, *Shetl*.

SKAAG *s*. Snuff, *Shetl*.

SKAHIT *part. pa.* Meaning not clear. *Act. D. Conc.* Perhaps means distressed.

SKACHES, *s pl* *Expl* "people disguised," maskers, *Shetl*.—*Th* a would seem to be all ed to *Dan skalk*, a cheat or *Su G skak* variegated.

SKADDERIZ D, *Skadderiz d*, *adj*. Dry, withered applied to a person, *Invincens*, *Wassend*, *syon*.

SKADDINS, *s pl*. Turfs, *Hauffs*.—*Teut. scadde*, *perpes*, *perba*.

SKADROW, *s*. Shadow, *Eitr For*.—*A S scada*, *id*. *Or scia id*.

TO SKAE, *v a*. To give a direction to, to take aim with, *S. O*. *Synon* *Ette*.

And we will skae them awa.—*Old Song*.

—*O* *Goth skad*, to see, *Thre*.

SKAFF, *s*. Provision, *V Forr*.

SKAFF, *s*. Fun, *d* version, *Roxb*. This seems an oblique sense of *Stoff* *s q v*.

TO SKAFF, *SKAFF* *v a*. To collect by dishonourable means. *Disbar*.—*Su G skaff a*, to provide food.

SKAFFAY, *adj*. Eager for gain. *A Hume*.

SKAFFE, *s*. A small boat. *Act Dum Conc*.—*Lat scaph a*, *Gr skaph*, *Armor sciff*, *Ve coquis*, *German sciff*, *E skiff*.

SKAFFELL, *s*. Scaffold. *Act Ja VI*.

SKAFFER *SKAFFER* *s*. 1 Extortion. *Act Marie*. 2. The contents of aarder. *G. Sabb*. *Su skaffers*, *celia penuria*. *Th* *clm* of such perquisites as may be viewed as illegal exact on. *Aberl R-g*.

SKAKHEIL, *s*. A term of gentle reprehension applied to a child. *Ang*. *Gael* *raioagair* a jargonizer.

SKAYCHT, *s*. Disouge, for *Sk-yth*. "Hequynth bar to borrow a bar cow, & mend the skaycht" *Ab. Rep*.

TO SKAILL *SKILL* *v a*. 1 To obtain any thing by craft or wile, *Clydes*. 2 To obtain by any means, *ibid*. 3 To steal to flich. This is the only sense in which it is used in *Eitr For*, where it is viewed as a slang word.

SKAIGHED, *s*. One who obtains any thing in a nearly the same with *E skaff*. *C*.
TO SKAILH, *v a*. 1 To separate in an dirty manner, *S. H*. 2 To bedant, *And* *dispar* *facto*.

SKAIL, *SKAIL* *s*. A shallow vessel for skimming off milk, *Terrioid*. *Syn* *Skenn* *Skail*, and *Skail*, *s*.

TO SKAIL, *SKAIL*, *SKAIL*, *v a*. 1 *Wyntown*. 2 To diminish, *S. Act Ja*. *Skail* the hyle, to disperse an assembly, diffuse, applied to moun a *Straglar*. 3 applied to the mind. *Wyntown*. 4 To shed, *S*. 5 Applied to beds, to scatter. *ibid*. *Donald* *Skail*. 7 To strip, *S. H*. To leave the place formerly occupied, *ibid*. It is applied to vessels.—

Many a boat skail'd the ferry.

Many a boat, many a ship.

The ferry, *ibid*.

8 To Skale down, to pour out. *Straglar*. Skale down, to disbelieve, *ibid*. 11 *T*. 12 To diminish. *Rutherford*. 13 To Skale plough ground so as to make it fall, and crown of the ridge. *S*. 13 To Skale a siege. *Poems 10th Cent*. 14 To Skale mation, to recall it. *Barbour*. 15 To Skale to empty a *S*.—*Su G* *id*, *skil* *ca*, *separ* *man-am*, *id*.

TO SKAIL, *SKAIL*, *SKAIL*, *v a*. 1 To get another. *Barbour*. *id* *Skilast*, *nom* *recedere*. 2 To be infused. *Walter*. *part* from a place formerly occupied. *Th* *plied* to the sailing of vessels, *S*. 4 To *just* applied to a wall, *S*. 0.

SKAIL, *SKAIL* *s*. 1 A desperado, a *terred* party. *Barbour*.

SKAILLRAIK, *SKILLRAIK*, *s*. The *Shetl* *Shetl* *Act Ja VI*.

SKAILLE, *s*. A scatterer, a disperser, *C*.

SKAILIN *SKAILIN*, *SKAILIN*, *s*. *Dispar* *Nicol*.

SKAILLIE, *SKAILIE*, *s*. Blue slate, *S. H*. *VI*. *Belg schalite*, *id*. *Moes*. *Gr* *schal* *pos*.

SKAILLIF *LORD SKAILLIF*, *s*. A word.

SKAILLIE PEN. A parcel of soft slate &.

SKAILMENT *SKAILMENT*, *s*. The act of or of driving away. *Eitr For*.

SKAIL WATER, *s*. The superfluous water off by a sluice before it reaches the mill, *S*. *Skail v*.

SKAIL WIND, *s*. That which causes *dis*. *At Bruce*.

SKAYMILS, *s*. A bench. *V*, *Skaymil*.

TO SKAIR, *v a*. *V* *SKAIR*.

SKAIR, *s*. A share. *Ang* *loth*. *Roman* *skager*, *id* *skarr-a*, *dividere*.

SKAIR, *s*. 1. One of the parts of a fishing. 2 The slice at the end of each part, so sliced end of another is fastened, *S*. *A*. *reciproc* *adaptare*.

SKAIR, *s*. A bare place on the side of a *Skair*.

SKAIR FRIDAY, *V* *SKAIRFRIDAY*.

SKAIRGIPNOCK *SKAIRGIPNOCK*, *s*. A girl just entering up into the state of puberty.

SKAIRS, *SKAIRS* *s pl*. Rocks through which an opening, *S*.—*Su G*. *skair*, a rock, divide.

SKAIR-SKON, *s.* A kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on *Fasten's-een* or Shrove-Tuesday, *Aberd.* Mearns. V. **SOOTY-SKON**.

SKAIRTH, *SCAIRCH*, *adj.* Scarce. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SKAIRTHTIE, *s.* Scarcity. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SKAITBIRD, *s.* The Arctic Gull. *Kennedy*.—*Su. G. skit-a*, cacure.

SKAITH, *s.* 1. Hurt; damage, *S. Douglas*.—*Isl. skade*, *Su. G. skada*, *id.* 2. Injury supposed to proceed from witchcraft, *S. Stat. Acc.*

SKAITHIE, **SKATHIE**, *s.* 1. A fence or shelter made of stakes, or of bunches of straw, and placed before the outer door, towards the quarter whence the wind comes, *Roxb. Banffs.* 2. A wall of stone and turf, and sometimes of boards, erected on the outside of a door to ward off the wind, *ibid.*—*Su. G. skydde*, protection.

SKAITHLESS, **SCAITHLESS**, *adj.* 1. Innocent; without culpability, *S. Bl. Dwarf.* 2. Uninjured; without hurt, *S.* In this sense Chaucer uses *scathelless*; *E. scathless*.

SKAITHLIE, *adj.* Injurious; hurtful, *Ettr. For. Syn.* with *E. Scathful*. *Hogg*.—From *skait*, and *líc*, *q. similis noxae*; *Teut. schaedelick*, *damnosus*, *noxius*.

SKAIVIE, *adj.* Harebrained, *S. Gl. Sibb.*—*Sw. skaf*, *Dan. skiaev*, *obliquus*; *A. Bor. scape*, *wild*.

SKALD, *s.* A scold.

A *skog*, a scurner, a *skald*.—*Colloquial Sw.*

V. **SCOLD**, **SCALD**.

SKALDOCKS, *s. pl.* Apparently the same with *Skellocks*, *q. v.* "Rapistrum arborum, *skaldocks*," *Wed. Vocab.*

SKALE, **SKAIL**, *s.* "A skimming dish, or vessel of that form and size," *Gl. Sibb.* Generally *Reaming-skale*, *Peebles. Selk. Reamin-dish*, *Fife*.—*Gael. scala*, *is expl.* "a bowl or basin."

SKALIS, *s. pl.* Cups or goblets; articles for the royal household, *A.D. 1511*.—*Isl. skíola*, *vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt*, *Verel. Ind.*

SKALK, *s.* A bumper of whisky taken by the Hebrideans in the morning.—*Gael. spailc*, *id.* V. **CAWKER**.

SKALL, **SKELL**, *s.* A right, in grinding, to the next turn of the mill, *S. B.*—*O. Isl. skal*; by *Halderson* rendered *Debeo*.

SKALLAG, **SCALLAG**, *s.* A kind of bond-servant, *West. Isl. J. L. Buchanan*.—*Gael. spallag*, a man-servant; *Isl. skalk*, *servus*.

SKALRAG, *adj.* Having a shabby appearance. *Syn.* with *Disjaskit*, *Selkirks*.—Probably compounded of *skail*, to scatter, and *E. rag*, as equivalent to *tatterdemalion*, *q.* "one who gives his rags to the wind."

SKALRAG, *s.* A tatterdemalion, *ibid.*

SKALV, *s.* The straw netting that contains fishing-lines, *Shetl.*

SKALVE, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, *Shetl.*—*Sw. skal-a*; *Faroëse, skalo*, *id.*

SKAMYLL, **SKAMBLE**, *s.* 1. A bench. *Wallace*.—*A. S. scaemel*, *id.* 2. In *pl.* shambles; *skemmils*, *S. B. Maitland P.*

SKAMLAB, **SCAMBLER**, *s.* *Bellenden. T. Liv.*—*Lat. litas*, scullions, drudges. *Johnson* gives *Scambler* as "Scottish," signifying "a bold intruder upon one's generosity at table."

To **SKANCE**. V. **SCANCE**.

SKANES, *s. pl.* Scurf of the head appearing among the hair, or the exfoliation of the cuticle, *Roxb.*—*O. B. yacen*, *id.* *morphew*, *dandriff*.

SKANT, **SCANTH**, *s.* Scarcity. *Douglas*.—*parcere*, or *Isl. skam-r*, *brevis*.

SKANTACK, *s.* A set line, with baited hooks on it, for catching fish by night, in a river, lake, or pond, *Moray*.

SKAP, *s.* Head, scalp. *Evergreen*.

SKAPTYNE, *s.* The practice of extortion. *Aberd. Reg.* From *Skaff*, *v.*

To **SKAR**, **SKAIR**, *v. n.* To take fright, *S. Douglas*.—*Isl. skiar*, *vitabundus*; *Su. G. sky*, *vitare*.

SKAR, **SCAR**, *adj.* 1. Timorous; *skair*, *S. B. Bannat. P.* 2. Shy; affectedly modest, *S. Pop. Ball.* 3. Scrupulous in religious matters. *N. Burne*.

SKAR, **SKARE**, *s.* 1. A fright, *S.*; *skair*, *S. B. Skirrefs.* 2. A scarecrow. *Lyndsay*.

SKARALE, *s.* Squirrel. *Balf. Pract.*

To **SKARE**, *v. a.* To unite two pieces of wood by overlapping, *Shetl.* *Dan. skarre*, *id.*

SKARES, *s. pl.* Rocks in the sea, *S. Descr. Kingd. of Scotlande.* A variety of *Skairs*, *q. v.*

SKAR-GAIT, *adj.* Easily started; applied to a horse that skars on the road or gait, *Renfr.*

SKARMUSCHE, *s.* A skirmish. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—*Fr. escarmouche*, *id.* V. **SCRYM**, *v.*

SKARRACH, *s.* 1. A flying shower; a blast of wind and rain, *Ang. Fife*.—*Moes. G. skurra*, *procella magna*. 2. A considerable quantity of drink, *Loth.*

SKARSMENT, *s.* Some kind of fortification. *Palice of Honor*.—*Germ. schaur-en*, to defend.

SKART, *s.* A cormorant. V. **SCARTH**.

SKARTFREE, *adj.* V. **SCART**, *v.*

SKARTH, *s.* Puny creature; *S. Scart. Dunbar*.—*Su. G. skort-a*, *deficere*, *skard-a*, *diminuere*.

To **SKASHLE**, *v. n.* To quarrel; to squabble; to wrangle, *Aberd.* V. **SCASH**, *id.*

SKASHLE, *s.* A squabble; a wrangle, *ib.*

SKATCHET, *s.* A skate. V. **SKETCHERS**.

SKATE, **SKAIT**, *s.* A paper kite; sometimes called a *Dragon*, *Teviotdale*.—*A. S. scaat*, *jaculatus est*, *scyt*, *jactus*.

SKATE, *s.* A contemptuous designation, *S. B. Chris. Ba'ing.* V. **BLADDERSKATE**.

SKATE, **SKAITIE-PURSE**, *s.* The ovarium of the skate, *Mearns. Crow-purse*, *Orkn.*

SKATE-RUMPLE, *s.* A meagre, awkward-looking person, *S.*; from the supposed resemblance to the hinder part of the fish that bears this name. *Syn. Skrae*.

SKATE-SHEERS, *s. pl.* A species of excrescences [appendages] on the lower part of the body of the skate, *Firth of Forth. Neill. E. claspers*.

SKATHIE, *s.* A fence. V. **SKATHIE**.

SKATIE-GOO, *s.* The Skua Gull, *Larus Cataractes*, *Linn. Mearns*.

To **SKATT**, **SCATT**, *v. a.* To tax. *Henryson*.—*Teut. schatt-en*, *Su. G. skatt-a*, *taxare*.

SKAU, **SKW**, *s.* A state of ruin or destruction, *Aberd.*—From *Isl. skag-a*, *deflectere*, or its root *sla*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction. *Skas* signifies *noxa*, to which we may trace *S. skait*, *E. scath*.

To **SKAUDE**, *v. a.* To scald, *S. Douglas*.—*Fr. eschauder*, *Ital. scald-are*, *id.*

To **SKAUDE**, **SKAD**, *v. n.* To be galled, from heat, *S.*

SKAVIE, *s.* *Expl.* "a laughable trick," *Aberd.* V. **SKAVIE**.

To **SKAVLE**, *v. a.* To put out of shape, *Shetl.* *Syn.* with *S. Skvel*.—From *Dan. skiaev*, *askew*, or *Isl. skiaev*.

"a scorch; to singe; applied to persons, *S.*

SKELLET, *adj.* 1. Used as synonym with *Pettlin*, i. e. as denoting cast-metal, Dumfr. 2. Elsewhere it signifies what is made of white or tinned iron, S.; as, "a *skellet-pan*."—Originally the same with E. *skellet*, "a small kettle or boiler; Fr. *escuelle*." **SKELLY**, *s.* The Chub, a fish, Roxb. *Stat. Acc.*—Ital. *squaglio*, Lat. *squal-us*, id. **SKELLY**, *s.* Slate. V. **SKAILLIE**. **SKELLIE**, **SKELLY**, *s.* A squint look, S.—A. S. *sceolage*, Isl. *skialg-ur*, id. **To SKELLIE**, **SCALIE**, *v. n.* 1. To squint, S. *Herd.*—Isl. *skael-a*, Germ. *schiel-en*, limis intueri. 2. To perform any piece of work not in a straight line, but obliquely. One who does not write in a straight line is said to *skellie*, or to be "a *skellying* blockhead." The same language is used of a ploughman who draws irregular or unequal furrows, Dumfr. 3. To throw, or shoot, aside from the mark, *ibid.* This is synonym with the phrase "a *gley'd* gunner," S. **SKELLIE**, *s.* The hand-bell used by public criers, Lanarks. V. **SKELLAT**. **SKELLIED**, *adj.* Squinting. *Jac. Relics.* **SKELLIE-EE'D**, *adj.* Having the eyes placed a little obliquely, Clydes. **SKELLIE-MAN**, *s.* A bellman or public crier, Lan. V. **SKELLAT**. **SKELLYIS**, *s. pl.* Rugged rocks. *Doug.* V. **SKELVE**. **SKELLOCH**, **SKELDOCK**, **SKELLIE**, *s.* 1. Wild mustard, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Ir. *sgeallagach*, id.; E. *charlock*. 2. Sometimes wild radish, S. A. *Sinapis arvensis*, Linn. **To SKELLOCH**, *v. n.* To cry with a shrill voice, S. B.—Isl. *skell-a*, clangere. V. **YELLOCH**. **SKELLOCH**, *s.* A shrill cry, S. B. **To SKELP**, *v. n.* 1. To beat, as a clock. *Ramsay.* 2. Denoting strong pulsation, S. B.—Isl. *skialf-a*, Dan. *skialv-e*, tremere. 3. *To skelp, to skelp on*, to move quickly on foot, S. *Burns.*—Isl. *skialf-a*, concutere, quatere. 4. Denoting quick motion on horseback, S. *Tales of my Landlord.* 5. Applied to the strokes of misfortune, S. A. *Scott.* **To SKELP**, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the open hand, S. *Ramsay.* 2. To beat; to drub, S. *Fergusson.*—Isl. *skelf-a*, id. percello. **SKELP**, *s.* 1. A stroke; a blow, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. A misfortune in trade or otherwise, S. *Burel.* 3. A severe blast; a squall; applied also to a heavy fall of rain, S. *St. Kathleen.* 4. A large portion, Ettr. *For.* **SKELP**, *s.* A splinter of wood; as, "He's run a *skelp* into his finger," Loth. The same with *Skelb* and *Skelre*, q. v. **To SKELP**, *v. a.* To apply splints to a broken limb, Ettr. *For.* *To Scob*, synonym.—Isl. *skalp-as*, superimponi; Gael. *sgealp*, a splinter. **SKELPER**, *s.* 1. One who strikes with the open hand, S. 2. A quick walker; as, "He's a *skelper* at gangin'," Clydes. **SKELPIE**, *s.* Expl. "a little-worth person." *Gl. Picken.* **SKELPIE-LIMMER**, *s.* An opprobrious term applied to a female, S. *Burns.* **SKELPIN'**, *s.* A beating with the open hand, S. **SKELPING**, *adj.* 1. Making a noise; as, "a *skelpin'* kiss," a smack, S. O. *Burns.* 2. Clever; agile; active, S. *The Pirate.* **SKELP-THE-DUB**, *adj.* A term applied in contempt to one who is *careless* in to act like "

SKELT, *part. pa.* Unript. V. **SKAIL**, *v.* **To SKELVE**, *v. n.* To separate in *laminae*, S. B.—Su. G. *skael-a*, Isl. *skel-fast*, in tenues laminae dissilire, *skil-ia*, separare. **SKELVE**, *s.* A thin slice, S. B.—Teut. *schelve*, segmen. **SKELVY**, *adj.* 1. Having various *laminae*, S. B. *Minstr. Bord.* 2. Shelly, S. *Burns.* **To SKEMMEL**, **SKEMBLE**, **SKAMMEL**, *v. n.* 1. To walk as one that has not the proper command of his legs, Ettr. *For. Loth.* 2. To climb or walk over slight obstructions, such as tables or wooden benches, Roxb. 3. To climb over rocks or walls, *ibid.* **To SKEMMEL**, **SKAMMEL**, *v. a.* To throw things hither and thither in a slovenly way, *ibid.*—This seems originally the same with E. *scamble*, defined by Phillips, to rove or wander up and down. A *scambling town*, a town wherein the houses stand at a great distance from one another. **SKEMMIL**, *s.* A tall, thin person, Upp. Clydes. **SKEMMIL**, *adj.* Having the feet thrown outwards, Loth. **SKEMMLING**, *s.* "A foolish way of throwing the legs." *Gall. Encycl.* A variety in form of E. *scambling*.—Isl. *skaa*, disjunction or separation, is the root. **SKEMP**, **SKEMPY**, *s.* A worthless fellow, Roxb. The same with *Scamp*. *Hogg.* **SKENE-OCLE**, *s.* A concealed dirk, Highlands. *Waverley.*—Perhaps *ocle* is from the Lat. *occul-o*. **SKENYDOUGER**, *s.* A slight peal of thunder, Shetl.—Isl. *skin-a*, fulgere. **SKEO**, *s.* A hut for drying fish, Orkn. Shetl.—Isl. Norw. *skia-r*, id. pergula siccatoria. *Brand's Zett.* **SKEP**, **SKEPPE**, **SCAPE**, *s.* 1. A bee-hive made of twisted straw, S. A. *Hume.* 2. Transferred to industry. *Fergusson.* "Scep, cumera, a great vessel of wickers or of earth to keepe corne in," Cooper's Thesaur. Ray, among South and East country words, mentions "bee-skip, a bee-hive."—Su. G. *skaepp-a*, a seed-vessel; Gael. *sgeip*, a bee-hive. **To SKEP**, *v. a.* To enclose in a bee-hive, S. **To SKEP a Bike.** To carry off wild bees, with their combs, from their natural nest, and put them into a hive; a practice common among boys, Aberd. **To SKEP in**, *v. n.* "To get into acquaintance with;" a metaph. borrowed from the conjunction of bees of different swarms in one hive, S. O. *Picken.* **SKEPLET**, *adj.* *Skeplet hat.*

I'll leave some hairships to my kin;
A *skeplet* hat, and plaiden hose.—*Jac. Rel.*

This term is expl. as denoting "a hat out of shape," Aberd.—But perhaps rather from Fr. *chappé*, chipped, slashed, if not some designation formerly used, from *chapelet*, a hat. V. **SCOOPIN**.

SKEPPING, *s.* "The act of putting bees into their houses when they hive," S. *Gall. Encycl.*

SKER. A rock. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *skaer*, scopulus maris.

SKER, **SKAR**, *adj.* Left.

SKERDINS, *s. pl.* Mice, S. Shetl.

SKER-HANDIT, *adj.* Left-handed, Roxb. Loth.—Gael. *caerr*, id. Fife, *Car-handit*. V. **KER**, **KAR**.

SKERIE, *adj.* "Somewhat restive." *Gall. Encycl.* A variety of *Skar*, (S. B. *skair*,) easily affrighted or startled.

SKERR, *s.* A ridge or rock, Roxb. V. **SKERRY**, and **SKAIRS**.

SKERR, *s.* A bare precipice, *ibid.*; used in the same sense with *Scar*.

as, "He's an unco *skeely* body," S. 3. Signifying that kind of knowledge which was supposed to counteract the power of magic, South of S. *Edin. Mag.*
SKILLOCKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Renfrewshire. The same with *Shelleck*, *q. v.* *Wilson's Renfrewshire*.

To **SKILT**, *v. n.* To drink copiously; to swill, with the prep. *at*, Gall. "Wine was dealt roun': I *skilted* at it; but had I drunk at it till yet, it wad na hae doitered me." *Gall. Encycl.*

SKILT, *s.* A draught. "*Skilts*, drinks of any thing," *ibid.*

To **SKILT**, *v. n.* To move quickly and lightly. *Cleland*. From the sound made.—*Isl. skell-a, skelldi*, verberando sonum edere.

SKILTING, *s.* The act of drinking deeply, *ibid.*—This seems merely a provincial variety of S. B. *skolt*, expl. by the learned Ruddim. pocula exinanire, and obviously formed from *skol*, *skul*, a drinking-vessel. *Isl. skol-a*, and Dan. *skyll-er*, probably having a common origin, signify to wash, eluere, lavare. V. *SKUL*, *s.* and *SKOLE*, *SKOLT*, *v.* also *SCOLD*, *SCOLL*, *id.*
 To **SKYME**, *v. n.* To glance or gleam with reflected light, Lanarks. It differs from *Skimmer*, which seems to have a common origin; as *Skimmer* is often applied to the luminous object itself.—A. S. *scim-an*, *scim-ian*, splendere, fulgere, coruscare, Lye; "to glister, glitter or shine," *Somn.*

SKIME, *s.* "The glance of reflected light," *ibid. Edin. Mag.*—A. S. *scima*, splendor.

To **SKIMMER**, *v. n.* 1. To flicker, as applied to light, S.—A. S. *scymr-ian*, Su. G. *skimr-a*, Germ. *schimmer-n*, radiare. 2. Used to denote the inconstant motion of the rays of light, when reflected from a liquid surface slightly agitated, Lanarks. 3. To have a flaunting appearance; applied to females, Ayra. Lanarks. 4. To act or walk quickly, Roxb. Perhaps *q.* to move with the rapidity of a ray of light. 5. To glide lightly and speedily, as one does over boggy ground when afraid of sinking, Perth. 6. Applied to the flight of a swallow near the surface of smooth water, Fife.

SKIMMER, *s.* The flickering of the rays of light, Lanarks.

SKIMMERIN, *s.* A low flight, Fife.

SKIMMERIN, *part. adj.* Denoting that peculiar look which characterizes an idiot or a lunatic, S. B.—Germ. *schimmer*, a dim or faint glare.

SKIMP, *s.* Good humour, rally, Shetl.—*Isl. skimp*, *id.*

SKIN, *s.* A particle; a single grain, Aberd. 2. A small quantity, *ibid.*—Allied to Su. G. *skan*, Tent. *schijn*, Germ. *schein*, forma, species.

SKIN, *s.* A term applied to a person, as expressive of the greatest contempt; as, "Ye're naething but a nasty skin," S.—Perhaps merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting a husk. *Isl. skinn*, has a similar acceptation; homo nauci, Haldor.

SKINCHEON o' Drink. The same with *Skude*, Fife. Perhaps from the S. *v. to Skink*.

SKINFLINT, *s.* A covetous wretch; one who, if possible, would take the skin off a flint. *Antiquary*.

SKINY, *s.* Packthread, pron. *q. skeengyie*, E. *skain*, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

SKINK, *s.* 1. A shin of beef, Mearns. 2. Strong soup made of cows' hams, S. *Skirrefe*.—A. S. *scenc*, potus; *skenk*, Shetl.

GANE A' SKINK. Gone to shreds or tatters, Lanarks.

To **SKYNK**, *v. a.* 1. To pour out liquor for drinking, Lanarks. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *skanck-a*, Franc. *skenk-on*, potum infundere. 2. To make a libation to the

gods. *Douglas*. 3. To serve drink, *ibid.* 4. To *skink over*, to renounce. *Rutherford*. 5. To crush the sides of any thing, as of an egg, together. *Surv. Moray*. 6. "To break in pieces by weight or pressure," *ibid.*

SKINK, *s.* Drink, in general, S. A. *St. Ronan*.

SKINK-BROTH, *s.* The same with *Skink*; soup made of shins of beef, S. B.

SKINK-HOUGH, *s.* The leg-joint or shin of beef used in making the soup called *skink*.

SKINKLE, *s.* "Lustre; shining." *Gl. Surv. Ayra*.

To **SKINKLE**, also **SKIGGLE**, *v. n.* To spill water in small quantities, Mearns. *Skinkable* is used in the same sense, *Edin. Scuttle*, *synon.* Probably a diminutive from the *v. Skynk*, to pour out liquor.

To **SKINKLE**, *v. a.* To sprinkle, Ayra.

To **SKINKLE**, *v. n.* 1. To sparkle, S. *Burns*. 2. To make a showy appearance, S. O. A. *Wilson's Poems*.

SKINKLIN, *s.* 1. The sparkling of a bright irradiation, Ayra. 2. A small portion, *ibid. Burns*.

SKINKLING, *s.* Applied to meat that is nearly cold, Mearns.

SKINK-PLAIT, *s.* A plate for holding soup. *Balfour's Practicks*.

SKIO, *s.* A hut in which fish are dried, Shetl. *The Pirata*. V. *SKEO*.

* To **SKIP**, *v. a.* To make a thin stone skim along the surface of water, Berwicks. *Synon. Skiff*, and *Squerr*.

SKIP, *s.* The person who, in *Curling*, plays the last of his party, and who is also the judge or director as to the mode of playing the game by all on his side, Dumfr. Gall.—Su. G. *Isl. skip-a*, ordinare.

SKIP. A termination denoting state or condition.—Su. G. *skap*, A. S. *scipe*, E. *skip*, *id.* from Su. G. *skap-a*, creare, &c.

SKYPE, *s.* A worthless fellow; apparently the same with *Skibe*, Ettr. For. *Hogg*. Sometimes pron. *Squeef*, Roxb.

SKYPEL, *adj.* *Skypel skate*, expl. "ugly fellow." *Christmas Ba'ing*. V. *SKYBALD*, *s.* and *adj.*

SKIPPARE, **SKIPPER**, *s.* 1. A ship-master, S. *Doug*.—Su. G. *skippare*, anc. *skipare*, A. S. *seipar*, *id.* 2. Now generally appropriated to the master of a sloop, barge, or passage-boat, S. 3. In the fisheries, one of the men who superintends other four, having the charge of a coble, S. *Stat. Acc.*

SKIRDOCH, *adj.* 1. Flirting, Fife.—*Isl. skryd-a*, ornare; *skreidd-r*, ornatus; *skart-a*, magnifice vestiri. 2. Easily scared or frightened, *ib.* *Skeigh*, *synon.*—*Isl. skiar*, fugax, vitabundus.

SKYRE, *s.* A scirrhous. *Dumb.*—Fr. *scyre*, *id.*

SKIRE, *adj.* Pure; mere; as, "a skire fool," S. B. *Ruddiman*. V. *SCHIRE*.

To **SKYRE**, *v. n.* *Skyrit*, pret. *N. Burns*. Perhaps *q.* sheered off; or took fright.

To **SKYRE**, *v. n.* To be shy; to startle, Ettr. For. Perhaps the same with *Skar*, *Skair*, *q. v.* *Hogg*.

To **SKIRGE**, *v. a.* To pour liquor backwards and forwards from one vessel to another, to mellow it, Fife.

SKIRGE, *s.* A flash or dash of water; as, "I gat my kutes brunt wi' a skirge out o' the kail-pat," *ibid.* *Synon. Jilp*, and *Jilt*.—Gael. *sciord-am*, *squird-am*, to spirt, to squirt.

SKIRGIFFIN, *s.* A half-grown female. V. *SKAIRGIFFNOCK*.

SKYRIN, *part. pr.* 1. Shining, S. B. *Poems. Buch. Dial.* 2. Making a great show, S. *Burns*.—A. S. *scir*, Su. G. *skir*, shining.

SKIRTY-KISDAY SKIRTY-KISDAY, s. The Thursday before Good Friday. *Journalist* Acts Jo 11 - Su G *skirt-a* day id *skirt-a*, purgare. In 1st *skyrdag* and *skurdag*, or Purification-day, from *skyr-a*, id. This day is, in England called *Mumday* Thursday.

To SKIRL, s. *Skirl, v. n.* To cry or sound shrilly, *S. Hume* *Narr.* 1st *skirl-a*, *sonum streperum edere*. **SKIRL, s.** A shrill cry, *S. James* - 1st *skirl*, *Dan* *skiral* *vociferatus*.

To SKIRL, up, v. a. To sing vociferously "Sing up the Ranger" *Burns*.

SKIRL, s. Wind accompanied by rain or snow, as, "a *skirl* o' snaw," *Aberd* - 1st *skier*, *sonum strid-a*, *sonum attractu edere* *Dan*, *skral-a* to sound, to make a noise, *Su* G *skral-a*, *sonum streperum edere*.

SKIRL, s. Used as denoting the powerful influence of love, a stroke, & a dunt *David's Song* 1st *skruce*, *torreo*, *arsufo*, *skruel*, *torridus*. If akin to this, it must convey such an idea as that suggested by *M. scorch*, or *burnle* of the effect of love of

SKIRL-CHAKK, s. The *Skirl* per, a bird, *Shel* "Tringa interpres, (Linn. Sys.) *Skirl-crake* Turnstone, Sea-dothel or Hybridal Sand piper," *Edmon. Zett*.

SKIRL-IN-THE-PAN, s. The noise made by a frying-pan, when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat, *S.* 2 The dish prepared in this manner *S. Tales of My Land* 3 A sort of drink, called also *Merry-meat*, made of oat-meat, whisky, and ale, mixed and heated in a pan, and given to the young at weddings, *Mearns*.

SKIRL-NAKED, adj. Stark-naked, *Roxb. Synon.* *Mother naked, S.*

To SKYRMK, v. n. To make a point. *Houlat* - 1st *skrum-a*, *flugo*.

To SKIRP, v. a. To mock. *V. Scar*.

To SKIRP, v. a. To splash. Also used as *v. n.* "The pen *skirp*," it throws the ink around, *Aberd.* - *Su* G *skref-a* *divulcare*, or *skrap-a*, to scrape.

SKIRPIN, s. The *gore*, or strip of thin cloth, in the hinder part of breeches, *Aysr.*, said to be more properly *skirpin*. According to the correction, it must be the same with *curpin*. *V. Curpin*.

To SKIRR, v. a. To scour, *Aysr. Gall*.

To SKIRRIVAIG, v. n. To run about in an unsettled way, *Aysr.* *V. Skirvace*.

SKIRT, s. A large overall petticoat, used by females when they ride, *Fife*.

SKIST, s. Chest, for *kist*. *Q1. Shh*.

SKIST, s. Perhaps *skift*, art. *K. Hart*.

SKIT, s. 1 A vain, empty creature, *S. Dancing skit*, a contemptuous designation for a female dancer on a stage. *G. Buchanan* - 1st *skit-a*, *celer*, *citius*. 2 A piece of silly ostentation, *S.*

To SKIT, v. n. To flounce, to caper like a skittish horse, *S. Tannahill* - 1st *skit-a*, *circumcurrere*.

SKIT, s. 1 An oblique taunt, *S.* - 1st *skacting-a*, *Asteria acerba*. 2 A kind of humbug, nearly allied to the modern cant term *Quizz*, *S. Guy Mannering*. 3 A kind of satire, something tending to expose one to ridicule, *S.*

SKITTIERS, s. pl. Skates, *Reutr.* *A. Wilson's Journal* *V. Skatuzza*.

To SKITE, SKITT, v. a. 1 To eject any liquid forcibly, *S.* - 1st *skitt-a*, id *Sw* *skyt-a*, *causare ventrem*. 2 To point to throw the spittle forcibly through the teeth, *S.* *G. squell-a*, *liquida effundere*.

SKITE, s. The dung of a fowl, *S. B.* 2 The act of squaring, or throwing *skitta* forcibly through the teeth, *S.* 3 A squirt or syringe. *Aberd. Mearns*. 4 A smart and sudden blow, so as to make what it rebounded in a standing it rebounded from the chest struck *Lanark's Ayre Aberd.* 5 A *skite* at *skite* played me an *skite*, *Buchan. Turgis*.

HUMLOCK SKITE, s. A squirt made from the hollow stalk of humlock, *Aberd. Mearns*.

SKYTE, s. 1 A nasty person, *S. B.* - *Dan* *skyt-a*, *condidit*. 2 A meagre person, one who has the appearance of starvation, *Loth.* 3 A strange and ugly person, *Aberd.*

To SKYTE, v. n. 1 To glide swiftly, *S. James* - *Su* G *skyt-a*, id. 2 To fly out hastily.

SKYT, s. 3 To rebound in a standing direction, consequence of a smart stroke applied to small objects, as hail, pebbles, &c. *Lanark's*.

SKITE of rain, s. A flying shower, *S. B. Beale* - same with *Skift*, q. v.

To SKITE, v. n. To slide in a slight degree, as when the feet of a horse slide from under him on a smooth street or road, *S.* It seems as if the sense of *A. B. skyt-a*, *Su* G *skyt-a*, *ejaculare*, to be thrown out. *V. Skit*, id. *Demfr*.

SKITE, s. The act of skipping or sliding in water. *Loth.*

SKYTER, s. A squirt, a syringe, *Aberd. Synon. Skout* - *Su* G *skut-a*, id.

SKYTES, s. pl. Humlock from being used as *skyt*. *Mearns*.

SKYTIE, s. A small transient shower, a drizzle, *Loth. Skyte, Aberd.*

To SKYTLE, v. n. To move from side to side, applied to any liquid in a vessel thus moved in being carried up by the *skyt-a* - *Dan* *skut-a*, to shake, agitate. *V. the synonym of Skutis*.

SKITTER, s. 1 *Liquidum excrementum*, *S.* 2 Applied metaph to any thing impure or incorrect, which, when mixed with what is valuable, renders the whole useless, *S.* 3 With the prefix *sk* it denotes the diarrhoea, *S.* The *G. K. vana* bears close resemblance "Skitt or *Gyx*, *fluxus*, *hemorrhoides*, *dysaria*," *Prompt. Parv* - 1st *skyt*, *des venena*.

To SKITTER, v. n. *Liquidum excrementum ejcere*. *S.* It is used in a coarse but emphatical way in old proverb. "A skittering cow in the loon v. have as many warrows." "Broken when a pig pretend that others are as bad as themselves." *Kelly*. The word in this form is a frequentative diminutive, from 1st *Su* G *skyt-a*, *carere*.

SKITTERFUL, adj. Under the influence of a delirium. "If you was as skitterful as you are, you would fill the whole house," *S. Prov*. "bitter return to those who are too liberal of the talents," *Kelly*.

To SKIVE, v. a. To cut longitudinally into equal pieces, applied to the modern plan of skiving leather. *V. Skivern*.

SKIVERS, SKREVES, s. pl. The leather now generally used for binding school-books, which is skived in two. *S.* - *Su* G *skyt-a*, a slice, *yl* *skyt-a*.

SKIVET, s. A sharp blow, *Skir For* *A. B. skyt-a*, *pellere*.

SKIVET, s. The ore-shovel used in a smelter, *Loth. Homburgh, Skir For* - 1st *skyt-a*, *per*, a scum, iron.

SKIVIE, adj. *V. Skivern*.

- SKLAFFORD HOLES.** Apertures in the walls of a barn, Ang.; perhaps corr. from L. B. *sclopet-um*, a harquebuss, as originally applied to the loopholes of a castle.
- SKLAIF, s.** A slave. *Bannatyne P.*
- To SKLAIK, v. a.** To bedaub; to besmear, Aberd. V. **CLAIK, v.** from which *sklaik* seems to be derived.
- SKLAIK, s.** A quantity of any smeary substance, Aberd.
- SKLAIKIE, adj.** Smeary, *ibid.*
- SKLAIT, s.** Slate, S. V. **SCLAITE.**
- SKLANDYR, s.** Slander. V. **SOLANDYR.**
- SKLATER, s.** A slater, S. *The Entail.*
- To SKLAVE, v. a.** To calumniate, Aberd.
- To SKLAVE, v. n.** To utter slander, *ibid.*—Su. G. *kloff-a*, calumniare, obtrectare (the servile letter *s* being prefixed.)
- SKLEET, adj.** Smooth; sleek, Aberd.—Su. G. *slact*, laevis, politus, with *k* inserted.
- SKLEFF, adj.** 1. Shallow, Ettr. For. Gl. Sibb. 2. Thin and flat; as, "a *skleff* cheese," "a *skleff* piece of wood," &c. Berwick. 3. Applied to one who is not round in the shape of the body, Roxb. 4. Plain-soled, Renfr. *Skleff-attit*, *id.* Roxb. Allied perhaps to Germ. *schlecht*, planus. V. **SKELVE.**
- SKLEFFERIE, adj.** Separated into *laminae*, Up. Clyd.
- To SKLEY, v. n.** To slide, Selkirks. V. **SKLOY.**
- SKLENDRY, SKLENDERIE, adj.** 1. Thin; slender; lank; as, "a *sklenderie* lad," Ettr. For. *Brownie of Bods.* 2. Faint; slight; like E. *slender*, *ibid.*
- SKLENIE, adj.** Thin; slender; applied to the form or shape, Fife.
- To SKLENT, SKLENT down, v. a.** To tear; to rend, Aberd.—Sw. West. Goth. *slant*, a rag. V. **SOLENT, v.**
- To SKLENT, v. n.** V. **SOLENT.**
- SKLETASKRAE, s.** The dunlin, Shetl.
- To SKLY, SKLOY, v. n.** To slide, S. A. Gl. Sibb.
- SKLY, s.** The place on which one slides; a place used for sliding, Dumfr.; the act of sliding itself being denominated, *Sklyre.*
- To SKLICE, v. a.** 1. To slice, S. *J. Nicol.* 2. Denoting the abbreviation of time. *Z. Boyd.*
- SKLICE, s.** A slice, S.
- SKLIDDER, s.** A place on the side of a hill where a number of small stones are collected; expl. as syn. with *Scaur*, Ettr. For. V. **SCLITHERS.**
- To SKLYDE, v. n.** To slide, Dumfr.
- SKLYDE, s.** A slide, *ibid.*
- To SKLINT, v. a.** To dart askance. V. **SOLENT.**
- To SKLINTER, v. n.** To splinter; to break off in *laminae*, Ayre. *Galt.*
- SKLINTER, s.** A splinter, *ibid.* *Galt.*
- To SKLYRE, v. n.** To slide, Loth.
- SKLYRE, s.** A slide, *ibid.*
- SKLYTES, s. pl.** Old worn-out shoes, Buchan. *Tarras.* V. **SOLOITS.**
- To SKLOY, v. n.** To slide on ice, Loth.—Fr. *escoul-er*, *id.* V. **SOLOY.**
- SKLOY, s.** A slide, Loth.
- SKLOUT, SKLOUTER, s.** Cow's dung in a thin state, Fife.—Gael. *scloid*, filth.
- To SKLUFE, SKLOOF, v. n.** To trail the shoes along the ground in waiking, Ettr. For.; synon. *Skute.*—Isl. *sliafpa*, hebetare. V. **SCLAFF, v.**
- SKLUTE, s.** 1. In pl. large clumsy feet, S. B.—Perhaps from *klute*, S. a hoof. 2. A lout, S. B.—Gael. *seleoid*, a silly fellow.
- SKLUTE, v. n.** To set down the feet clumsily, or hees along the ground in walking, Et. For.
- SKODGE, SKODGE, s.** A kitchen drudge, S. *Glenfergus.*—Su. G. *skoswen*, literally, a shoe-servant.
- To SKODGE, v. n.** To act as a drudge, S.
- To SKOIT, v. n.** To peep, Shetl.—Dan. *skott-er*, to egle. V. **SKID, v.**
- SKOITER, s.** A piece of wood set up in the bows of a boat, Shetl.
- SKOLDIRT, SKOWDERT. V. SCOWDER.**
- To SKOLE, SKOLT, v. n.** To drink hard, S. B. *Rudd.* V. **SKUL.**
- SKOMER, s. V. SPOMER.**
- SKOMIT, adj.** Pale and sickly-coloured, Shetl. This seems originally the same with *Sholmit*, q. v.
- SKON, SKONE, s.** 1. A thin cake of wheat or barley meal, S. *Douglas.* 2. Any thing round and flat, or resembling a cake, S. 3. Metaph. denoting a specimen, S. *Kelly.*—Isl. *skoun*, cortex lactis.
- To SKONCE, v. a.** To guard. *Evergreen.*—Su. G. *skans-a*, Teut. *schant-en*, munire.
- SKONCE, s.** A thin partition; a wall to defend from the wind, Fife. A shed for hewing stones, &c. Occasionally it is used instead of *Hallan.*—Teut. *schantee*, sepimentum militare ex viminibus, Kilian.
- SKOODRA, s.** The ling, a fish, Shetl.
- SKOOI, s.** A species of Gull, Shetl. "Larus Cataractes, (Linn. Syst.) *skooi*, *Bonsie*, Skua Gull," *Edmonst. Zell.* V. **SHOOI.**
- To SKOOK, SKUIK, v. a.** To conceal, Buchan. *Tarras.* Syn. *Skug.*
- To SKOOK, SKUIK, v. n.** To hide one's self, S. B.
- SKOOKIN-LIKE, adj.** "A *skookin-like* loon," an ill-looking fellow, one who has a bad appearance, S. B. Perhaps originally the same with E. *sculk*, or Su. G. *skolk-a*, latebras quærere.
- SKOOKIN, SKOOPACKS, s. pl.** Sheep, Shetl.
- SKOORIE, s.** The Coal-fish, full-grown, Shetl.
- To SKOOT, SCOUT, v. a.** To squirt any liquid, or throw it forcibly from a tube, S.
- SKOOT, s.** A squirt; a syringe, S.
- To SKOOT, v. n.** To eject excrement in a liquid state, S.—Su. G. *skut-a*, jaculari.
- SKORE, s.** A line to mark the goal, S. *Douglas.*
- SKORIT, part. pa.** Wrecked, applied to a ship; broken. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Su. G. *skoer-a*, rumpere, diffingere.
- SKORPER, s.** A round kind of bread, Shetl. Syn. *cookie*, S.—Su. G. *skorpa*, pl. *skorper*, biscuits.
- SKOUPER, s.** V. **SCOUPAR.**
- SKOUR, s.** A slight shower, Dumfr.
- SKOUR of wind.** A gust, S. *Callander.*—Isl. *skur*, nimbus, typhon.
- SKOURDABOGGIE, s.** The youngest of a family, Shetl. From Dan. *skur-er*, to cleanse, and *bag*, the belly. *Da* is used in Shetl. for *the*, corresponding with Dan. *de*. V. **POOK-SHAKINGS.**
- SKOURICK, s.** A thing of no value; as, "I care nae a *skourick*," Dumfr.—C. B. *yagur*, a splinter?
- SKOURIOUR, s.** V. **SOUBROUR.**
- SKOUT, s.** The Guillemot, Orkn. "Guillem, guillemot, colymbus trolle, Linn. Syst. Orc. *skout.*" *Low's Faun. Orcad.*
- SKOUTT, s.** A small boat. *A. Hume.*—Isl. *skuta*, Belg. *schuyt*, Ir. *scud*, *id.*
- SKOW, s.** 1. A small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins, Moray. 2. A flat-bottomed boat, employed as a lighter in narrow rivers or canals, Lanarks.—Belg. *schouw*, "a ferry-boat; a flat-bottomed boat, a ponton," Sewel.
- To SKOWEL, v. a.** To twist; as, to *skowel* one's mou, Ang.

SKRUNT, *s.* The sound so produced, *ibid.*

SKRUNTIN', SCRUNTIN', *s.* This sound continued, *ibid.*

SKRUNTY, *adj.* Meagre; raw-boned, *Fife, Loth.*—*Su. G. skrin*, dried, *Dan. skranten*, infirm.

SKUB, SCUBB, *s.* A thick fog, *Shetl.*—*Dan. skodde*, "a mist, a fog."

SKUBBA, *s.* Milk, *Shetl.*

SKUBE o' drink. A hearty pull, *Fife*; *syn. Waucht.*—*Su. G. skopa*, haustum, *Arm. scob*, *E. scoop*.

SKUBE, *s.* Any thing that is hollowed out, *S. B.*; allied to *E. scoop*.—*Su. G. skopa*, *Arm. scob*, haustum.

SKUDDICK, *s.* A rick of corn or hay, *Shetl.*—*Su. G. skoet-a*, coagmentare; *Isl. skott*, collatio.

SKUDDIEVAIG, *s.* *V. SKURYVAE.*

SKUDLER, *s.* The manager of a feast; the master of ceremonies; the leader in a band of maskers, *Shetl. The Pirate.*—*Su. G. skutul*, *Isl. skutell*, *skotel*, a table; originally a plate for the table; *L. B. scutellar-ius*, *O. Fr. sculier*, one who had charge of the plates, vessels, &c.

SKUG, SCUG, SCOU, *s.* 1. A shade; what defends from the heat, *S. Douglas*. 2. A shelter from storm, *S. Spalding*. 3. A shadow, or what causes partial obscurity. *Douglas*. 4. Protection, *S. Pop. Ball*. 5. Metaph. applied to ghosts, in relation to the place of their residence. *Douglas*. 6. A pretence; a cloak, *S. Melvill's MS.*—*Su. G. skugga*, umbra; *skyggd*, tegmen.

To SKUG, *v. a.* 1. To shade, *S. Douglas.*—*Su. G. Isl. skygga*, obumbrare. 2. To shelter; to screen, *S.* 3. To *skoog a shower*, to seek shelter from it, *S. B.* 4. In a moral sense, to explate. *Minstr. Bord.*

To SKUG, SCUG, *v. n.* To flee for shelter. *Fergusson.*

SKUGGY, *adj.* Shady. *Ruddiman.*

SKUGRY, *s.* In *skugry*, under covert. *Henryson.*

SKUGWAYS, SKUGWISE, *adv.* In a clandestine way, with a design to hide one's self, *Loth.*

To SKUIK, *v. n.* To hide one's self, *S. B.* *V. SKOOK.*

SKUIL, *s.* School. *Skinner.*

SKUL, SKULL, SKOLL, *s.* 1. A goblet or large bowl, for containing liquor. *Douglas*. 2. The salutation of one who is present, or the respect paid to an absent person, by expressing a wish for his health, when one is about to drink. *Cromarty.*—*Isl. skal*, *skaal*, *Su. G. skol*, *Dan. skaal*, a cup, a bowl, a drinking vessel. *Su. G. dricka skala*, bibere pateram, quando bibitur alicujus honori et memoriae; *Loccen. Dricka ens skol*, *id. Ihre.*

SKUL, *s.* A scullion. *Godscroft.*—*Ir. aguille*, *id. Su. G. skol-ja*, eluere.

SKULE, *s.* An inflammatory disease affecting the palate of a horse, *S.*—*Teut. schyhl*, *Su. G. skalla*, *idem.*

SKULE, SCULE, SKULL, *s.* A great collection of individuals, as of fishes, *S. Burel.*—*A. S. scoole*, coetus magnus, multitudo.

SKULES, *s. pl.* Stalls where cattle are fed, *S. B.*—*Isl. skiol*, *Su. G. skiul*, a covert.

SKULL, *s.* 1. A shallow basket of a semicircular form, *S. Dundar*. 2. An oval basket deep at one end for containing the line, and shallow at the other, on which the baited hooks are laid, *Mearns.*—*Isl. skiola*, vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt.

syn. s. The sea-jelly.

E. s. s. To beat. *Syn. Skelp. V. Soult.*

To SKUNFIS, SKUMFIS, *v. a.* "To disgust; applied especially to smells," *Aberd.* The same with *SCOMFICE.*

SKUNIE, *s.* A large knife, *Shetl.* *V. SKEAN.*

SKUR, *s.* 1. A small horn, not fixed to the skull of an animal, but hanging by the skin, *Ang.* 2. The rough projecting part of a stone, *ibid.*—*Su. G. skoer-a*, rumpere.

SKUR, *s.* Perhaps a scar, *Mearns.*—*Isl. skor*, incisura.

SKURYVAGE, *s.* 1. A dissipated fellow; a lecher. *Douglas*. 2. A vagabond, *Loth.* In *Roxb.* a ragged vagrant.—*Lat. scurra* and *vag-or*. 3. A scullion; *syn. Scuddie-vaig*, *Roxb.*; from *Scud*, to pass quickly.

SKURM, *s.* The shell of an egg, *Shetl.*; *Goth. skurm*, *idem.*

SKURR, *s.* A small spot of fishing ground, *Shetl.* *Goth. skurr*, shelter.

SKURRIE, *s.* A cow with *skurs* or small horns, *Aberd.* *V. SKUR, s. 1.*

SKURRIEMAN, *s.* A wandering fellow, *Ayrs.* *V. SKURYVAE.*

SKURRIOUR, *s.* A scout. *V. SCURROUR.*

SKURROCK, SKURROOH, *s.* Oash; a cant term, *Loth.*

SKUTE, SKOOT, *s.* Sour or dead liquor, *Aberd.*; *synon. Juts.*—*Su. G. squatt*, a small quantity of any liquor, *Wideg.*

To SKUTE, SCUT, *v. n.* To walk awkwardly in consequence of having flat soles, *Roxb.*; the same with *Selute, Sklute.*—*Isl. skut-a*, prominere; or *Su. G. skiut-a*, trudere.

SKUTOCK, *s.* The foolish Guillemot, *S.*

SKUWEL, *s. pl.* Groves. *Sir Gawan.*—*A. S. scua*, umbra.

To SLA, *v. a.* 1. To strike. 2. To slay; to kill. *Wyntown.* *Moes. G. slahan*, *Isl. slaa*, *Belg. sla*, to strike. *V. SLEW.*

To SLAB, SLAB up, *v. a.* To sup greedily and ungracefully, *Banff. Taylor's Scots Poems.* In *Fife*, to *slabber.*—*Teut. slabben*, lambere; *sorbere et devorare.*

SLABBER, *s.* A slovenly fellow, *Dumfr.*—*Teut. slabber-en*, *E. to slabber.*

SLABBERGAUCIE, *s.* A slovenly drivelling fellow, *Banff.* Perhaps from *Teut. slabber-en*, to slabber, and *ghaus*, a beggar, a mean fellow. [*Shetl.*

SLABBERY, *adj.* Applied to rainy, windy weather, To SLACK the fire. To cover it up with dross; to rest it for the night, or gather it, *Perthshire.* From the *E. s. Slack*, small coal.

To SLACK, *v. n.* To cease; to be distended; to become flaccid, *Loth.* In this sense a tumour is said to *slack.*—*Teut. slaeck-en*, laxari, solvi.

SLACK, *s.* 1. An opening between hills. 2. "A hollow," *Ettr. For.* *V. SLAK.*

* SLACK, *adj.* 1. Slow, *S. B.* 2. Transferred to money, when payments are made slowly, *S. B. Gl. Skirr.* 3. Not employed; or having little to do, *S.* 4. Thinly occupied, regarding place, *S.* 5. Not trustworthy; loose in conduct, *S.* 6. Reluctant to pay a debt, *S.*—*A. S. sleac*, *Su. G. slak*, remissus.

SLACK EWE, SLACK YOW. A ewe which has given over bearing, *S. A. Crok, Crock*, *synon.*—*Teut. slack, slaeck*, latus, remissus. *V. CROK.*

SLACK JAW. Frivolous talk, *Aberd. Roxb.*; sometimes implying the idea of indiscretion or rudeness. *V. JAW.*

SLACKIE, *s.* A kind of aling, *Loth. Fife. Osell.*

SLADE, SLARD, *s.* A hollow; a den, *S. B. Doug.*—*Isl. slaed*, vallis; *A. S. id.* via in convallibus; *Dan. slet*, *Isl. sletta*, planities.

SLADGE, *s.* A sloven; one who abuses his clothes with mire or dirt. It is also expl. "a dirty coarse woman," Upp Clydes. *S. A.*—Teut. *sladde*, *slots* *sladde*, are used in the same sense, as applied to a woman, *Kuman*.

To **SLADGE**, *v. n.* 1 To go with a lounging gait through every puddle that comes in the way, *S. A.* 2 To work in so slovenly a way as to bedaub one's self with mire, *ib.*

SLAE, *Slas* *s.* The sloe, *S.* *Lightfoot*.—*A. S.* *sla*, *Belg.* *slas*, *German* *schlach*, *id.* *Lauchab* *slaigh*, *slawph*, "the black thorn berry," *T. Dobbin*.

SLAE BLACK, *adj.* Black as a sloe. *Tarraz* *Gl. Sherr*.

SLAZIK, *adj.* Abounding with sloes, or sloe-bushes, *Clydes*.

To **SLAG** *Slags*, *v. a.* To moisten, to besmear, *S. B.*

To **SLAG** *Slags* *up*, *v. a.* To gobble up voraciously, *Ab*—*Su G.* *slas* *q.* lamhere.

SLAG, *s.* A portion of any soft substance lifted up from the rest, *S. B.*—*Isl.* *slags*, *humiditas*, *slagn-a*, *humescere*.

SLAG, *Slag*, *s.* A gust. *Naifland P.*—*Su G.* *slags*, *intemperies*, *Teut.* *slagge* *nebula*.

SLAG DAY, *s.* "With *Carvers*, a day on which the ice is thawing." *Gull Enycl.*

SLAGGIE, *adj.* Soft in a shaven state, *ib.*—*O. R.*

"*Slago* towiey lubr ena. *Imosus*, *Prompt Parv*

SLAGGIE, *s.* A small portion of any soft substance, *ik* *trous* *a* *dimin* from *Slag*, *id.* *q. v.*

To **SLAY** *s. a.* To pulverize too much by harrowing, *Upp* *Lahn* *ks.*

SLAID, *Slas*, *s.* An indolent person, one given to procrestation, *Upp.* *Lanarks*.—*Isl.* *sladd-a*, *squalide* *grasari*, *slot* *a*, *remittere*, *slot*, *remissio*, *relaxatio* *V.* *Slait*.

SLAID, *adj.* Slovenly and dirty, *ibid.* *V.* *Slait*, *adj.*

SLAID, *s.* A valley *V.* *Slas*.

To **SLAIGER**, *v. n.* 1 To waddle in the mud, *S. G.* *Sibb* *Teut.* *slaggerigh*, *madidus*, radically the same with *Laggery*. 2 To walk slowly, used contemptuously *Ettr.* *For*.

To **SLAIGER**, *v. a.* 1 To besmear with mud, *Upp.* *Clydes*. 2 To beslabber, *ib.*

SLAIGER, *s.* 1 The act of bedaubing, *Lanarks*. 2 A quantity of some soft disgusting substance, as, "a *slaiser* o' dirt," "a *slaiser* o' cauld porritch," *ibid.*

To **SLAIGER**, *v. a.* To take meat in a slow careless way, generally said of dogs, *Ettr.* *For*, *V.* *Slag* *up*, *v.*

SLAIGERER, *s.* One who bedaubes, *Lanarks*.

SLAIGERIN, *s.* A bedaubing, *ibid.*

To **SLAIK**, *v. n.* To slacken *Wallace*.

To **SLAIK**, *Slas*, *v. n.* 1 To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, especially sweetmeats, &c. *S.* *Tannahill*.—*German* *schleck-en*, *lignere*, *suavia* *edule* *a* *appetere*. 2 To kiss in a slabbering way *S.* *Lyndsay*. 3 To bedaub, *S.* *Glenburnie*. 4 To lounge like a dog, and be content to feed on offals, *S.* *Tannahill*.

SLAIK, *Slas*, *s.* 1 A small portion of any thing laid hold of clandestinely, *S.* 2 A small quantity of any thing rather in a fluid state, as conserves, &c. *S.* 3 A slight bedaubing, *S.* *Heart* *Mud* *Loch*. 4 A small quantity of some soft substance, or of any unctuous matter applied to something else, *S.* *A. Scott's Poems*. 5 The act of bedaubing or besmearing, as with butter, &c. 6 A slabbering kiss, *S. B.* *Kanz*. 7 A low, mean, sneaking fellow, *Roxb.*—*Teut.* *slack*, *slack*, *helluo*, *vorax*, *slack-en*, *slack-en*, *vorare*.

SLAIK, *s.* A stroke, a cap, *Roxb.* *Ayr.* *tail*.—*Teut.* *slagh*, *Su G.* *slap*, *mitra* *V.*

SLAIKER, *s.* One who bedaubes, *S.*

SLAIN, *Slas*, *s.* A wooded ramp or road.

SLAINES, *Slas*, *s.* *Letters of Slaines*, inscribed, in case of slaughter, by the wife of one who had been slain, such selection of slation had been given, or otherwise for the pardon of the offender *Arts* *Ja* *V.*

SLAINGE, *s.* One who clandestinely carries thing that seems palatable, *Belatich*, "a creature" *synon.*

SLAIPIE, *Slas*, *s.* A mean fellow, a pig, *Roxb.*—*Isl.* *slap-r*, *homunculo* *sordidus* *V.*

SLAING, *Slas*, *s.* *Slas*, *s.* A quantity of stances in a semi-consistent state, as, *S.* *garrich*, a large spoonful of porridge, *S.*—*De* "a sup."

To **SLAING**, *Slas*, *s.* *Slas*, *v. a.* To bedaub *Wilson's P.*—*Teut.* *slas*, *sordida* *sordida* *slas*, *sordidus*, *V.* *E* *slas*, *sordidare*.

SLAIRGIE, *Slas*, *adj.* Unctuous, *ad.* *Gull Enycl.*

SLAIRY, *Slas*, *s.* 1 Any thing that bedaubed A part of one's food, taken so carelessly as one's clothes, *S.*

To **SLAIRT** *about*, To go about sluggerily, *Teut.* *slordigh*, *sordidus*.

SLAIRT, *s.* A sly dastardly fellow, a term the fishers of Buckhaven *synon* (*lof*, *slas*, *hebes*, or *slor*, *sordes*).

To **SLAIRT**, *v. a.* To entice, to outstrip, *De*.

To **SLAISTER**, *Slas*, *v. a.* 1 To do any an awkward and dirty way, *S.* *Antiquary* work in any thing moist or unctuous, *S.* 2, clumsily through a m y road, *S.*—*Su G.* *humorem* *sordidum* *effundere*.

To **SLAISTER**, *v. a.* To bedaub, *S.* *Fergus*.

SLAISTER, *Slas*, *s.* *Slas*, *s.* 1 A bedous mass, *S.* *Fergusson*. 2 The act of bedous, *S.* *St. Roman*. 3 A dirty slut, *Kitt.* *Far.*

SLAISTERY, *Slas*, *adj.* 1 Applied to unctuous or disgusting, as "That *slas*tery w at," *S.* 2 The weather is said to be *slas* one is exposed to rain, or has one's dress the murriness of the roads, *S.*

SLAISTERY, *s.* 1 Dirty work, *S.* 2 The kitchen, *S.* *Glenburnie*.

SLAISTER-KYTR, *s.* A foul feeder, a gorm a belly-god, *Teviodale*. *V.* *Slas*, *v. a.* the belly.

SLAISTERS, *s.* A slovenly, dirty person, *q.* bedaubed himself *Roxb.*

SLAIT, *s.* The track of cattle among *Wab.* *Ettr.* *For*.—*A. S.* *slaiting*, *id.* *V.* *Slas*.

SLAIT, *adj.* Slovenly and dirty, *Roxb.*—*Su G.* *rudis*, *inartificiosus*, *Teut.* *sladde*, *sordida* *maler*, *Kilian*.

SLAIT, *part.* Blitted, cut, *Evergreen*.

To **SLAIT**, *v. a.* 1 To level—*Su G.* *slait* To depreciate, *W.* *Loth*. 3 To abuse generally, *Guthrie*. 4 To wipe, perhaps, *Ritton*.

SLAITIT, *part. pa.* Exhausted with fatigue, *Teut.* *slas*, *trilas*, *slas-en*, *slas-en*.

SLAYWORM, *s.* The slow-worm, or land *W.* *Ayr* and *Wigton* *Courier*.—*A.* *wyrm*, *id.* It has its name from *slas*, *land*.

SLIDLING, *adv.* Secretly. *Legend Bp. St. Andrews.*

An errat, either for *sidling*, or for *hidling*

SLIDNESS, *s.* 1. Slipperiness, *S.* 2. Smoothness of versification. *Ramsay.*

SLIECK, *s.* A measure of fruits or roots. *V. SLECK.*

SLIETH-LIKE, *adj.* Expl. "Idiot-like, sottish," *Buchan. Tarras. V. SLEETH.*

SLIEVE-FISH, *s.* The Cuttle-fish, *Loth. Sibbald.*

SLIGGY, *adj.* Loquacious; sly; deceitful, *Roxb. A. Scott's P.* Perhaps merely a variety of *Sleekie*, *q. v.*

SLIGHT, *adj.* Worthless; as, *He's a slight lad that. V. SLIGHT, adj.*

To **SLIGHT**, *v. a.* To dismantle. *Wodrow.—Teut. slicht-en, solo aequare, diruere.*

SLYGOOSE, *s.* The Shieldrake or Sheldrake, *Orkn. Pennant.*

SLYIRES. *Acts Ja. VI.* The same with *Slyre*, *q. v.*

SLIK, **SLIKE**, *s.* 1. Slime; *S. sleek. Barbour.* 2. The slimy shore. *Douglas.—Teut. slyck, Germ. schlick, coenum, lutum. Lancash. slutch, mud.*

SKIP. Perhaps, slipped. *Sir Gawan.—Su. G. slink-a, slip, from sluk-a, to creep.*

SLIM, *adj.* 1. Slight; not sufficient, *S.* 2. Naughty; worthless, *S. Ross.—Isl. slaem-r, vile; Dan. slen, bad, naughty.*

To **SLIM** o'er, *v. a.* To do any thing carelessly and insufficiently, *S.*

SLIMMER, *adj.* Delicate; easily hurt. *Ayrs. Legat.—Germ. schlimmer, paltry.*

To **SLING**, *v. n.* To walk with a long step, *S. Brownie of Bodsbeck.—Su. G. slaeng-a, jactare, valde movere.*

SLING, *s.* A long walk, *Loth.*

To **SLINGE**, *v. n.* To sneak; to slink away, *Lanarks.—Isl. sling-ur, crafty.*

To **SLINGER**, *v. n.* To move unequally; to reel; to be in danger of being overset, *Aberd. Meston's P.—Dan. slingr-er, "to reel, to stagger, to totter, to joggle." Wolff.*

SLINK, *adj.* Lank; slender, *S. A. Rob Roy.*

SLINK, *s.* 1. A greedy starveling; one that would silyly purloin, and devour every thing, *Dumfr.* 2. A cheat.—*Su. G. slinck-a, clanculum et furtim abire; Teut. slinck, sinister, Isl. sling-r, callidus, Dan. slink, id.*

To **SLINK** one, *v. a.* To gull, to deceive one, *Fife.*

SLINK, *s.* 1. The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth, *S. Stat. Acc.* 2. Ill-fed veal, in general, *S.—Sw. slyn-a, carrion; Germ. schlenk-en, abjicere.* 3. A tall, limber person; generally preceded by the *adj.* *Lank*, and expressive of contempt; as, "Ah! ye lang slink," *S.* 4. A worthless character, *S. Antiquary.*

SLINK, *adj.* Not fed. *Stat. Acc.*

SLINKIE, *adj.* Tall and slender; lank, *S.—Dan. slenken, lank, scraggy.*

SLINKIN, *s.* Deceit, *Fife. A. Douglas.*

SLINKIN, *part. adj.* Deceitful, *ibid.—A. S. slino-an, to creep. V. SLENK, s.*

SLIP, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, as it comes from the reel, containing twelve cuts, *S. Synon. Hasp.*

SLIP, **SLYP**, *s.* 1. A low draught carriage; a dray without wheels. *Wallace.—Germ. schleife, traha, schleif-en, to draw.* 2. A wooden frame set on the top of a cart, for enlarging its size, *S. B.*

SLYP, **SLYPE**, *s.* A coarse fellow, *Aberd. Gl. Skinner. Journ. Lond.—Isl. slap-r, homunculo sordidus, sloep-a, longurio.*

SLIP, *s.* 1. A—
fresh

SLIP, *s.* A girl in her teens; as, "She's but a mere slip of a girl," *Roxb.* A metaph. use of *E. slip*, as denoting a shoot or twig.

SLIP-AIRN, *s.* An oval ring which connects the plough with the *swingle-trees*, *Clydes.—Teut. slippe, crena, incisura.*

To **SLYPE**, *v. a.* 1. To strip off; as the feathery part of a quill, a twig from a tree, &c. *Roxb.* "To *Slype*, to peel the skin off the flesh." *Gall. Encycl.* This is also *A. Bor.* "To *slype off*, to strip off the skin or bark of any thing, *North.*" *Grose.* 2. To press gently downward; as, "to *slype* a leech," to make it part with the blood, *Roxb.*

SLYPE, **A-SLYPE**, *adv.* Aslant; aslope. When a sheep, or any other object, is marked by a line drawn across it, the operator is said to come *a-slype* over it, *Ettr. For.* *A-sled*, *synon.—Sw. slaep-a, oblique et indirecte ferri, Seren.*

To **SLYPE**, *v. n.* To move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, *Ettr. For.—Teut. slipp-en, Su. G. slipp-a, elabi.*

To **SLYPE**, *v. n.* To fall over, as a wet furrow from the plough, *Ayrs. Burns.—E. slip, Teut. slipp-en, delabi.*

SLYPER, *s.* *Sword slyper*, a cutler; one whose principal work was to whet swords. *Acts Ja. VI.—Teut. slipp-en, acuere; Belg. slyper, a whetter.*

SLYPER, *s.* One who appears to wish to sneak away, from fear of detection, *Lanarks. Slouper* is used in a sense nearly connected, *ibid.*

SLYPER, *s.* One who is tawdry and slovenly in dress, *Dumfr. V. SLYP, SLYPE, s.*

SLIP-ON, *s.* A great-coat thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak, *W. Highlands. Clan-Albin.—A. S. slep-an on, induere; E. to Slip on. V. Todd's John's.*

SLIPPAR, *adj.* Slippery; used metaph. as signifying deceitful. *Poems 16th Cent.—Su. G. slipper, lubricus.*

SLIPPERY, **SLEPERY**, **SLEEPERY**, *adj.* 1. Causing sleep. *Doug.* 2. Overpowered with sleep, *S. Minstr. Border.—Teut. slaeperigh, somnolentus.*

SLYPPIES, *s. pl.* Roasted pease, eaten with butter, *Roxb.; probably a cant term.*

* **SLIPSHOD**, *adj.* Having shoes on the feet, but no stockings, *Ettr. For.*

SLYRE, *s.* A kind of fine lawn. *Acts Ja. VI.—Germ. schleyer, a scarf, a veil.*

SLYRELAND, *s.* The same with *Slyre*, a species of lawn; *q. slyre-lawn. Acts Cha. II.*

To **SLYSTER**. *V. SLAISTER.*

To **SLYTE**, *v. n.* To move easily or smoothly, *Loth.—Isl. slitta, aequare, planum reddere.*

To **SLYTE**, *v. a.* To sharpen an edged tool, *Lanarks. Loth. V. SLAIT, v. sense 4.*

To **SLITE**, **SLYRE**, *v. a.* To rip up any thing sewed, *Roxb.; a slight variety from E. to Slit.*

SLYTE, *s.* The act of ripping up, *Roxb.*

* **SLIVER**, *s.* "Sliver, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off; as, He took a large sliver of the beef," *Johns.* It is very commonly used, *Berwicka. Tyr-whitt* expl. it, as used by *Chaucer*, "a small slice or piece."—*A. S. slif-an, findere.*

SLIVERY, *adj.* Slaving, *Buchan. V. SAUCHIE.*

SLO, *s.* The porous bone in the horns of cattle. *Dan. slo, id. E. Flint.*

To **SLO**, *v. a.* To slay. *Scott. Poems.*

SLOAN, *s.* A rallying or scolding match, *Roxb. St. Roman.* Supposed to be corr. from *Slogan*, *q. v.*

- SLOAN**, *s*. A covetous person, often, "a greedy sloan," *Derwicks*.
- SLOAP**, *s*. A lazy and tawdry person, generally a female, *Stirlings*. *V* **SLOAFIN**.
- SLOAT**, *s*. A voracious fellow, *Roxb*.
- SLOATCH**, *Slatch*, *s*. An idle, lazy sloven, *Roxb*. *Ettr For*.
- To SLOATCH**, *v n*. To go about in a lazy and slovenly manner, *ibid*. *V* **SLATCH**.
- To SLOTH over**, (*gutt v a*) To do any thing carelessly, *V* *to*. Synon *Sloth*, *Slouch*. This may be allied to the *G. E. v.* *Sluggyn*, *desideo*, *torpeo*, *pigrator*, "Prompt. Parv."
- SLOTHAN**, (*gutt s*). A lubberly sort of fellow, *Roxb*. *V* **SLATHAN**.
- SLOUCHER**, *s*. "A person careless in dress, particularly about the feet." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Su. G* *slok*, *ignavus*, *slok a*, *pendulum esse*. *V* **SLOUCHER**, *s*.
- SLOUK**, *s*. Intoxicating drink, *Buchan Terras*.
- SLOUGER**, *s*. A sloven. *V* **SLATCH**.
- SLOGAN**, *s*. 1. War-cry, or gathering word of a clan, *S. Minstr. Bord.* 2. A kind of by-name or sobriquet denoting an individual, used to distinguish him from others of the same name, *Fife*. *Frans. S upon*. *V* **SLAGHAN**.
- SLOGG**, *Slagg*, *s*. A slough. *Gl. Sabb*—*A B slog*, *id*.
- To SLOGGIE**, *v n*. To take food with a spoon in a dirty and voracious manner. *Fife*—*Sicamb. sloke*, *gula*, *stockerish*, *guosus*. *Isl. slok-a*, *deglutire*, *slokers*, *lureo*, *Dan. slug-er*, to eat greedily, *slug*, a glutton.
- Slodder-Mill**, *s*. One who is slovenly and dirty, particularly in the under garments, his stockings frequently hanging down about his ankles, *Upp. Clydes*.—*Sw. slugger homo sordidus et negligens*, *sluggis*, *sordidus*, *Seren*.
- To SLOUGER**, *v n*. To go about in a slovenly way, *ibid*.
- SLOUGHRIN**, *part adj.* Slovenly, as, "a sloppierin habb." *Clydes*. *Roxb*.
- SLOUGY** *adj.* Slimy, marshy. *Douglas*.
- SLOUGIS**, *s pl*. Blasts. *V*, **SLAG**, **SLUG**.
- SLOGIE**, *s*. A loose bed-gown hanging down to the knees, *Belk. ks.* *Su. G* *slok-a*, *pendulum esse*.
- SLOLY RIDDLE**. A wide riddle, used for riddling onions, potatoes, or any large kind of produce, sometimes simply called *Slogy*, *Roxb*. *Brownie of Boda-bek*.
- SLOIT**, *s*. A lazy, stupid, and dirty fellow, a sloven, *Renfrews*, synon *Slouter*. *Isl. slott-r*, *corpus rude*, *magne molis*. *V* **SLUTE**, *adj*.
- To SLOIT awa'**, *v n*. To pass on in a careless manner, *Ang*. Allied to *Isl. slot-a*, *remittere*, or *slod-a*, *argre iter emetri*.
- To SLOITER**, *v n*. To be engaged in any wet and dirty work. "A sloiterin' creature," one who takes pleasure in work of this description. *Lanarks*.—*Teut. slodder en*, *laccare*, *laccescere*, *slodder*, *humo sordidus*.
- SLOITER**, *s*. A sloven, a slattern, *Lanarks*. *V* **SLOUTER**.
- SLOITH**, *s*. *V* **SLOUTH-HUMB**.
- SLOKE**, *s*. *V* **SLAKE**.
- To SLOKIN**, *v a*. 1. To quench, in regard to fire, *S. Douglas*. 2. To allay thirst, *S. Hudson*. 3. To assuage heat of passion. *Dunbar*. 4. To extinguish the claims of an opponent, used in a forensic sense. *Halsbur.*—*Su. G* *slokn-a*, *extinguere*, from *slack-a*, *idem*.
- SLOWIE**, *adj*. Flaccid, blown up, *Gall.* said to be *slowie*, when it has no a false of flesh." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably the *Slomie*.
- SLONG**, *Flouza*, *s*. A sling, *slung*, *S. B.*—*Isl. slunga*, *slongwa*, *Su. G* *slungwa*.
- SLOKE**, *s*. A mere, a ditch. *Isl. slaynke*, *lacuna*, *foven*.
- To SLOKE**, *Slung*, *v n*. 1. To wade through. *S. Roms*. 2. To sink to mud. *S. G.*
- SLONK**, *Slonking*, *s*. The use of our feet sloking in a mirey bog, also, when we shoes full of water." *Gall. Encycl.*
- To SLOO**, *v a*. To spread in layers, *Roxb*.
- To SLOOM**, *v n*. 1. To become puffed up to the human body, *Ettr For*. *West. Eng.* 2. To become flaccid applied to flowers touched by the frost, *ibid*. 3. To waste. *Ettr For*. Said of such plants as abound and become glutinous in rotting. *Farmer*. *Isl. slum a*, *vultum simul et animum d. n.*
- To SLOOM**, *v n*. To slumber, *S. B.* *Frans. Teut. augmen. leviter dormire*.
- SLOOM**, *s*. A slumber as described above.
- SLOOMY CORN**, Grain which is not well q what slumbers in the growth. *Calcutta*.
- SLOOMIE**, *adj*. 1. Relaxed, affected relation to animals, *Ettr For*. 2. Damp, incipient state of putrefaction, applied to food, *ibid*.
- SLOOMIN**, *part adj*. Slumbering, *ibid*. *Su. G* *slum*, *craft*.
- To SLOOP down**. To descend in an oblique. *Roxb*. Undoubtedly from the same origin *slays*. *Sw. slop-a*, *oblique* or *indirecta ferri*.
- SLOOT**, *s*. A sloven, a low fellow, *Dunbar* and *Slute*.
- SLOP**, *s*. A gap. *Barbour*. *V* **SLAP**.
- To SLOP**, *v a*. 1. To make a gap. *Douglas* *hew down*, *ibid*. 2. To *Slop drive*, to pasture *land*.
- SLOP**, *s*. A compact body. *Wallace*.—*Teut. agmen*.
- SLOPED GAW**. An open drain, *Roxb*. *V*.
- To SLORE**, *v n*. To walk through snow in dissolution, *N. Hattale*. It respects the ice in consequence of the regurgitation of water shoes. Allied perhaps to *Isl. slara*, *vis slark a*, *per d* *scutillates elactum*.
- To SLORE**, *v n*. To make a disagreeable eating, to eat up in large mouthfuls, *McSlarp*, *syn.*—*Isl. slark-a*, *deglutire*, *Dan* to swallow.
- To SLORE**, *v a*. 1. To swallow ungraciously a noise with the mouth or throat, *S. A*.—*Isl. id*, or *O. Teut. slorpe*, *vorago*. 2. To lunge. *For*.
- SLORE**, *s*. 1. A sop, as much as one would once of food taken with a spoon. *Belk. ks.* spoonful taken hastily and ungraciously, *S. A* sloven, *Ettr For*. *Jacobus Hattale*.
- To SLORE**, *v n*. To *Slop and Gert*, to try so as to draw in the breath when a man in the tears as they fall, *Roxb*.—*Teut. slorpen*, *q* "to stabber up one's tears."
- SLOREIE**, *adj*. Slovenly, *Roxb*. *V* **SLORIE**, *s*.
- SLOREING**, *adj*. Tawdry, *Roxb*. *Gl. Sabb* *slorung*, *incuriosus*, *sordidus*.

To **SLOT**, *v. a.* To fasten by a bolt, *S. Ruddiman*.—Belg. *sluyt-en*, *Su. G. slut-a*, claudere.

SLOT, *s.* 1. A bar; a bolt, *S. Douglas*.—Teut. *slot*, Belg. *sluyt*, sera, obex. 2. Applied to the mind. *Rutherford*. 3. A cross spar fastening the *bulls* of a harrow, *Ang.* 4. *Slots* in a cart are not only the long cross spars, as in a harrow, but also the short upright bars which support the *Shelments*, and to which the boards, called the *Cleeding*, are nailed. They are distinguished from *Rungs*, as being square, whereas *rungs* are round, *Lanarks.*

SLOT, *s.* 1. *Slot of a hill*, a hollow in a hill, or between two ridges, *S.*—Isl. *slod-r*, res humilis et depressa. 2. *Slot of the breast*, pit of the stomach, *S.* 3. The hollow in the throat above the breast-bone, *Ettr. For.*

SLOT, *s.* Uncertain. *Barbour.*

SLOT, *s.* A sum of money, *S. B.*

SLOT, *s.* A preparation of the roe and liver of fish with meal, *Shetl.*

To **SLOTH**, *v. a.* *V. SLEUTH, v.*

To **SLOTTER**, *v. n.* 1. To pass time sluggishly, *S. Douglas*. 2. To act in a slovenly manner, *Loth. ibid.*—Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere,

To **SLOTTER**, *v. n.* To make a noise in swallowing food, like a duck gobbling; to slabber up, *Roxb. Berwicka. Teviotd. Sludder*, *synon.*; also *Slorp*.—*O. E.* "*Sloteryng* or done fowly, [fouly,] deturpo," *Prompt. Parv.*

SLOTTER, *s.* The noise so made, *ib.*

SLOTTERHODGE, *s.* A nasty beastly fellow, taking pleasure in feeding in a filthy way, *Roxb. Hodge* is the vulgar *E.* abbreviation of *Roger*, used as a cant term for a country booby.—Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus.

SLOTTRY, *adj.* Drowsy; inactive, *Loth. Douglas.*

SLOUAN, **SLUAN**, *s.* "Abbrev. of *Slough-hound*, blood-hound," *Roxb. Gl. Sibb. V. SLOUN, s.*

SLOUCH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A deep ravine or gully, *Mearns.*—*A. S. slog*, locus concavus; *Ir. slochd*, Gael. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.

SLOUCHED, *part. pa.* "Drenched." *Gall. Encycl.* "*Slouching*, a wetting," *ibid.*

* **SLOUGH**, (*gutt.*) *s.* A husk, *S.* a petticoat. *A. Bor.* In the north of *E.* it is, however, pron. *sluffe*.

SLOUGH, **SLUG**, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A voracious eater and drinker, *Upp. Clydes.* 2. A person of mean character, who would do any thing for his own interest; pron. *Slugh*, *Dumfr.*

SLOUM, *s.* The green scum that gathers on stagnant pools, *Roxb.*—Teut. *sluyme*, cortex, silliqua. *Syn. sly*, *Shetl.*

SLOUN, *s.* An indolent, worthless person, *Upp. Clydes.*; perhaps merely a shorter mode of pronouncing *Slughan*, or *Slouan*, a slow hand. *V. SLOAN.*

To **SLOUN**, *v. a.* To idle away one's time, *ib.*

SLOUNG, *s.* A sling. *V. SLOXO.*

To **SLOUNGE**, *v. n.* To make a noise in falling into water, *Upp. Lanarks.*—This term may be allied to *Germ. schlund*, vorago.

SLOUNGE, *s.* 1. The splash made by a heavy body falling into water, *Clydes.* 2. A great fall of rain; a *slounge o' weel*, *ibid. Blad o' weel*, *synon.* 3. The state of being completely drenched, *ibid.*

To **SLOUNGE**, *v. n.* 1. To go about in an indolent way, especially as catering for a dinner, *S. Sleenge*, *id. Upp. Lanarks.* 2. To hang the ears; to look sour, *Ettr. For.*—Dan. *sleng-er*, "to saunter," *Wolff. Germ. schlungel-n*, to saunter about.

SLOUNGE, **SLUNGE**, (pron. *slounge*.) *s.* 1. "A greedy *slounge*," a dog that goes about hanging his ears, and prying for food, *Roxb.* 2. A sneaking fellow, *S. Saxon and Gael.* 3. A skulking vagabond, *Roxb.*—Isl. *slunginn*, astutus. 4. A glutton; as, "He's a great *slounge* for his guts," *ibid.*—Dan. *slughals*, a glutton. 5. A stupid, dull-looking fellow, *Ettr. For. V. SLUNG*, which is nearly *synon.*

SLOUNGER, *s.* One who goes about in an indolent way, especially as a plate-licker, *S. V. the v.*

SLOUNGIN-LIKE, *adj.* Having a downcast look, or moving like one much fatigued, *S.*

SLOUPE, *s.* A stupid, silly fellow, *S. A. Gl. Complaynt.*—Isl. *sliver*, *slif*, hebes, or the same with *Slyp*, *q. v.*

SLOUPER, *s.* A knavish sloven. *Clydes.*—Teut. *sluyper*, insidiator latens.

SLOUSSIS. *L. floussis. Barbour. V. FLOUSS.*

SLOUSTER, *s.* 1. Food ill prepared, *Ettr. For. Syn. Slaister, Slyster*, *q. v.* 2. A sloven, *ibid.*

To **SLOUSTER** *awa*, *v. n.* *Synon. Slaister.*

To **SLOUTH**, *v. a.* To neglect.—*A. S. slaoth*, *id.*

SLOUTHFU, *adj.* Slothful; inactive; idle.

SLOUTH-HUND, *s.* *V. SLEUTH-HUND.*

SLOWAN, *s.* A sloven, *Roxb. V. SLOVAN.*

SLOW-THUMBS, *s.* A person who goes on slowly with work, *Teviotd.*

SLUB, *s.* Slime, *Shetl.*—Belg. *slob*, mire.

SLUBBER, **SLOBBER**, *s.* Half-twined, or ill-twined woollen thread, *Teviotd.*—Teut. *slobber-en*, laxum sive flaccidum esse.

To **SLUBBER**, *v. a.* 1. To swallow, so as to make a noise with the throat, *S.* 2. To do any thing carelessly. *Z. Boyd.*—*Su. G. slabbr-a*, avidedeglutire; *Isl. slupr-a*, Dan. *slubr-e*, mollia ingurgitare; *E. slabber.*

SLUBBER, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing as described above, *S.* 2. Food over-boiled, particularly that of a flaccid nature, *Upp. Clydes.*

SLUBBERY, *adj.* Applied to flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made, *S.*—Teut. *slobber-en*, flaccidum esse.

SLUD, *s.* The interval between squally showers, *Shetl.*

To **SLUDDER**, *v. a.* To articulate indistinctly, *S. B. V. SLIDDER, v.*

To **SLUDDER**, (pron. *sluther*), *v. a. S.* The same with *Slubber*, sense 1.

SLUDDERY, *adj.* Soft; flaccid, *Fife.*—Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccescere.

SLUG, *s.* A loose wrapper, or upper covering, worn for dirty work, *Fife. Jupe*, *synon. Upp. Clydes. V. SLOGIS.*

SLUG, **SLUG-ROAD**, *s.* A road through a narrow defile between two hills, *Mearns. V. SLOUCH, s.*

SLUGGIED, *pret.* Swallowed greedily, *Moray. Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *slock-en*, *Su. G. sluk-a*, Dan. *slug-e*, deglutire.

SLUGH, *s.* A mean fellow. *V. SLOUGH.*

SLUGHAN, (*gutt.*) *s.* A lazy, good-for-nothing person, *Roxb. V. SLEUTHUN, syn.*

SLUGHORNE, **SLOGGORN**, *s.* 1. The watchword used by troops in the field, *S.*; *slogan*, *S. A. Doug.* 2° Hereditary designation; appellation of a tribe. *Bellenden.*—*Ir. sluagh*, an army, and *corn*, a horn. 3. A peculiar quality viewed as inherent in those of one family or race. *Ruddiman.*

SLUIP, **SLYPE**, *s.* A lazy, clumsy fellow. *Syn. Slute, Fife.*—Teut. *slœf*, lentus, squalidus.

SLUIST, *s.* A large, heavy person, *Teviotd.*—*Su. G. slukig*, inelegans.

SLUIT, *Sluit*, (like *Guld*, good,) *s.* 1. A big, clumsy indolent fellow, *Wife*. 2. A glutton, *lanarka*. — *Isl.* *slut-a*, gluttonous.

SLUITER, *s.* A male sloven, corresponding with *Slut*, a female. *Roxb.* As *E. slut* seems to be from *Teut. slodde*, sordid et inculta mulier, this resembles *slodder*, *l. n. v. word slut*.

To SLIMMISH *v. n.* To trifle away one's time, *Upp. Clyde*. *Rudra* by the same with *sloven*, *S. B.* to lumber. *Teut. slaym-en* dormitare.

SLUMP, *s.* A marsh, a swamp, *Herw. els. Ettr. For.*

To SLUMP, *v. n.* 1. To sink in a mire, *ib.* 2. To go down as a person through ice, or in a bog. *Roxb.* 3. To sink in the mire, *Clyde*.

SLUMP, *s.* A remnant, *S. B.* *Sw. id.*

SLUMP, *s.* A large quantity of any thing, *Aberd.* *Synon.* *Slumpert*, *By slump*, altogether, *S. Stat. Acc.* — *Su. G.* *slump*, totum anquod.

SLUMP, *adj.* Taken in gross. *S. Wodev.*

SLUMP, *s.* A dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, *Roxb.* — *Ger. schlagme*, a noise.

SLUMPERT, *s.* A large quantity; properly what is not measured, *S. B.*

SLUMPIE, *adj.* Marshy, swampy, *Roxb.*

SLUNECH, (*gull*) *s.* A brutish person who would do all the harm he could. *Gall. Encycl.* — *Isl.* *slunda*, servus uddus.

SLUNG, *s.* 1. A tall lank booby, *Aberd.* Defined by a north country man "a lang leem [tune] halvirelly kind o' a chiel." 2. A low fellow, *Aberd. W. Beattie's Tales*. *Isl.* *sloni*, longulus imbecillus.

SLUNG, *s.* A slong. *S. B.* *V. SLONG.*

SLUNGIE, *s.* A sneaking fellow. *V. SLOUNG.*

SLUNK, *s.* A slough, a quagmire, *Ettr. For.* *V. SLUNK.*

SLUNK, *s.* The veal of a calf cut out of the mother, *Teivold* *V. SLINK*, *s.*

SLUNK, *s.* A tall, awkward fellow, *Shetland*. *V. SLOUNK.*

SLUNKEN, *Slunken*, *part. adj.* Having a lank and empty appearance, like a horse after a long journey on which it has not been duly fed, *Teivoldale*. — *Dan.* *Slunken* lank, scraggy.

SLUNKIE, *s.* A tall, thin person. *V. SLUNKIE.*

SLUPE, *s.* A sloven, *Wife*. *V. SLUR.*

To SLURE, *v. a.* To swallow ungracefully, *Mearns.*, *synon. Slorp*.

SLURICH, (*gull*) *s.* Flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made, *ibid.* — *Teut.* *sloriph*, sordidus.

SLUSCH, *Slusch*, *s.* 1. Plushy ground, *S. Rudd.* 2. Snow in a state of liquefaction, *S. Gl. Compliment.* — *Su. G.* *slark*, humor quicunque sordidus.

SLUSH, *s.* A person kept about farm-houses to do all the dirty jobs, *Roxb.*

SLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction, as, "The streets are very slushie," *S. V. Sluschen Slush*.

SLIST, *s.* A sluggish person, *S. A.* *V. SLUR.*

* **SLUT**, *s.* A dirty worthless woman, *S.*

To SLUTCH, *v. n.* To move heavily, as in a deep road. *F. f.* *V. Slatch*, *v.*

SLUTCH, *s.* A hanger on, a parasite, *Roxb.* *V. SLATCH.*

SLUTE, *s.* A slow, lazy animal, either man or beast, *Loth.*

SLUTE, *adj.* Slovenly. *Dunbar.* — *Teut.* *slodde*, sordid et inculta mulier; *E.* *sluttish*.

SLUTHER, *s.* A quagmire, *S. A.*

To SLUTHER, *v. n.* To do work in a hurried manner, *S. A.* — *Teut.* *slutler*, *hastidus*, neg. *zenu*.

To SLUTTER, *v. n.* To spit or salter in eating victuals. *Dunbar* *V. Flatter*.

SLUTTERIN, *part. pr.* Making an error through the mouth, when one is half asleep.

SLUTTRIE, *adj.* slovenly, *Loth.*

SMA, *adj.* 1. Small, *S. Alein smag*, *patens*. 2. In a state of childhood, *S. Tales*. "Sma' Family, a family of young." *Gall. Encycl.*

SMACHRY, *s.* Trash, a hodge-podge, *S. B. Lond.* *Id.* *smachle*, quicquid.

SMACK, *s.* A smart stroke, *S.* — *Teut.* *collusio*, *concussus*, *plaga*.

SMACKLE, *s.* A smock, *Roxb.*, *corr. from* *To SMAD*, *v. a.* To stain, to discolour, *S. B.* — *Su. G.* *smat-a*, *Belg.* *smat-en*, to soil.

SMAD, *s.* A stain, *S. B.* — *Belg.* *smatle*, *smadde*, *convitium*.

SMA' DRINK *Has mag' drink*, not to be so mean person, often used of one who has estimation of himself. *S. Glenfergus*. *Te.* to the low account made of weak beer.

SMA EVENS, *s.* A very small quantity, *S. B.*

SMA FAIRNS, *s. pl.* The guts, South of *S.* of *Bodabek*. — *Corr.* from *A. S.* *skærna*, of the intestines.

SMAICHER, (*gull*) *s.* A scolding term. *S. B.* *Su. G.* *smat-r*, *blandie*.

To SMAIHER, *v. n.* To eat clandestinely, what is agreeable to the palate, *Ang.* — *Al.* *are delicatus*, *smat-a*, *gustare*.

SMAICHERY, *s.* Confectionery, *Aberd.*

SMAIK, *s.* A mean fellow, *S. Chr.* *S. smat-r*, *puellatulus*.

SMAIK, *adj.* Small pony. *Dunbar*.

SMAIKRIE, *s.* 1. Pudding mix. *Penn.* 2. Roguery. *Lep. St. Andrew.*

SMAIR DOKEN, *s.* Common Greek, *S. B.* *smair* *Isl.* *smay*, *unguolium*. *V. Smaas*.

To SMAIRG, *v. a.* To bedaub. *V. Smaas*.

To SMAIRIE, *v. a.* To bedaub. *S. B.* — *Teut.* *lucere*, *unguere*.

SMALE FOLK, *Sma' Folk*. Those of the low Wyntonon.

SMALE, *adj.* Little; pany. *S. B.* — *Id.* *Ger. smalsh*, *id.*.

* **SMALL**, *adj.* Low in rank, inferior, contrasted with great. *Acts Mary.* *Te.* *smat' folk*, is still used in the same sense.

SMALE FOLK.

SMALL DRINK. Beer of the weakest. *Acts Ju. VI.*

SMALLIS, *s. pl.* In *Swallow*, in small quantities, *S.* "Sauld to smallis," related. *Id.*

To SMASH, *v. a.* 1. To shiver. *S. Ickham*. *hew down in battle*, *S. Burns*. 3. To beat. *S.* — *Ger. schmeissen*, to beat.

SMASH, *s.* 1. The state of being shivered. *S. Lond.* 2. The shivers of any thing broken. The sound of breaking, *S.* — *Gall.* *smat-en*, *shivers*.

SMASHING, *adj.* Large, as, "a smashing strapping fellow," *Ettr. For.* *V. Smaas*, *v.*

SMA STILL, *s.* Unsurpassing of a superior distinguished from that which is the pale large still, *S.* *Lights and Shadown*.

SMATCHET, SMATCHED, SMATCHER, s. 1. A contemptuous term for a man of small stature, equivalent to scurvy fellow. *Leg. St. Andrews*. 2. Applied in the same sense to a mischievous child, S.; perhaps from *small* and *chit*. *Montgomerie*.

To SMATTER, v. n. 1. To be busily engaged about trivial matters, S. 2. To deal in small wares, S. 3. *To Smatter awa'*, to spend in a trifling way, S. 4. *To Smatter awa'*, to consume victuals, by eating often, and little at a time, S.—Teut. *smedder-en*, *liguire*, *comessari*.

SMATTER, s. A heap of small objects in motion, Fife; synon. *Howdie*.

SMATTERS, s. pl. 1. Trifles, S. 2. Small sums, S.

SMATTIS, s. pl. New ale. *Maitland P.*—Teut. *smats*, *praedulcia*, *mulseus*. V. **SWATS** or **SWATS**.

• **To SMEAR, v. a.** To apply a liniment of tar and grease to the skins of sheep, for defending them from the cold, S.—A. S. *smear-an*, Isl. *smyr-ia*, *illinere*, *ungere*.

SMEAR, s. The mixture used in *smearing*, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SMEAR-DOKEE, s. An herb; denominated from a salve being made of it for sores, S. B. In Mearns. called *Mercury-doken*.

SMEARY, s. 1. A sheep that has been *smear*ed or *salved*, Ettr. For. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*. 2. Also explained, "a person all besmeared," *ibid.*

SMEARING, s. The act of anointing sheep, S. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*

SMEARING-HOUSE, s. The hut in which sheep are *smear*ed, S. A. *Waverley*.

SMEARING-STOOL, s. A stool with a spoked bottom, so as to admit the legs of sheep, to keep them steady during the operation of *smearing*, South of S.

SMEDDUM, s. 1. The powder of ground malt, Ang. 2. Powder, of whatever kind, S. O. *Burns*. 3. Quickness of apprehension, S. *Morison*. 4. Spirit; mettle, S. *Skinner*. 5. Good sense and spirit united, S. B. *Gl. Moray*.—A. S. *smedma*, *similago*, pollen, the finest part of grain; thence transferred to the mind. 6. Vigour and liveliness as an author. *Galt*.

SMEDY, s. A smithy; a smith's shop, S. *smiddie*. *Smedy coill*, the small coal used by smiths, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

SMEEG, s. A kiss, Roxb.; synon. *Gaberole*.—Isl. *smeck-r*, *gustus*; Dan. *smag*, a taste; analogous to the S. phrase *to pree the mou*. V. **SMAOK**.

SMEEK, SMEIK, s. Smoke, S. *Burns*.—A. S. *smec*, *id.*

To SMEEK, v. n. To smoke; to emit smoke.

SMEEKY, adj. Smoky, S. B. also South of S. *Jacobite Relics*.

SMEERIKIN, s. V. **SMIRIKIN**.

• **SMEERLESS, adj.** Pithless; simple; silly; insipid. V. **SMERGH**.

SMEETH, adj. Smooth, S. B. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *smethe*, *id.*

SMEETHLY, SMETHELY, adv. Smoothly, S. B. *Wyntown*.

SMEETHNESS, s. Smoothness, Clydes.

To SMEIK, SMEEK, SMEAK, v. a. 1. To smoke, S. *Fergusson*.—A. S. *smec-an*. 2. To dry by smoke, S. B. 3. To kill by smoke, S. *The Pirate*.

SMELT, s. The fry of salmon, S. V. **SMOLT**.

SMERG. SMAIRG, v. a. 1. To bedaub or smear; — in the *smirving* of sheep, Roxb.—A. S.

SMERGH, s. 1. Marrow, S. B. 2. Vigour of body in general, S. B. 3. Transferred to the mind, S. B. *Beattie*.—Gael. *smior*, *id.*; Isl. *smior*, *pinguedo*; Teut. *merghe*, with the sibilation prefixed.

SMERGHLESS, SMEARLESS, adj. 1. Pithless, S. B. *Ross*. 2. Insipid; languid, S. B. *Journ. Lond.* 3. Senseless, S. B. *Skirreys*.

SMER-KERIEN, s. The spinal marrow, Fife. *Mer-kerin*, Angus. In Fife it is pron. *smair-caryin*. The meaning is, the marrow or brain carried down the spine.

SMERVY, adj. Savoury, S. B. *Ross*.—Dan. *marv*, marrow; s prefixed.

SMETH, adj. Smooth. *Wyntown*.—Sax. *smeth*, *aequus*, *planus*, S. O.

SMETH, s. A smith. *Doug. Virg.* Probably a *smith* is so called from his smoothing iron. V. **SMIDDY**.

SMEUCH, (gutt.) s. Fume; smoke, *Aberd.*—Germ. *schmauch*, *id.* This has been traced to Gr. *σμούχ-τιν*, *cremare*, because smoke is from something that is burning.

SMEWY, adj. Savoury, S. B. *Gl. Skirr*.—Dan. *smag*, savour, *smag-a*, to taste.

SMY, s. Perhaps, flatterer. *Dunbar*.—Dan. *sym-or*, to fawn, to flatter.

SMICK, s. Expl. "a shot; a tincture," S. B. *Gl. Tarras*. Shot seems an error for *spot*.—Germ. *schmach*, *nota*, *contumelia*, *ignominia*; as an adj. *villia*.

SMIDDY, s. A smith's work-shop, S. *Ruddiman*.—Sw. *smedia*, A. S. *smiththe*, *fabrile*; from Su. G. *smida*, A. S. *smith-ian*, to strike.

To SMIDDLE, v. a. To conceal; to smuggle. *St. Patrick*.

To SMIDDLE, v. n. To work by stealth, *Ayrs*.—Su. G. *smyg-a*, Isl. *smieg-a*, *sensim penetrare*; whence E. *smuggle*.

SMIETH, s. A bird. *Franck's Northern Memoirs*. Probably an errat. for *Snyth*, q. v.

To SMIKKER, v. n. To smile in a seducing manner. *Gl. Sibb.*—Sw. *smikr-a*, Dan. *smigr-e*, *blandiri*.

SMYLLACK, s. A fowling-piece, *Shetl.*

SMIOK, s. "A dish of good food." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SMIOK, v. n. "To feast on the best," *ib.*—Teut. *smaccken*, *sapere*, *gustare*.

SMIRCELIN, s. The *Mya truncata*, a shell-fish, *Shetl.* *Edmonstone's Zell*.

To SMIRD, v. a. To gibe, *Ayrs*.—Isl. *smá*, *parvus*, and *ord*, *verbum*; q. to use small or contemptuous language.

SMIRIKIN, SMEERIKIN, s. A hearty kiss, S.; *smura-chin*, Fife.—Su. G. *smirk-a*, to caress.

To SMIRK, v. a. To beat; to swinge, *Aberd.*

• **To SMIRK, v. a.** To smile, S. "To look affectedly soft or kind," *Johns*.—A. S. *smicro-ian*, *subridere*.

SMIRKIE-FACED, adj. Having a good-natured, smiling countenance, S. A.

To SMIRKLE, SMIRTLE, SMURTLE, v. n. To laugh in a suppressed way, S. *Knox*.—A. S. *smicro-ian*, *subridere*.

SMIRKLE, s. A smile; a suppressed laugh, S. *Donald and Flora*.

SMIRL, s. A roguish or mischievous trick; as, "I'll play him a *smirl* for that yet," *Teviotd.* Nearly syn. with *Pliskie*. *T. Scott's Poems*.—A dim. from Germ. *schmier-en*, *illudere*.

SMIRR, s. Butter, *Shetl.*—Isl. Su. G. and Dan. *smioer*, *butyrum*. The root is probably *mearg*, *medulla*. V. **SMERGH**.

To SMISTLE, v. n. To smile. Burns.
SMISTLE, s. A smile, Aberd. W. Scott's Tales.

V SMISTLE

To SMISTLE, v. n. To smear, Gpp. Clydes.
SMISTLE, part. adj. To sit smyleren, to sit

brood ag over the fire, idly, or triflingly, Clydesdale.
'What are ye aithin' smyleren' at?' Smysteren,
Roxb. Perhaps from smusel, a smouldering swell.

SMIT, s. A clashing noise. Minstr. Bord.—Tent
smets, ictus, concussio

To SMIT, SMIT, v. n. 1 To stain. Wyntown. 2
To infect, 8. Acts Ja. I.—A. S. smitan, Su. G.
smitt-a, inquinare

SMIT, SMIT, s. 1. A stain. Bannat. P. 2. Used
in a moral sense. Wyntown.—A. S. smitta, Belg.
smitta, macula.

SMITH, s. 1. A stain, a speck, Clydes. Etr. For
2. Used in a moral sense, a slur, ibid.—From the
same origin with Smit, or immediately from Su. G.
smitt-a, contaminare.

SMITTON, s. A little impudent boy, Ayr. Synon.
Smatchet. Sir A. Wylie.—Su. G. smaket, signifies
contemptus.

SMITHCOCK, s. A grilled or broiled chicken, Aberd.
SMYTHIER, s. A contemptuous term for a child.
The Antiqu. V SMYTHIER

SMYTH, s. A small bit, a particle, Moray. Aberd.
Hence Smythie, q. v.—Small, is the root of the Isl.
adj. signifying small.

• SMITH, s. A blacksmith, 8.

SMYTHIE, s. A numerous collection of small indi-
viduals, Ayr. Burns. V SMATTERS.

To SMITHUOLME To form a contract by each party
wetting the fore part of his thumb with the point of
his tongue, and then smiting or pressing the thumbs
together, Fife, Perth. In some parts of Fife, the
phrase "Wet (i. e. wet, thumbs)" is used.

SMITHUMBS, s. An ancient pledge for the fulfil-
ment of a bargain, Fife. The same with thumb-
licking, q. v.—Su. G. smitt-a, illinere, q. anoint or
besmear thumbs.

SMITTIN, adj. Infectious, Aberd., synon. Smittle.
SMITTLE, adj. Infectious, 8. Ramsay.—Belg.
smittreck, id. "To smittle, to infect," Ray.

SMITLENES, s. Infectiousness, 8.

SMITTRAL, adj. Infectious, Fife. The same with
Smittie, q. v.

SMLEFANGER, s. A verminous domestic minor, place
bus v. et lana. Sibbald.

SMOCH (gull), s. The smoke that comes from the
burning of wet rotten wood, Roxb.

To SMOCH, v. n. To burn and smoke like rotten wood,
Roxb. Dan. smog-er, to smoke.

To SMOCHER, (gull) v. n. To breathe with diffi-
culty, as. 'Smocher in the cauld,' having a great
struggle in breathing, in consequence of a severe
cold, Aberd. Synon. Smore, 8.

SMOCHIE, (gull) adj. Close, smoky, and sultry, Fife.
Id. mugga aer succidus et lubilo humidus.

SMOIT, s. One who talks obscenely, Gall. Encycl.
All ed to E. smutty.

SMOITY, s. A woollen night cap, Shetl.

SMOKE, s. An inhabited house, 8. Stat. Acc.

SMOIT, SMOUT, adj. Clear, mild, applied to the
weather. Douglas.—A. S. smolt, Su. G. smyller,
serenus.

SMOLT, SMELT, SMALTE, s. 1. The fry of salmon, 8.
smout. Acts Ja. VI.—Su. G. smut-a, to cumber.
smutta, crustulum. 2. Used to denote a child, 8.

To SMOO, v. n. To smile in a playful
manner. Fife. Smoe, Loth.

SMOO, s. A smile of this description, Fife.
To SMOOK, SMUCK, v. n. To suffocate

sulphur, a term applied to the smelting
bars in order to gain their heat, synon.
down, Teviot. Tent smook-en smop.
Germ. sâmenchen, fumo neri.

To SMOOK about, v. n. To go from place
to place in a clandestine manner, in order to pilch
that is exposed, Mid. Loth.

SMOOK, s. A drizzling rain, driving before
Oran.

SMOOKIE, adj. Piffing, addressed to pe-
Mid. Loth. Su. G. smog-a, semper pe-
lando se penetrare, Id. smog-a, semper
furum persequere.

To SMOUL, SMILE, v. n. To secure by
means, to fish, Etr. For.—A. S. smool.

To SMOOFT, v. n. To burn gradually
blazing, Roxb. V SMOUT.

To SMOOT, v. n. To hole stealthily.
smulle secret entrance.

SMOUTHIE, adj. Tiny and active.
Ailed perhaps to smuthe-o, mulari.

SMO'D THOW V THOW.

To SMOKE, SMIRK, SMIR, v. n. 1. To
smoke 8. Journ. Lond. 2 To choke.
Ayr. Hamilton. 3 To extinguish. Ayr.
concern. to hide, 8. Douglas. 5. To go
prosecution. Bonjour.—A. S. smor-en, 8.
en, suffocare, extinguere.

To SMOKE, SMIRK, SMOK, v. n. To suffocate.
SMOKE of rain, s. Close small rain, as
Fife. the same with Smurr, q. v.

SMORIE, adj. A smore day, a day of
close small rain without wind, a close
Fife.

SMOT, SMOTA, SMOT, s. 1. A stain, in
Hannay's Poems. 2 The mouldiness which
on what is kept in a damp place, Mid.
dist. augh-shing mark put on sheep, 8. A.
tain number of sheep bearing the same
blemish, pollution. Knox.—Su. G. smut-
a, macula.

To SMOT, v. n. 1 To stain. Douglas. 2
with ruddle, tar, &c. 8. V SMAP.

SMOTTRIT, part. po. Beamed, Dan.
Braz. trait.

SMOLPSIE, s. A strippling, 8. B.

To SMOLSTER, v. n. To eat clandestinely.

SMOUT, adj. Clear, fair, mild, applied
weather. V SMOUT.

SMOUT, s. 1. The fry of salmon. 2. A
of the speckled kind, Fife. 3 Any small
V SMUT.

To SMOUTTER, v. n. To eat often, although
a time, 8. B.—Su. G. smut-a, plicare, 8.
parvus.

SMUTK, s. A shoe made of several folds
cloth, Shetl.

SMUDDOCH, s. A low burning fire, more
than haze. Gall. Encycl.—Gael. smud-
smoke, smud-am, to smoke.

SMUDGE, s. A suppressed laugh, Loth. But
often 'a smudge o' a laugh.'

To SMUE, or SMUG, v. n. 1 To laugh
sleeve, Loth. Germ. schmutzen, sordidus
sneak off, Shetl.—Dan. smyg, id.

TO SMUG, *v. n.* Expl. "to toy amorously ; to embrace, as if smuggling enjoyment." *Picken's Gl. Ayrs.*—*A. S. smug-an*, serpere, "to creep by little and little ;" *Isl. smug-a*, id. *Su. G. smyg-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se insinuare.

SMUGLY, *adj.* Amorous ; sly ; being at the same time well dressed. *Gl. Sibb.*—*Su. G. smyck-a*, Belg. *smyck-en*, ornare.

TO SMULL, *v. n.* To sneak ; to *smuill awa'*, to sneak away, *Loth.*—*Isl. smug-a*, *Su. G. smyg-a*, to sneak into corners.

SMUIN, *part. adj.* Sly ; sneaking. *Orkn. V. SMUR.*

TO SMUIST, *SMOOST*, *v. n.* 1. To be in a smouldering state ; as, "to *smuist* and burn," *Clydes. Etr. For. Hogg.* 2. To emit smoke ; "*Smuisted*, smoked." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Ir. smuid-im*, to smoke.

SMUIST, *SMOOST*, *s.* 1. The act of burning in this way, *Roxb.* 2. A smouldering smell, *Clydes.* 3. A smell that threatens suffocation, as of smoke in a kiln, of sulphur, &c. *Roxb.* 4. "Disagreeable smoke." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Ir. Gael. smuid*, vapour, smoke.

TO SMUISTER, *v. a.* To smother ; applied to air, *Clydes. Edin. Mag.*

TO SMUKE, *SMUIK*, *v. a. and n.* To smoke, *Roxb.* ; as, "to *smuik* bees." *V. SMOOK*, *v.*

SMUKE, *s.* Smoke, *Roxb.*

SMULACHIN, *adj.* Puny ; looking poorly, *S. B.*—*Gael. smeilag*, a pale puny female.

TO SMULE *in*, *v. n.* To use wheedling or cajoling means. One who curries favour with another, is said to *smule in wot* him, *S.*—*Sw. smil-a*, to curry favour.

TO SMULT, *v. a.* To crop very short ; as, "to *smult* a tree," to cut off the branches above the cleft ; "to *smult* the head of a bairn," to cut the hair of a child's head too close, *Ayrs.*—*Su. G. smol-a*, comminuere.

SMURACHIN, *s.* *V. SMIRIKIN.*

SMURACK, *s.* A slight summer shower, *Mearns.* ; a dimin. from *Smurr*, *q. v.*

SMURAGH, *s.* Peat dust, *S. B.*—*Ir. smur*, *smurack*, "dust, dross."

TO SMURE, *v. a.* *V. SMORN.*

SMURLIN, *s.* The *Mya truncata*. *Neill.*

SMURR, *s.* A drizzling rain, *Ayrs. Lanarks.*—*Teut. smoor*, fumus, vapor.

IT'S SMURRIN, *v. impers.* It rains slightly, *Ayrs. Renfr.*

TO SMURTLE, *v. n.* *V. SMIRKLE.*

SMUSH, *s.* 1. A sulphurous smell, from smoke and dust, *Fife.*—*Germ. schmutz*, dirt, nastiness. 2. Dirt ; filth, *Aberd. W. Beattie's Tales.*

SMUSH, *adj.* *Z. Boyd.* This may either signify filthy, *Germ. schmutz*, sordes ; or bruised. *V. SMUAS*, *v. and s.*

SMUSH, *s.* A slight drizzling rain, *Ayrs.*—*Dan. smusk-er*, to drizzle.

TO SMUSH, *v. a.* To bruise ; to grind to powder, *Roxb.* ; *synon. Smash*, *q. v.*

SMUSH, *s.* *Gane* to *smush*, reduced to a crumbled state, like potatoes too much boiled, &c. *Roxb.*—*Gael. smuais*, broken in shivers.

TO SMUSH, *v. a.* To devour any thing clandestinely, which has been come by in an improper manner, *Roxb.*—*Belg. smuyg-en*, "to do underhand, to eat secretly."

SMUSHAGH, *s.* A suffocating smell from a smothered fire, *Ang.* The same with *Smush*. *Stushack*, *syn.*

TO SMUSHLE, *v. n.* To drizzle, *Ayrs.* From *Smush*, *s.* drizzling rain, *q. v.*

SMUSTER, *s.* A large cluster of things, *Fife* ; *synon. Muther.*

SMUTCHACK, *s.* A designation for a child ; *synon. with Smatchet*, *Aberd. W. Beattie's Tales.*

SNAB, *s.* 1. The projecting part of a rock or hill, *S. Stat. Acc.*—*Belg. snabbe*, a beak or snout. 2. The bank, rock, or hill itself, which projects ; "the brow of a steep ascent."

SNAB, *s.* A shoemaker's or cobbler's boy, *S. A. snob*, *S. B.*—*Teut. snipp-en*, to cut.

SNACHEL, (*gutt.*) *s.* *Synon. Snaggerel*, *q. v. Dumfr. V. SNAUHL*, *s.* sense 2.

SNACK, *adj.* 1. Quick in action. *Simple.*—*Isl. snogg*, celer, citus. 2. Quick of apprehension, *S. Ramsay.* 3. Applied to the product of genius, *id.*

SNACK, *SNAKER*, A slight repast, *S. Ramsay. Synon. Chack. V. SNAK.*

TO SNACK, *v. n.* To snap as a dog. *Gl. Sibb.*

SNACKIE, *adj.* Full of tricks and quirks. *Pop. Ball.*

SNACKLY, *adv.* 1. Cleverly, *S.* 2. With intelligence, *S. Ramsay.*

SNACKUS, *s.* A fillip, *Mearns.* Probably from *Snack*, *q. v.* as denoting what is done with celerity. *Synon. Penty.*

SNAG, *s.* A branch broken from a tree, *S. O. and A. Train's Mountain Muse.*

TO SNAG, *v. a.* To cut off branches with an axe or bill, *Dumfr.* *V. SNECK*, *SNEG*, *v.*

AIK-SNAG, *s.* The broken bough of an oak, *S. Rob Roy.*

TO SNAG, *v. a.* To chide in a taunting way ; to reprehend with severity, *Ang.*

TO SNAG, *v. n.* To snarl ; to banter, *Fife.*—*Teut. snack-en*, latrare, gannire ; *Isl. snagg-a*, litigare.

TO SNAGGER, *v. n.* To snarl. *Ruddiman.*

SNAGGEREL, *s.* A puny, contemptible bantling ; *synon. Snackel*, *Dumfr.* From *Snag*, a broken branch, or *Sneg*, *v.* to cut off.

SNAGGER-SNEE, *s.* "A large knife, first introduced from Germany." *Gall. Encycl.* The first part of the word must be from *S. sneg*, to cut.—I know not if *snec* be from *Belg. snec*, acies ; *q.* "a knife with a sharp edge."

SNAGGY, *adj.* Sarcastical, *Fife. A. Douglas.*

SNAGGIN, *s.* Raillery. *A. Douglas.*

SNAIG, *s.* 1. An old flash word, used to denote the obtaining of money, whether by fair or by foul means, *Fife.* 2. A worthless fellow, *ibid. MS. Poem.* *Perh. allied to E. sneak*, *v. q.* a sneak, or sneaking fellow.

SNAK, *s.* The gnashing of a dog's teeth, when he aims at his prey, *S. Douglas.*—*Teut. snack-en*, hianti ore capture.

TO SNAM, *v. n.* "To snap at any thing greedily." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Isl. snemma*, cito.

TO SNANG, *v. n.* To twang ? *Gall. Encycl. vo. Sned.* I have not met with any one who is acquainted with this word.

SNAP, *s.* A small brittle cake of ginger-bread, *S.* So denominated from its being easily *snapped*, or broken. *St. Ronan.*

SNAP, *adj.* Quick ; smart ; eager to find fault, *S. B. Christmas Ba'ing.*—*Perh. from Su. G. snabb*, celer, agilis.

TO SNAP *up*, *v. a.* 1. To eat hastily, *S.* 2. To lay hold of suddenly, *S. Baillie.*—*Su. G. snapp-a*, to catch hastily.

TO SNAP, *v. n.* To make a hasty attempt to speak. *A. Nicol.*—*Belg. snapp-en*, to tattle impudently.

SNAP. *In a snap*, in a moment, *S. B. Ross.*—*Belg. met een snap*, *id.*

SNAP DYKE A stone fence, from four to six feet in height, strong and firmly locked together at the top, S O *Stat. Acc. Teut snap, interceptio*

SNAPGUN, *s.* Apparently a gun or fire-lock that snaps as opposed to one with a matchlock *Acts (Chap. 1) V Snap work*

SNAP HAUNCE, *s.* A fire-lock, the same with Snap-gun. *Nigel.* An O. E. word, from Germ. *schnap-hahn* id *Su G snapp-hane, bombardia, compounded of schnappen, snapp-a, to snap, and hahn, a cock*

SNAPLY, *adv.* Hastily, S. B. *Ross*—Teut *snap, raplus*

To SNAPPER, *v n* 1. To stumble, S. Kelly 2 To get into a scrape, S. *Mainland Poems* *Su G snapp-a, to stumble, snabb, celer.*

SNAPPER, *s.* 1. A stumble, S. 2 A failure as to morals, S. *R. Bruce* 3 A perplexity, an embarrassment, a snare, S. *Perils of Man.* 4. "An unforeseen accident, a misfortune" *Gall, Encycl*

SNAPPERT, *adj.* Tart, hasty S. B.—*Isl snarfer, tart, Teut snapper, loquacious*

SNAPPY, *adj.* Keen in business, disposed to take the advantage of another *Ang Su G snapp-a, arripere cito, auferre, V Snat up, v.*

SNAPPOTS, *adj.* Hasty in temper, testy, *Aberd* *E. snappish.*

SNAPBY, *adj.* Tart, S. B. *A Nicol*

SNAP WORK, *SNAPWORK*, *s.* A firelock *Orlando.*—Belg *snapphaan, a cock that snaps.*

SNARE, *adj.* Prudent and diligent; as, "a snare wife," a good housewife one who manages her family well, *Dunfr.* Perhaps another sense of *Snarre*, S. B. *tart, severe*

SNAR-GAR, *s.* Acrimonious prating, or rather the mood from which it is emitted, as, "Haud your snar-gar," *lanarka.* syn. *Snashgab*, from *Snarre*, *tart, severe*

SNARIE, *adj.* 1. Tart, severe, S. B. 2. Rigid, firm to the grasp, S. B.—*Isl snar, acer, Belg smar, ankling.* 3. So sharp in one's dealings as to indicate a disposition to overreach, *Ayr.*, written *Snaur*

To SNASH *v n.* To talk saucily, S.—*Su G snas-a, verba asperioribus corripere.*

SNASH, *s.* Abuse, Ribg-gate, S. *Burns.*

SNASH, *adj.* Pert, saucy, S. *Morrison*

SNASH-GAB, *s.* 1. Prating, petulant talking, S. 2. A prattling forward boy or girl, S. In *Toivoid* a girl of this description is called *Nashgab*, also by inversion *Gabnash*

SNASHTER, *s.* Trifles, *Ayr.* Perhaps from *Snash*, *v*

SNASTRY, *s.* "Low chat" *Gall Encycl*

SNATCH, *s.* A hasty repast, *Roswell.* *V SNACK, s.* **To SNATCHLE**, (*putt*) *v n.* To walk in a slow and lingering mode, *Upper lanarka*

SNATCHLE, *s.* 1. One of a weak habit of body *Up-lanarka.* 2 A dwarf, synon *Nauchle*, *ibid Dunfr*

SNAW, *s.* Snow, S *snaw*, S. B. *Minstr Bord.*—A B *snaw*, *id Belg sneeuw.*

To SNAW, *v n* To snow, S. Used as an imper. *v.* *It's snaw on!*

SNAW BIRD, *s.* The same with *Snow-fowl*, *Gall Encycl*

SNAW BRACK, *s.* "A thaw" *Gall Encycl*

SNAW BRIE, *SNAW-BROO*, *SNAW-BEKE*, *s.* Snow-water, S. *Burns*

SNAWDOONE BARRAT, *SNOWDOON HERRALD*, "Alex Cuthie *Snowdown Herrat*" *Aberd. Reg.* An *Snaw* once was there a part of the castle of *Kilmany*, or in its immediate vicinity, it has been

improperly placed in *Ross*; for *Kilmany* *Garioch*

SNAW FLAIGH *SNAW FLAKE*, *s.* Synon *Su* the Snow-bunting, *Aberd* *Farvart* *Po* *SNOW FLAKE*

SNAW FOWL, *s.* The Snow-bunting, *Su* *beriza Nivalis*, *Lin.* *Syat 1, Snaw Fowl*, *Sing.* or *Snow-flake*, *Edmonstone's Id.* *snarfup id.*

SNAWIE, *adj.* Snowy, S. *Burns*

SNAW POWTHER, *s.* "Fog-snow" *Gall*

SNAW WHIDE, *s.* *V WHEATH.*

To SNEAK, *v n* 1 To emit a hissing sound *Mary o' Craigathan, Ed Mag.* 2 To *V SNAKE.*

To SNECK, *SNECK*, *v a.* 1 To cut with stroke of a sharp instrument, S. *Red Bry.* 2. *To Sneg off at the web's end* *ibid of* *S. Hammy*—*Germ. s. knacken, knacken* *Snack* *with the* *to make indentations of* *ing the hands with the* *or, in building* *small quantity between the stones on the* *S. Synon To SNAK hart*

SNEEK, *SNACK*, *s.* A small incision, a cut given, S. *ibid.*

SNECK, *SNICK*, *s.* 1 The latch of a door—*Teut snack-en, capture.* 2 A small portion of a wall built with single stones which go from side to side. *Su G THORON BAND.*

To SNEEK, *v a.* To secure by a latch of *Antiquary*

To SNEAK the door. To fix it by a latch *S.*

SNECK DRAWER, *SNACK-DRAWER*, *s.* A drawer, one who from long experience has great facility in doing any thing, generally of bad sense, S. *Pop Bard.*

SNECK DRAWIN, *adj.* Crafty S. *Burns.*

SNECKER, *s.* A sharper *Red.*

To SNECK HARK, *v a.* *V SNACK, v* *SNACK*

To SNECK PIN, *v a.* To put in small stones the larger ones in a wall, and dash the lime, S. B. *Aberd.*, synon *Sneck*, *v* *Aberd.*

SNED, *SCYTHS-SEED*, *s.* The shaft or pole of *Roxb. Measur.*, A *Bo* *id* *V SNACK*

SNED, *s.* The name given in *Up-lanarka* link of hair, to which a lock is tied that is to a cord line, or *st line* *Snack*, *ibid.*

To SNED, *v a.* 1 To pound, 2 *SNACK* *v* *SNACK*

2 To lop off, S. *Burns* 3. To hew *SNACK* with a chisel, *K. B.* 4 To remove *SNACK* *Boyd* 5 To emaciate, S. *Teut. so* *care, castrate*

SNED, *s.* A branch pruned off, *lanarka.*

SNEDDER, *s.* A person who prunes, *ibid*

SNEDDING, *s. pl.* *Pruning*, or *sneds* *lopp*—*Teut snede, a slave*

SNED-KAIL, *s.* Colewort or cabbage, of old stalks, after they have begun to be divided by a knife, and set in the earth *product*

To SNEEL, *v n.* "To snevel, to speak the nose" *Gall Encycl*

SNEEP, *s.* The gut of a white cock, *V.*

To SNEER, *v n.* 1 To inhale by the nose 2 To snort, *Ayr.* 3. To hiss the *Clydes* to denote the hissing of the *snorre, sterudatio* *V. SNARR*

SNEER, *s.* 1. The act of inhalation by the nostrils, Fife. 2. A snort, *S.* *Minstr. Bord.* 3. The act of a horse, when colded, in throwing the mucus from his nostrils, *S.* 4. The hiss of an adder, Clydes.

SNEESHIN, *SNEEZING*, *s.* 1. Snuff, *S.* *Rilson.* 2. A pinch of snuff, *S.* *Meston.*

SNEESHIN-HORN, *s.* A horn for holding snuff; *synon.* a *Snuff-mill*, *S.*

SNEESHINIE, *adj.* Snuffy, *S. B.* The root to which *sneel*, *sneer*, and *sneeshin* are traced, is *nasus*, Lat. *nasus*, the nose. [*Colvil.*]

SNEESHIN-MILL, **SNISHIN-BOX**, *s.* A snuff-box, *S.*

SNEESHIN-PEN, *s.* A small spoon for conveying snuff to the nostril.

To SNEEST, **SNEYST**, *v. n.* To treat contemptuously by word or action. *He sneystit at it*, Loth. *Herd's Coll.* *V. SNISTY.*

SNEEST, *s.* 1. "An air of disdain." *Gl. Herd.* 2. Impertinence, *Ettr. For.* This seems the same with *Sneist*, *q. v.* [*snuff.*]

SNEEVELACK, *s.* A snuff-box, *Shetl.*; *Dan.* *snive*, to

SNEG, *s.* A low term for gain, Fife; apparently parallel to the *E.* phrase, *to go snacks*. Probably from *Sneck*, *Sneg*, to cut, *q. v.*

To SNEG, *v. a.* 1. "To interrupt; to check," &c. *Gall. Enc.* This seems the same with *Snag*, *Ang.* as expl. above. 2. "To invite a broil," *ibid.* This appears to correspond with *Snag*, as signifying to snarl, to banter.

To SNEG, *v. a.* To cut. *V. SNEOK.*

SNEYOHT, *part. adj.* Apparently smoothed. "To by thair hyddis, roche or sneycht." *Ab. Reg. i. c.* "To buy their skins, rough or smooth."—*Sw.* *mygg-a*, to dress, to clean, *Wideg.*

SNEILL, *s.* An indolent, inactive person, *Aberd.*; the northern pron. of *Snool*.

To SNEIR, *v. n.* Perhaps move swiftly. *Bann. P.*—*Isl.* *snar-a*, celeriter auferre.

SNEIRLY, *adv.* In derision. *Burel.*

SNEIST, *s.* A taunt, Loth. *V. SNYST.*

To SNEYSTER, *v. a.* To sear; to scorch, *Ayrs.* *Synon.* *Scaum.*

SNEISTY, *adj.* Sneering, Loth. *V. SNISTY.*

SNEITH, *adj.* Smooth; polished, *Roxb.* *Not sneith*, applied to language that is tart and acrimonious, *ibid.* *A. Scott's Poems.* *Sneith* seems to be a variety of *A. Bor.* *Snathe*, "to prune trees." Perhaps this is the meaning of *Sneith*, as used by *G. Douglas.* *V. SNED.*

SNEITH, *adj.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*

SNELL, *adj.* 1. Keen; severe, *S.* *Wallace.* 2. Sharp; piercing; applied to the air, *S.* *Doug.* 3. Sarcastic; transferred to language. *Ross.* 4. Firm; determined, *S.* *Ramsay.* 5. Acute; in relation to mind, *S.* *ibid.* 6. Applied to losses in trade, *S.* *Rob Roy.*—*A. S.* *snel*, *Su. G.* *Teut.* *snell*, acer, alacer.

SNELLY, *adv.* 1. Sharply, *S.* *Skirreft.* 2. Keenly; applied to the weather, *S.* *Ferg.*

To SNERE, **SNEER**, *v. a.* To breathe forth. *Doug.*—*Isl.* *snerr*, sternutatio.

SNET. *L. suct*, *q. v.* *Barbour.*

To SNIAUVE, *v. n.* To snow, *Buchan.* *V. the letter W.*

To SNIB, *v. a.* To geld, *S.*—*Teut.* *snipp-en*, secare.

SNIB, *s.* "A smart stroke." *Gl. Tarras.* *Buchan*; probably from *Teut.* *snabbe*, *snebbe*, the beak of a bird.

* **To SNIB**, *v. a.* *Poems 16th Cent.* Given in Gloss. as not understood. But it is merely the *E. v.* used in the sense of check.

SNIB, *s.* A small bolt for fastening a door, *S.*

To SNIB a door. To fasten it with a small bolt, *S.*

E. and S. *snib*, *q.* to put a check on it.

To SNIB a candle. To snuff it, Loth.—*Su. G.* *snopp-a*, emungere, de candela.

SNIBBIT, **SNIBBLE**, **SNIBBLT**, *s.* A wooden knob put on one end of a rope, which goes into an eye on the other end, for fastening it; used for retaining a tether, *Roxb. Gall. Enc.* Perhaps from *S. Snib*, to fasten.

SNIBLICH, (*gutt.*) *s.* A collar of plaited rushes, by which a cow was in former times bound to the stake, *Roxb. V. BAIKIN.*

To SNICHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To titter; to laugh in one's sleeve; also pron. as in *E. snicker*, *Aberd.*

To SNIFFLE, *v. n.* To be slow in motion or action, *S.*—*Belg.* *snifel-en*, to hesitate.

SNIFFLER, *s.* A trifier; a driveller, *Lanarks.*

SNIFFLES, *s. pl.* That difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, which is caused by a cold, *Selkirks.* *Synon.* *Snifters*.—*Teut.* *snoffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, *narius spirare.*

SNIFTER, *s.* 1. A severe blast, *S.* *Ross.*—*Isl.* *snæf-wr*, frigidus, austerus. 2. Any sudden reverse of fortune, *S.* 3. A cutting repartee, *S. B.* 4. The effect of a strong purgative, *S. B.*

To SNIFTER, *v. n.* To sniff; to draw up the breath audibly by the nose; as generally implying that it is stopped by mucus, or from cold, *S.* *Ramsay.*—*Su. G.* *myfst-a*, *id.*

SNIFTERS, *s. pl.* Stoppage of the nostrils from cold, *S.*

SNIGBERT, *s.* One chargeable with guileful malversation, *Ayrs.*—*Su. G.* *snagg-a*, *clanculum subducere.* *V. ART, ARD, term.*

To SNIP, *v. n.* To stumble slightly, Loth. Less forcible than *Snapper*, *q. v.*

SNIP, **SNEEP**, *s.* 1. The dazzling of something white; as of snow. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. A white streak down the face of a horse, *Ang.* *Aberd. Journ.* *V. SNIPPIT.*

SNIP, **SNEEP**, **SNEEP-WHITE**, *adj.* Of a bright colour, South and West of *S.* *Remains of Nithsd. Song.* From *snio*, snow.

To SNYP, *v. n.* To nip. *Douglas.*—*Belg.* *snipp-en*, *id.*

SNIPER, *s.* A sarcasm, Loth.—*Isl.* *sneipa*, convitium; *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere.

To SNIPE, *v. a.* To check; to reprimand; to snib, *Aberd.*; nearly the same with the *E. v.* in another form, *to Sneap*, properly traced by *Mr. Todd* to *Isl.* *sneip-a*, contumelia afficere.

SNYPE, *s.* 1. A smart blow, *S. B.* *Skinner.* 2. A fillip, *Roxb.*

To SNYPE, *v. a.* 1. To give a smart blow; as, "I think I've *snypit* ye," *Aberd.* 2. To fillip, *Roxb.*

SNIPIE-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a nose resembling a snipe's web or bill, *Roxb.*

SNIPPY, *adj.* Tart in speech, *S.*—*Isl.* *snæf-wr*, acer, austerus.

SNIPPY, *s.* One who, in using the scissors, gives too short measure, *Ang.*—*Teut.* *snipp-en*, secare.

SNIPPY, *s.* A horse or mare with a white face, *S.*

SNIPPILTIN', *part. adj.* *Hogg's Tales.* Perhaps smelling like a dog, *S.* *Snooking*, *Dan.* *Teut.* *snabel*, a beak, a snout; *Belg.* *snuffel-en*, to search.

SNIPPIN, *part. adj.* Dazzling, as "the *snippin* snow," *Mearns.*

SNIPPIT, *adj.* Applied to a horse with a streak or stripe of white running down its face, *S. B.* *V. SNIP, SNEEP.*

SNIPPIT, *adj.* A *snippit* *nis*, a snub nose, *Ang.*—*Isl.* *snoppa*, rostrum.

- SNOT**, **SNOTTIE**, *s.* A dunce ; a dolt, Roxb. ; synon. *Dulbert*.—A. S. *snote*, Teut. *snot*, mucus ; whence E. *motty-nosed*. V. **SNODDIE**.
- SNOTTER**, *s.* 1. Snot at a child's nose, S. 2. Any thing of no value. *Cleland*.—Fland. *snotter*, rheuma, catarrhus.
- To **SNOTTER**, *v. n.* 1. To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils. *Ramsay*. 2. To snotter ; to blubber, S. "To *snotter* and *snivel*, to blubber and snuffle." *Gl. Antiq.* "To *snoter*, to sob or cry, North," *Grose*.
- SNOTTER**, *s.* "The proboscis of a turkey-cock," S. *Gl. Antiq.* "*Snotergob*, the red part of a turkey's head, North," *Grose*. This corresponds with the S. designation, *Bubble-jock*.
- To **SNOTTER AND LAUGH**. To laugh in a good-natured way, *Fife*.
- SNOTTER**, *s.* A laugh of this description, *ib.*
- SNOTTER-BOX**, *s.* "A cant term for the nose," *Aberd.* *Gl. Shirr*.
- SNOTTER-CAP**, *s.* A dull, stupid, boorish fellow, *Roxb.* Q. a cap, or bowl, filled with *snotter*, or the mucus from the nose.
- * **SNOUT**, *s.* 1. Metaph. impudence. *Herd*. 2. Formerly used in S. to denote the beak of a ship. "Rostra, the *snout* of a ship." *Wedder. Vocab.*
- SNOUTHIE**, *adj.* Drizzly, dark, and rainy, *Tweedd.*—Gael. *sneachda*, snowy.
- SNOW-FLAKE**, **SNOW-FLIGHT**, **SNOW-FOWL**, *s.* Snow-bunting, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- To **SNOWK**, *v. n.* To smell about, *Clydes.* *Ettr. For.* A variety of **SNOKS**, *q. v.*
- SNOWK**, *s.* A smell ; used in a ludicrous way, *ibid.*
- SNUAIN**, *s.* A sea-weed, *Orkn.*
- SNUBBERT**, *s.* 1. A loose knot or lump, *Aberd.* 2. The nose, in contempt ; the snout, *ibid.*—O. Teut. *snabbe*, Fris. *snebbe*, rostrum avis.
- SNUDE**, *s.* V. **SNODD**, *s.* 2.
- SNUFFE**, *s.* A disorder in the nostrils. *Watson*.—Teut. *snuf*, defluxio capitis ad nares.
- SNUFFLE**, *adj.* Sulky ; displeased ; often *Snuffle-like*, *Clydes*.
- SNUFFILIE**, *adv.* In a sulky manner, *ib.*
- SNUFFINESS**, *s.* Sulkiness, *ibid.*—Germ. *schnauf-en*, or *schnaub-en*, per nares spirare ; fremere. Teut. *snuff-en*, *snoff-en*, naribus spirare, folium more reciproco spiritu nares agitare.
- To **SNUG**, *v. a.* 1. To push with the head or horn, *Ang.* 2. To reprimand with severity, *Ang.*—Isl. *snægg-ia*, duris et asperis verbis excipere.
- SNUG**, *s.* A stroke ; a push, *Ang.*
- SNUGS**, *s. pl.* Small branches lopped off from a tree, S. B. V. **SNECK**.
- SNUIFIE**, *adj.* Sheepish ; awkward, *Berw.*
- To **SNUIST**, *v. n.* To sniff, S. *St. Patrick*.—Su. G. *snyst-a*, anhelitum per nares crebro reducere.
- To **SNUISTER**, or **SNUITTER**, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, through the nostrils, *Fife*.—Teut. *snoff-en*, *snuff-en*, *snuyv-en*, naribus spirare. V. **SNOTTER**, *v.*
- SNUISTER**, **SNUITTER**, *s.* A laugh of this description, *ibid.*
- To **SNUIT**, (like Gr. *v.*) *v. n.* To move in a careless and inactive manner, with the appearance of stupor ; as, "He was gaun *snuitin* doun the street," "He cam *snuitin* in," *Fife*.—Teut. *snuyte*, nasus.
- SNUITTIT**, *part. adj.* Having the foolish, glimmering look of one half-drunk, *Loth.*—Dan. *snotted*, *snotty*.
- SNUK**, **SNUKS**, *s.* A small promontory. *Wallace*.—Teut. *snoecks*, nasutulus.
- To **SNURKLE**, *v. n.* To run into knots, as a hard-twisted thread, *Ettr. For.* ; immediately allied to Isl. *snerk-ia*, ringi, *snerkiaur*, *s. pl.* rugae, and *snorkinn*, rugosus.
- To **SNURL**, *v. a.* To ruffle or wrinkle. *Ramsay*.—Dan. *snurd-a*, ruga.
- To **SNURL**, *v. n.* To contract like hard-twisted yarn, S. O. *Gl. Sibb.*—Isl. *snurd-a*, *id.*
- SNURLIE**, *adj.* Knotty, S. B. *Roxb.*
- SNUSH**, *s.* Snuff ; a term still used by old people, *Aberd.* ; also *Sneesh*. *Meston*.
- SNUSH**, *adj.* Fat and contented. V. **SNOSH**.
- SNUSH**, *s.* A spiked instrument, fastened to the head of a calf to prevent the mother from suckling it. *Dan.* *snuse*, to snuff.
- To **SNUVE**, *v. n.* V. **SNOOVE**.
- To **SO**, *v. a.* To smooth the water by oily substances, in order to raise small fishes to the surface, *Shetl.*
- SOAKIE**, *adj.* Plump ; in full habit, *Loth.* The pron. of *Clydes.* is *Sukie* or *Sookie*. "A *sookie* lassie," a plump sweet girl.
- SOAKIE**, *s.* A ludicrous designation for a lusty female, *Loth.* Perhaps from E. *soak*.
- SOAM**. "*Herring seam*, the fat of herrings." *Gall. Encycl.* Originally the same with E. *seam*, lard ; O. B. *saím*, grease.
- SOAPER**, *s.* A soap-boiler, *Aberd.*
- SOAPERIE**, *s.* A place where soap is made, S. *Surv. Kincard.*
- * To **SOB**, *v. n.* This E. *v.* is applied, by singular obliquity of signification, to the palpitating motion of green wood, or of any moist body, in the fire, S. *Burns*.
- SOB**, *s.* A land storm, S. B. V. **SUMMER-SOB**.
- To **SOBER**, *v. n.* To become less boisterous ; to grow more calm, *Aberd.*
- To **SOBER**, **SOBYE**, *v. a.* To compose ; to keep under, S. *Wallace*.
- SOBERLY**, *adv.* Sparingly ; frugally, S.—Teut. *soder*, parcus, continens, frugalis ; *soderheyd*, parcitys ; *soderlick*, parcè.
- SOBERSIDES**, *s.* "A creature of *soder* habits," *Gall. Encycl.*
- SOBIR**, **SOBYE**, **SOBER**, *adj.* 1. Poor ; mean, S. *Douglas*.—Belg. *sobere*, *id.* 2. Small, S. *Rollock*. 3. Weak ; feeble. *Bannatyne Poems*. 4. In a poor state of health, S. 5. Sometimes denoting a moderate state of health, S. 6. Applied to a person or thing that does not merit commendation, S.
- SOC**, **SOOK**, **SOX**, *s.* The right of a baron to hold a court within his own domains, S.—A. S. *soc*, curia, jurisdictio.
- SOCOMAN**, **SOCKMAN**, *s.* 1. One who holds lands by soccage. *Reg. Mag.* 2. A tenant subjected to certain restrictions, and bound to perform certain services, *Aberd.* *Statist. Acc.*
- To **SOCHER**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To make much of one's self ; to live delicately ; particularly by the use of palatable draughts, S.—Gael. *socair*, ease, rest ; *sogh*, delicacy.
- SOCHER**, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Lazy ; effeminate ; inactive from delicate living, North of S.
- SOCHT**, *part. pa.* of *Seck*. Exhausted ; wasted ; drained, S. *Maill. Poems*.
- SOCY**, *s.* "A person who walks with a manly air." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *swass-a*, to walk loftily. V. **SWASH**.
- SOCK**, **SOX**, *s.* A ploughshare, S. *Pal. Hon.*—Fr. *soc*, *id.*

SON-AFORE-THE-FATHER, *s.* Common Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*, Linn. Moray. Mearns. Clydes. This plant has been often designed in botanical Latin, *Fillus-ante-pater*.

SONCE, *s.* Prosperity. V. **SONS**.

SONDAY, **SONNEDAY**, *s.* The old orthography of Sunday, the Christian Sabbath. *Knox's Hist.*

SONELIE, *adj.* Filial. *Acts Ja. V.*—Sw. *sonlig*, and Dan. *soenlig*, id.

SONE PLEUCHT. A ploughgate or division of land exposed to the solar rays. "The hall sone pleucht," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

SONIE HALF. That part of lands which lies to the south, or is exposed to the sun; *Sunny side*, *synon.* This is opposed to the *Schaddow half*, *S.* *Acts Ja. VI.*

SONYHE, **SUNYE**, *s.* 1. Care. *Wallace*. 2. Anxiety. *Priests Peb.* 3. Pains; industry. *Montgom.*—Fr. *soign*, care, diligence.

SONYIE, *s.* Excuse; improperly printed *Sonsie*. *M'Ward's Contendings*. Abbreviated from *Essonyie*, *q. v.*

To **SONYIE**, **SUNYIE**, *v. n.* 1. To care; to regard. *Bannatyne Poems*. 2. To be anxious, as implying a fearful apprehension of the future. *Wallace*. 3. To be diligent. *Lyndsay*. 4. Denoting hesitation, in consequence of anxious thought. *Bellenden*.—Fr. *soign-er*, to care, to be diligent.

To **SONK**, *v. n.* To driel; to loiter. *Ramsay*.—Su. G. *sink-a*, to sink; *sink-a*, tardere.

SONK, *s.* 1. Such a seat as may be used as a couch. *Douglas*.—A. S. *song*, Su. G. *saeng*, a couch. 2. A grassy seat, *S. ibid.* 3. A wreath of straw, used as a cushion, or a load-saddle. *Godcroft*. V. **SODDIS**.

SONKIE, *s.* "A man like a sonk, or a sackful of straw." *Gall. Encycl.*

SONOUNDAY, *s.* Sunday. *Barbour*.—A. S. *sunnandæg*, id. V. **SONDAY**.

SONS, **SONCE**, *s.* 1. Prosperity; felicity, *Loth. Dunbar*. 2. Abundance. *Wyntown*.—Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness.

SONSY, **SONSIE**, **SONSE**, *adj.* 1. Lucky; fortunate, *S. B. Lyndsay*. 2. Good-humoured; well-conditioned, *S. Pop. Ball.* 3. Having a pleasant look, *S. Burns*. 4. Plump; thriving, *S. Ramsay*. 5. Denoting fulness, conjoined with cordiality in the host. *Kelly*.

To **SOO**, *v. n.* To smart. V. **SOW**, *v.*

To **SOOCH**, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To swill, *S.*—E. *soig*; Isl. *siug-a*, sorbeo.

SOOCH, *s.* A copious draught, *S.*

To **SOUGH**, *v. n.* V. **SOUGH**, *v.*

To **SOOK**, *v. a.* To suck, *S.* V. **SOUK**, *v.*

SOOKER, *s.* A horseleech, *Loth.*; from the *v. Sook*, to suck, *S.*

SOOKERS, *s. pl.* An instrument used by children for suction and noise. *Blackw. Mag.*

SOOKIN' TURKEY. A designation among the vulgar for a fool or ninny, *Roxb.*

SOOLACK, *s.* A reel for a hand-line, *Shetl.*

SOOLEEN, *s.* The sun, *Shetl.*—Dan. *solæn*, id. *Thre* views Gr. *ἥλιος* as originally the same word.

To **SOOM**, *v. n.* To swim, *S.*

* **SOON**, *adj.* Near; an oblique used of the E. term, which, in its application, is thus transferred from time to space. *The soonest gait*, the nearest road.

To **SOOP**, *v. a.* To sweep, *S. Cottagers of Glenburnie*.

SOOPER, *s.* A bunch of feathers for sweeping. *Gall. Enc.*—Sw. *sopara*, a sweeper.

SOOPING, *s.* The act of sweeping, *S. St. Ronan*.

SOOR-DOOCK, *s.* Buttermilk, *Loth.*

SOORLONG, *s.* A noted liar, *Shetl.* The last syllable is from Dan. *logn*, a lie, or contr. from *logner*, a liar. The first may be from Su. G. *swaar*, *gravis*, *swaara*, *valde*, *q.* a great liar, a very liar.

To **SOOSH**, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to flog, *Ayra*. Often, "to soosh and skresnge." 2. To teage one with taunting language, *ib.*

SOOSHIN', *s.* 1. A beating, *Ayra*. 2. Abusive language, *ibid.* Probably corr. from the E. *v. to Switch*.

SOOTH, *adj.* True, *S. Kelly*. V. **SOITH**.

SOOTHFOW, *adj.* Honest; worthy of trust. A sooth-fow servant, *Loth.* V. **SUTHFAST**.

SOOTIE, *s.* "An old term for the devil," *Aberd. Gl. Sherr.* Evidently from E. *soot*.

SOOTIE, *adj.* Black with soot. *Burns*.

SOOTIPILLIES, *s.* "A moss plant which grows on a thick stalk, like a willow-wand. The head is about half a foot long, and of a sootie colour." *Gall. Enc.*

SOOTY-SKON, *s.* A cake baked with soot, to be used on Fastern's e'en, *S. B.*

SOP, *s.* A slight meal. *Barbour*. V. **SOUP**.

SOP, *s.* Juice; moisture. *Doug.*—Teut. *sop*, liquamen, liquor.

SOP, **SOPR**, *s.* 1. A crowd. *Barbour*. 2. Any body, consisting of a variety of parts or particles conjoined. *Douglas*.—Isl. *sopp-ar*, *pila*, *sphaera*.

To **SOPE**, **SOUP**, *v. n.* To become weary; to faint. *Douglas*.—Moes G. *swaif*, cessavit; A. S. *swaef-ian*, deficere.

SOPHAM, **SOPHINE**, *s.* A sophism. *Wallace*.—Fr. *sophisme*.

SOPITE, *part. pa.* Set at rest, *S. M'Ward*.

SOPITING, *s.* Setting at rest; quashing; a forensic term, *S. Bride of Lammemoer*.—Lat. *sop-ire*, (*sopit-um*), to set at rest.

SOPPE DE MAYN. Some restorative cordial. *Sir Gawan*.

SORD, *s.* Apparently filth. V. **SUDDILL**, *adj.*

SORD, *s.* A cross bar in a *Liggat* or reclining gate. "The long bar which crosses the others obliquely." *Gall. Encycl.*

SORDANE, *adj.* Perhaps private. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *sourdine*, id.

SORDES, *s.* Filth, *S. B. Law Case*.—Lat. *sordes*, id.; Isl. *saurd-a*, to defile.

SORDID, *pret.* Defiled. *Barbour*.

SORE, *adj.* A sorrel or reddish colour. *Douglas*.—Fr. *sauve*, id.

SORY. L. *scry*, cry. *Wallace*.

SORING, *part. pr.* Bewailing. *Burel*.—A. S. *sorg-ian*, lugere.

SORIT, *adj.* Of a sorrel colour; as, "a *serit* horse," *Clydes*.

To **SORN**, **SORNE**, *v. n.* 1. To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board, *S. Macbean*. 2. Denoting the depredations made by an invading army. *Muse's Thren.*—O. Fr. *sejourn-er*, commorari.

SORNARE, **SORNER**, *s.* One who takes free quarters, *S. Acts Ja. II.*

SORNE, *part. pa.* Sworn. *Aberd. Reg.*

SORNING, *s.* The act of exacting free lodgings, *S.* "Sorning, sponging, and playing the unwelcome guest." *Antiq.*

To **SORPLE**, *v. a.* To scrub with soap and water, *Roxb.*—Su. G. *sorp-a*, to moisten.

SORPLINS, *s. pl.* Soap-suds, *Roxb.*

- To breathe high in sleep, S. B. — Teut. *soeff-en*, spirare; A. S. *soef-ian*, to moan. 3. To whistle in a low tone, S. A. *Fergusson*. 4. To con over a tune on an instrument. *Ramsay*. 5. To sing; used in a general sense, Roxb. A. *Scott's Poems*.
- SOUP, *SOUFF*, *s.* 1. A disturbed sleep, S. B. 2. High breathing in sleep, S. B. 3. Low whistle, S. *Skirr*. 4. Strain; humour, S.
- To SOUFF, *v. n.* To strike, S. B. — Isl. *sveip-a*, percutere.
- SOUFF, *SOUFF*, *s.* A stroke, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing*. — Su. G. *svepa*, Isl. *svepa*, scutica, a scourge.
- To SOUFF, *v. a.* "To quaff." *Surv. Moray*. — Teut. *soeff-en*, *soff-en*, sorbere.
- SOUFFLE, *s.* A stupid, lazy, drunken fellow, *Mearns*. — Teut. *suff-en*, delirare, hallucinare; Isl. *sveif-a*, agitare, gyrare.
- SOUFFLET, *s.* "A stroke; a blow," *Buchan*. — Fr. *soufflet*, "a box, cuff, or whirret on the ear," *Cotgr*.
- SOUFFT, *part. pa.* Exhausted, Loth. Bord. Apparently a corr. of the part. *Sopit*. V. *SOPR*, *v.*
- To SOUGH, *v. a.* To con over a tune, S. A. *J. Nicol*. — A. S. *swog-an*, sonare, tinnire; part. pr. *swogend*, S. *souchand*.
- To SOUGH out, *v. a.* To utter in a whining tone, S. *Antiquary*.
- SOUGH, *s.* A stroke; a blow, *Buchan*. Shall we refer it to the *sough* or sound made by a blow?
- To SOUGH, *v. n.* To emit a rushing sound, &c. V. *SOUCH*.
- SOUGH O' THE SEA. "The sound of the sea; as the sea begins to speak before the sky. When the sea thus doth growl, farewell to fair weather for a while." *Gall. Encycl.* — Eng. *ground-swell*. V. *SOUCH*, *s.*
- To SOUK, *SOOK*, *v. a.* 1. To suck, S.; as, a *souk* *ba'ra*, a sucking child; pron. as oo in E. 2. Figuratively used to denote the power of wheedling or flattery in the old S. Prov. "He has a tongue in his head that could souk the laverocks out of the lift."
- SOUKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued; exhausted, *Fife*. — Teut. *swac*, infirmus, emervus, languidus, *swack-en*, debilitare, deficere; Dan. *swakk-er*, to waste.
- SOUKKYR, *SOUCUR*, *s.* Sugar. *Ab. Reg.* *Succur* is still the pron. of *Fife*. — Fr. *sucré*, Lat. *saccharum*.
- SOUKS, *SOUKIES*, *SOUKIE-CLOVER*, *s. pl.* The flower of red clover, S. from being sucked by children. V. *SUCKIES*.
- SOULDER CRAB. The Cancer Bernardus. *Sibbald*.
- SOULE, *s.* A swivel. *Lyndsay*. V. *SULE*.
- To SOUM, *v. a.* To surmise, *Aberd.*
- SOUM, *SOUME*, *s.* The relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or vice versa, S. 1. A *soum* of sheep, five sheep, in some places ten, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A *soum* of grass, as much as will pasture one cow, or five sheep, S. *Acts. Ja. VI.* — Sw. *sum* is equivalent to *tal*, number.
- To SOUM land. To calculate and fix what number of cattle or sheep it can support, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- To SOUM AND ROUM. To pasture in summer, and fodder in winter, S. *Stat. Acc.* V. *ROWME*, *v.*
- To SOUME, *v. n.* To swim; pron. q. *Soom*, S. *Bellend. T. Liv.* V. *SOOM*.
- SOUME, *s.* A load. V. *SOUME*.
- SOUMS, *s. pl.* The sounds of the cod dried for food, *Shetl.* — Dan. *swomm-e*, to swim.
- SOUN', *adj.* Smooth; level. A *soun'* road, a smooth road; a *soun'* stane, a smooth stone, &c. S. *Soun'* is pron. like E. soon.
- SOUN, *s.* Son. "His *soun* & apperand-air." *Ab. Register*.
- To SOUND, *v. n.* To swoon, Loth. *Law's Memorials*. — A. S. *swind-an*, Sw. *swind-a*, Germ. *schwind-en*, deficere.
- SOUND, *s.* A swoon; a faint, Loth.
- To SOUND, *v. a.* To spin a top, *Aberd.*
- To SOUND, *v. n.* To spin, as expressive of the motion of a top, *ibid.*
- SOUNDS (of a fish), *s. pl.* The swimming bladder, S. *Stat. Acc.* — Isl. *sund*, natatio.
- To SOUNYE, *v. n.* To concern one's self about; to take interest in. *Bann. MS. Chron. S. P. V. Sounye*, *v.*
- To SOUP, *v. n.* "To sob; to weep with convulsive heaves." *Gl. Lyndsay*.
- To SOUP, *v. n.* To become weary. V. *SOPR*.
- To SOUP, *SOOP*, *v. a.* To sweep, S. *Lyndsay*. — Su. G. *sop-a*, *id.*
- SOUP, *SOUP*, *s.* 1. The quantity of spoon-meat taken into the mouth at once, S. 2. A mouthful of liquor, S. *Dunbar*. 3. A considerable quantity of drink, or of any thin food, S. *Forbes*. — Isl. *sope*, a draught, *saup*, spoon-meat. 4. A small portion of sustenance, such as is taken with a spoon, S. A *bite and a soup*, S. slender support, both as to meat and drink, *Old Mortality*.
- SOUPAND, *part. pr.* Sobbing, or groaning. *Dunbar*. — A. S. *soef-ian*, ingemiscere.
- SOUPPE, *s.* A sling, *Teviotd.* — Isl. *soif*, vibratio; Su. G. *swaefw-a*, in aura librari.
- SOUPLE, *adj.* 1. Flexible; as E. *Supple*, S. *Gl. Skirr*. 2. "Cunning," *ibid.* S.
- SOUPLE, *s.* 1. The part of a flail which strikes the grain, S. *Pop. Ball.* — Isl. *sveip-a*, to strike. 2. A piece of wood, used as a cudgel, South of S. *Guy Mannering*.
- SOUPLE TAM, or JOOK. A child's toy, placed against a wall, which, being pulled by a string, shakes its limbs, and seems to dance, S. *Æ. Peter-Waggy*.
- SOUP-THE-CAUSEY, *s.* A scrub; one who would do the meanest thing for money, *Fife*.
- * SOUR, *SOURE*, *adj.* 1. Bitter, S. *Kelly*. "It is a *soure* reek, where the goodwife dings the goodman," S. Prov. 2. Frequently applied to a cold, wet soil, S. *Ure's Rutherglen*.
- SOUR, *SOURE*, *s.* Any thing acid in a metaph. sense. *M. Bruce's Lectures*.
- SOUR CAKES. A species of cakes baked with great ceremony in Rutherglen for St. Luke's Fair. *Ure's Rutherglen*.
- SOURCEANCE, *s.* Cessation. *Bannatyne's Journal*. — Fr. *surceance*, *surseance*, "a surceasing or giving over; a pause, intermission, delay," *Cotgr*.
- SOURD, *s.* Sword. *Aberd. Reg.*
- SOUR-DOOOK, *s.* Buttermilk, S.
- SOUR-GRASS, *s.* Sedge-grass, a species of *Carex*, *Lan. Ayrs.* V. *BLUE-GRASS*.
- SOUR-KIT, *s.* A dish of coagulated cream, S. *Compl. S.*
- SOUR-LAND, *s.* Land which, when left untilld, either becomes swardless from too much moisture, or produces nothing but sedge-grasses and other worthless aquatic plants, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*
- SOURMILK, *s.* Buttermilk, S. — Sw. *sur miolck*, *id.*
- SOUR-MOUD, *adj.* Having a sulky look; q. a *sour* mouth, *Aberd.* — Teut. *swer-muyt*, homo tetricus, acerbum os.
- SOUROCK, *SOURAOK*, *s.* Sorrel, S. *Light-foot*. — Germ. *saurack*, Teut. *swerick*, *id.*

SOWPH. V. **Souff.**

SOWRCHARGIS, s. Additional charge. *The Bruce*.
—Fr. and E. *surcharge*.

SOW'S-OOACH, s. The game called in E. *Hot Cockles*,
Loth.

SOWSE, s. 1. "A swinging, heavy blow." *Gall. Encycl.* This seems only a slight variation from E. *souse*, "violent attack." 2. "Sometimes a load," *ibid.* V. *Soss, s.*

SOW-SILLER, s. Hush money; the lowest kind of secret-service money; a *douceur* for inducing one to pervert justice, *Roxb.*—Probably *Sough-siller*, from A. S. *swig*, silentium, and *seolfer*, argentum. S. *Souch*, (q. v.) still signifies silence.

SOW'S-MOU, s. A piece of paper rolled upon the hand, and twisted at one end, to hold small quantities of groceries, *Aberd.* Syn. *a wig*.

SOWSSEIS, s. pl. "To labour at the *soussets* of this town." *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps *cares*, from Fr. *soucie*.

SOWT, s. An assault in war. *Poems 16th Cent.* Also written *Sawt*. V. **SALT, s.**

To **SOWTH, v. n.** To whistle in a low tone, S. O. *Burns*. V. **SOUCH**.

SPAAD, s. A spade, *Aberd.*—Dan. *spaad*.

To **SPACE, v. a.** 1. To measure by spaces, S. 2. To take long steps with a solemn air. *Knox*.—Belg. *pass-en*, to measure; with *s* prefixed.

SPACE, s. A pace, S. B. *Law Case*.

SPACE, s. Kind; species. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *espece*, *id.*

To **SPACIER, v. n.** To walk, S. *Compl. S.*—Belg. *spacier-en*, *id.*

To **SPAE, SPAY, v. n.** 1. To foretell, S. *The Pirate. Shirrefs*. 2. To foretoken. *Douglas*. 3. To bode; to forebode. *Ramsay*.—Isl. *spa*, Dan. *spaa-er*, to foretell.

SPAE-BOOK, s. A book of necromancy. *Minst. Bord.*

SPAE-CRAFT, s. The art of foretelling, S. *Ramsay*.

SPAE-ER, s. A fortune-teller, S. *Blackw.*

SPAEING, s. Act of prophesying. *Gall.*

SPAE-WARK, s. Prognostication, S. *Guy Manner*.

SPAEWIFE, SPAYWIFE, s. A female fortune-teller, S. *Fergusson*.—Isl. *spakona*, Dan. *spaa-kone*, q. *a spay-quean*.

SPAIG, s. 1. A skeleton, *Clydes*.—Teut. *spoocke*, Su. G. *spok*, phantasma. 2. A tall, lank person; also *Spaigin*, *Upp. Lanarka*.

SPAIK, SPAKE, s. 1. The spoke of a wheel, S. *Doug.* 2. A bar (or lever) of wood. *Acts Ja. III.*—Teut. *spaecke*, vectis; radius rotæ. 3. In pl. the wooden bars on which a dead body is carried to the grave, S. *Spalding*. Sometimes called *Hand-spaiks*. 4. Metaph. a personal designation, S. *Lyndsay*.

SPAIL, s. *Gawan and Gol.* V. **SPALE**.

SPAYMAN, SPARMAN, s. 1. A prophet; a diviner. *Bellenden*. 2. A male fortune-teller, S. *Kelly*.—Isl. *spamadr*; Dan. *spaa-mand*, vates.

To **SPAIN, SPANE, SPAN.** To wean, S. *Monroe*.—Germ. *spen-en*, Belg. *speen-en*, ablactare.

To **SPAYN, SPAN, v. a.** To grasp. *Barbour*.—Isl. *spenn-a*, amplexi, arripere.

SPAINYIE, s. The name given to a cane imported from the West Indies, and used in forming the reeds used in bagpipes, hautboys, and other wind instruments. Weavers' reeds are also made of it; syn. *bamboe*, *Aberd. Lanarka*. This designation has
—first from the

SPAINYIE-FLEE-PLAISTER, s. A cantharidian plaster, S. The phrase, "Cantharidian plaisters" is used by *Burns*.

SPAINYIE FLEES. Spanish flies; cantharides, S. V. **SPAINYIE**.

SPAINING, s. The act of weaning; also the time when a child has been weaned, S.—O. E. "*Spanynge* or *wenyng* of children, *ablactacio*, *spanyn* or *wanyn* chylder, *ablacto*," *Prompt. Parv.*

SPAINING-BRASH, s. A disorder of children, in consequence of being weaned, S.

To **SPAIRGE, v. a.** 1. To dash; to strike aslant, applied to liquids, S. *Burns*. 2. To bespatter by dashing any liquid, S. 3. To sully by reproach, S. *Burns*.—Lat. *sparg-ere*, Fr. *asperg-er*, to besprinkle. 4. To cast a wall with lime. *Lamont's Diary*. This, in Fife, *Aberd.* and elsewhere, is called to *hawrl*.

SPAIRGE, s. 1. A sprinkling, S. 2. The liquid that is sprinkled or squirted, S. 3. A dash of contumely, S. E. *sparge*.

SPAIT, SPATE, SPAT, s. 1. A flood, S. *Douglas*. 2. A great fall of rain; "a *spait* o' rain," S. 3. Any thing that hurries men away like a flood. *More*. 4. Fluency of speech, S. *Ruddiman*.—Gael. *speid*, a great river flood; perhaps from *spe*, froth.

To **SPAIVE, SPEAVE, v. n.** To bear the operation of *spaying*. *Gall. Encycl.*

SPAIVER, s. One who *spays* or castrates animals, S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Flap in front of small clothes, *Mearns*.

SPALD, SPAULD, SPAWL, s. 1. The shoulder. *Polwart*. 2. A joint; as, *lang spauls*, long limbs, S. *Douglas*.—Fr. *espaule*, O. B. *yspolde*, the shoulder.

BLACK SPAULD. A disease of cattle, S. Synon. *Quarter-ill*, q. v. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

SPALDING, s. A small fish split and dried, S. *Herd*. V. **SPELDING**.

SPALE, SPAIL, SPAL, s. 1. A lath used in wooden houses for filling up the interstices betwixt the beams, S. B.—Su. G. *spiaell*, segmentum, lamina. 2. A chip. *Douglas*.—Sw. *spiaela*, *id.* 3. A shaving of wood, S.—Fr. *spolia*, the shavings of wood.

SPALLIARD, s. *Espallier*, S.

SPALE-HORNT, adj. Having the horns thin and broad, *Clydes*.—Su. G. *spiaell*, lamina. V. **SPALE, s.**

SPALEN. *Man of spalen.* *Sir Ja. Balfour's Papers*. Can this signify "man of defence," from L. B. *spalion*, a kind of gallery woven with twigs in the form of a roof, and made so solid as to repel every weapon that falls on it? *Du Cange*.

To **SPALLER, v. n.** To sprawl, *Berwicks*.—Su. G. *sprall-a*, *id.*

SPALLIEL, s. A disease of cattle, *Lanarks*. *Ure's Rutherglen*. Q. if the same with the *Black Spauld*, q. *Spaul-ill*?

To **SPAN, v. a.** To put horses before any sort of carriage; a Belg. term, *Sewel*. *Monro's Exped.*

SPAN, SPANN, s. A dry measure in Orkn. *Rentall Book of Orkney*. Su. G. *spann*, mensura aridorum, continens dimidiam tonnae partem. V. **LESH PUND**.

To **SPAN, v. a.** To grasp. V. **SPAYN**.

SPANG, s. The act of grasping, *Roxb.*

To **SPANG.** 1. v. n. To leap with elastic force; to spring, S. *Douglas*. 2. v. a. To cause to spring, *ibid.* 3. To *spang o'er*, metaph. to overleap. *Rams*.—Isl. *spenn-a*, Germ. *spann-en*, to extend.

SPANG, s. 1. The act of springing, S. *Douglas*. 2. A fillip. *Ruddiman*.

SPANGIE, *s.* "An animal fond of leaping" *Gall. Encycl.*

SPANGIE, *s.* The game in F. called *Boas and Span*.

SPANGIE-LEWIT, *s.* A barbarous sport of boys to youg Yellow hammers, *S.*

SPANGS, *s. pl.* Spangles. *K. Quatr.* — Tent spangles, *in* spang lamina.

SPANG-NEW, *adj.* "Quite new" *Spang-fer-new*, the same " *Gall. Encycl.* *R. span-new* "Spang-new, *quite new*, North " *Grose.*

SPANI TALE, *s.* A cruel sport among children with loads *Gall. Encycl.*

To **SPANNEW** *v. a.* To place any thing on one end of a beam, the middle of which rests on a wall, and strike the other end smartly, so as to make it start suddenly up, and fling what is upon it violently aloft, *Ettr. For.* A barbarous sport of children with loads and yellow latomers *V. Spang's sewit.*

SPANIE, *adj.* Spanish, *S. Invenientes.*

SPANIEART, *s.* A Spaniel. *Douglas.*

SPANYIE, *s.* Spain. *Nicol Burne Ital. Spagna.*

To **SPANYE**, *v. n.* To blow fully *Wynslow.* — *Fr. expansionement*, full blow of a flower.

To **SPANK** *v. n.* To sparkle or shine, *Gl. Bibb.* — Tent *spange*, *lamina.*

To **SPANK**, *v. n.* To move with quickness and elasticity, *S. St. Patrick* — *From Spang*, *v. or lat. spink-a*, *decuritare.*

To **SPANK** *aff. v. n.* To move or set off in this manner, *S. Tarras* — *C. B. yponocaw*, to bound sharply.

SPANKER, *s.* 1 One who walks with a quick and elastic motion, *S.* 2 "A tall, well made woman" *Gall. Encycl.* 3, A fleet horse, *S. A. Waverley.* 4, *Spankers*, *in pl.* long and thin legs, *S.*

SPANKERING, *adj.* Nimble, agile. A "spankering little n. tall, limble girl" *Gall. Encycl.*

SPANKER-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, Tevford. *Synon. Spang-new.*

SPANKY, *adj.* 1. Sprightly, frisking *Gall. David-son's Scansins.* 2. Dashing, gaudy, *Ettr. For.* 3d

SPAR, *a. spar*, *adv.* In a state of opposition, *S. B. Ross* *lat. sperr-a*, distendere, repugnare munere.

A **SPAR** *waies* *adv.* The same with *A-spar*, *Hollock on II. Thes.*

To **SPAR**, *SPER*, *v. a.* To shut, to fasten a door with a bar of wood called a bolt, *S. A.* — *O. E. "sperryn or shytyu, claudo."* *Prompt Parv.*

SPARE, *s.* 1 An opening in a gown or petticoat, *Skene.* 2. The slit or opening in the forepart of breeches, *S.* *Spatrer*, *S. B. F. le.*

SPARE, *adj.* 1 Barren, *Gowan and Gol.* 2 Lean meagre, *Morison.* — *A. S. spær, parcus.*

To **SPARGE** *v. a.* To dash, &c. *V. Spargos.*

To **SPARGEON**, *v. a.* To plaster. *Winyet.* *From Spargos, q. v.*

SPARGEONER, *SPARGEONER*, *s.* A plasterer. *Acts Cha. I.*

* **SPARE**, *s.* A small particle of fire. *S. Prov.* "The smith has eve a spark in his halve [*r. hawac*]" *Kelly.* A mode of accounting for want of sobriety from the nature of one's occupation. Of a woman addicted to intemperance, it is said, "She's the smith's dochter, she has a spark in her throat," *Loth.*

CLEAR SPARK. A clear spark on the wick of a candle is supposed to signify the speedy arrival of a letter to the person to whom it points, *Tevford.*

To **SPARK**, *v. a.* 1 To bespatter, *S. Doug. Fing.* 2. To soil by throwing up small spots of mire, &c. "You're sparkin' a' your white stockings," *S. S.* To

scatter thinly; often applied to seeds, as, "that spark is some of that grass seeds?" *Howe* *lat. spargere.*

To **SPARKLE**, *v. impers.* It rains mightily, *Ed. For.* with *It's sparkling.*

SPARK, *s.* A very small diamond, ruby, or precious stone, *S. Invenientes.*

SPARK, *s.* 1 A small spot of mire, *S.* 2 A small portion of any thing. *Wife of Bath* — *lat. sparkula*, a small spot on clothes, *proculus* 1 *lat. sparkula*, a small particle of any liquid, *S. Damsayna* 1 *lat.*

SPARKLE, *s.* A spark. *Kirks of Christ Church.*

SPARKLIT, *v. SPARKLIT*

SPARKLING, *SPARKLING*, *s.* A Spark, *S. S.* — *lat. sparkling*, *lat. sparkling*, *lat.*

To **SPARKLE**, *SPARKLE*, *v. a.* To sparkle, *lat. sparkling*, *lat.*

SPARROW BLASTET, *part. pa.* *Spang and lat. The Blast.*

SPARROW DRIFT, *s.* The smallest kind of *Roab* — "what men let drive at *quarrel*."

SPARROW GRASS, *s.* *Asperagus*, a plant, *S.*

To **SPARS**, *v. a.* To spread, to propagate. *lat. sparsere, sparsum*, *id.*

SPARS, *SPARS*, *adj.* Widely spread, as "open writing" is open writing, occupying a large space. *V. the v.*

To **SPARTLE**, *v. n.* 1 To move with violent inconstancy, *S. B. Ruddiman* 2 To leap, spring, to splutter, *Gall. David's* *lat. spartile*, *id.*

SPARTLE, *s.* A splutter, *Gall. David's* *lat. spartile*, *id.*

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SPAT, *s.* Spot, place, *S. Edin. Map.*

SPAT, *s.* The span of Oysters, *Loth. S.* — *lat. spat*, *id.*

SPATCH, *s.* A large spot, a patch or plaster, *S. B.* — *lat. spat*, *id.*

SPATE, *s.* A flood or inundation. *V. SPAT.*

SPATHIE, *s.* A spotted river trout, *Loth. S.* — *lat. spat*, *id.*

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SPATHIE, *s.* A spotted river trout, *Loth. S.* — *lat. spat*, *id.*

SPATHIE, *s.* A spotted river trout, *Loth. S.* — *lat. spat*, *id.*

To **SPEAK with**. To meet in a hostile manner; to give battle to. *Guthry's Mem.*
SPEAKABLE, *adj.* Affable, *Aberd.*
SPEAK-A-WORD-ROOM, *s.* A small parlour, *S.*
SPEAL, **SPEL**, *s.* Play; game, *S. A. Davidson's Seasons. V. BONSPEL.*
SPEAL-BONE, *s.* The shoulder-bone of mutton. *Pennant.*
To READ THE SPEAL-BONE. To pretend to divine by looking through such a bone.
SPEANLIE, *adv.* Uncertain. *Houlate.*
SPEARMINT, *s.* A species of Mint; peppermint, *Mearns, Fife.*
SPEAT, *s.* A flood. *V. SPAIT.*
SPECHT, *s.* A Woodpecker, *S. Houlate.—Germ. specht, Sw. specke, id.*
SPECIALITIE, *s.* Favour; partiality. *Acts Ja. IV. —L. B. specialit-as, amitie particuliere, Du Cange.*
SPECIALL, *s.* A particular or principal person. *Spalding.*
SPECIALTE, *s.* Peculiar regard. *Barbour.*
SPECK, *s.* Blubber; the fat of whales, *S.—Su. G. speck, id.; Teut. speck, bacon.*
SPECK, *s.* Perhaps *spectre*. *Blackw. Mag.*
SPECKS, **SPEOTS**, *s. pl.* Vulgar abbrev. of *Spectacles*, *S. Hogg.*
SPECTACLES (of a fowl,) *s. pl.* The Merry-thought, *S. In Fife, Sprentacles.*
SPEDDART, *s.* "A tough old creature tight as a wire." *Gall. Encycl.—Teut. spade, serus, tardus; q. one who lives long?*
SPEDDIS, *s. pl.* Spades. *Inventories.*
To SPEDE, *v. n.* To speed, *E. Lynds.—A. S. sped-ian, Alem. id. Belg. speed-en.*
SPEDE, *s.* To cum *spede*, to have success, *S. Doug.*
SPEDLIN, *s.* A term applied to a child beginning to walk, *Dumfr. Quasi Speedling, one that makes little speed, or rather a little one that makes speed.*
SPEEDART, **SPEEDARD**, *s.* The Spider. *Gall. Encycl.—Teut. spieder, be-spieder, speculator?*
To SPEEL, *v. n.* To take the amusement of sliding on ice, *Dumfr.—Teut. speel-en, spel-en, Germ. spil-en, ludere.*
SPEEN, *s.* Spoon, *Aberd.*
SPEEN-DRIFT, **SPINDRIFT**, *s.* 1. The snow when drifted from the ground by the wind, *S. B.; Spunedrift, S. A. Journ. Lond. Q. spinning drift, from its whirling motion. 2. Spray, Ayra Gall. The Entail.*
SPEER, *s.* Inquiry. *V. SPERE.*
To SPEER, *v. n.* 1. To inquire, *S. 2. To squirt, Shetl.*
To SPEER the Price of a young woman. To ask her in marriage, *S. The Entail.*
SPEERE, *s.* A hole in the wall of a house, through which the family received and answered the inquiries of strangers. *Ritson. V. SPIRE, s.*
SPEER-WUNDIT, *part. pa.* Out of breath with exertion, *Loth. Fife. V. SPIRE, also SPIREWIND.*
SPEG, *s.* A pin or peg of wood, *Loth.—Dan. spiger, a nail; A. S. spicing, Su. G. spik, id. specka, acuminate.*
SPEICE, *s.* Pride. *Dunbar. V. SPION.*
SPEIDFUL, *adj.* Expedient. *Barbour.—From A. S. sped, success.*
SPEIK, *s.* Speech. *V. SPEK.*
SPEIKINTARE, *s.* Supposed to be the Sea-swallow. *Stat. Acc.*
To SPELL, *v. n.* To climb. *V. SPELE.*
SPEIL, *s.* "Any sort of play or game." *Gall. Thoms. V. BONSPEL, and SPEEL.*

SPEIR, **SPEER**, *s.* Inquiry, *Ayra. Gall.*
To SPEIR, *v. a.* To ask, *S. V. SPERE.*
To SPEIR about. To make inquiry concerning; often as indicating interest, anxiety, or affection, *S. Lissy Liberty.*
SPEIRINGS, **SPEIRINS**, **SPEIRNS**, **SPEERINGS**, *s. pl.* 1. Inquiry; interrogation; investigation; used with the addition of different prepositions, as *after, at, and of, S. The Pirate. 2. Prying inspection of conduct, Fife. MS. Poem. 3. Intelligence; tidings, S. A. Antiquary.*
SPEIRINS, *s. pl.* Inquiry, also information. *V. SPERE, SPEIR, v.*
SPEK, **SPEIK**, *s.* Speech. *Barbour.*
To SPELD, *v. a.* To expand; to lay open, as fish.—*Germ. spelt-en, Su. G. spial-a, to divide.*
To SPELDER, *v. a.* 1. To spread open, *S. 2. To rack the limbs in striding, S.*
To SPELDER, *v. n.* To toss the legs awkwardly in running, *Ettr. For. Apparently a derivative from Speld, v. q. v.*
SPELDING, **SPELDEN**, **SPELDEN**, *s.* A small fish, split, and dried in the sun, *S. Boswell.*
To SPELE, **SPEIL**, *v. n.* To climb, *S. Douglas.*
SPELING, *s.* Instruction. *Sir Gawain.—A. S. spell-ian, docere.*
To SPELK, *v. a.* To support by splinters, *S. Rutherford.—A. S. spelc-can, Su. G. spialelk-a, id.*
SPELK, *s.* 1. A splint of wood applied to a fracture, *S. A. Bor. 2. A splinter of iron. Gall. Encycl.—Teut. spalcke, lamina.*
SPELKED, *part. adj.* A term applied to "ragged wood," *ibid.*
To SPELL, *v. n.* To asseverate falsely, *Roxb.—A. S. spell-ian, fabulari, "to mock or delude with a false tale," Cooper.*
To SPELL, *v. a.* To tell; to narrate. *Houlate.—A. S. spell-ian, Isl. spial-a, narrare.*
To SPELL, *v. n.* To discourse. *Pop. Ball.*
SPELL, **SPELE**, *s.* Narrative. *Wynntown.—Alem. spel, a discourse, a history.*
SPENCE. *V. SPENS.*
To SPEND, *v. n.* 1. To spring, *Loth. 2. To gallop, Loth. V. SPYN.*
SPEND, *s.* A spring; an elastic motion, *ib.*
To SPEND, *v. n.* Perhaps to urge; to persuade. *Bannat. Poems.*
SPENDRIFE, *adj.* Prodigal; extravagant, *Clydes.*
SPENDRIFE, *s.* A spendthrift, *ibid. From Spend, v. and Rife, abundant.*
To SPENN, *v. a.* To button, or to lace one's clothes; as, *To spenn the waistcoat, to button it, Fife.—Germ. spange, a clasp or hook.*
SPENS, **SPENCE**, *s.* 1. The place where provisions are kept, *S. Henrysone.—Fr. despence, id. 2. The interior apartment of a country-house, S. Burns. 3. The place where the family sit at meat, S. B. Pop. Ballads.*
SPENS, **SPENSAR**, **SPENSERE**, *s.* The clerk of a kitchen. *Wynntown.*
SPENSE-DOOR, *s.* The door between the kitchen and the *spence*, or apartment which enters from the kitchen, *S. O.*
SPENTACLES, *s. pl.* The vulgar name of *Spectacles*, *S. Tannahill's Poems. In Fife called sprentacles.*
To SPERE, **SPEIR**, **SPYER**. 1. *v. a.* To search out. *Barbour.—A. S. spyr-ian, investigare. 2. To investigate, ibid. 3. To ask; to inquire, S. Douglas.—A. S. spyr-ian, Isl. spyr-ia, to inquire. In this*

general sense it is used in various forms. To *Speir* at, to interrogate, *S.*—*Isl.* *spyr-a* ad. id. To *Speir* after, to inquire for, *S.*—*A. S.* *spyr-an* *aefter*. To *Speir* for, especially as denoting an inquiry concerning one's welfare, *S.* 4. To scrutinize any article, as to investigate any legal deed, by applying it in the way of comparison with matters of fact labelled. *Acts Ja. IV*

SPERE, s. V *BRASS*.

SPERE, SPER, s. A sphere. *Doug.*—*L. B.* *sphaera*, id. To *SPERFLE* v a. To squander money, goods, &c. for no valuable purpose, *Loth. Ayr.* V. *SPERFALL*.

SPERING, s. Information in consequence of inquiry. *Barbour*—*Teut.* *sperrunghe*, indagation.

SPEER HAWK, s. A Sparrow hawk. *Houlat.*—*A. S.* *sparr-hawc*, id.

To *SPERFLE*, v a. To disperse, *S.* V. *SPERFALL*.

SPERTHE, s. A battle-axe. *Minst. Dord.*—*Isl.* *sparda* *spatha*, securis genus.

SPEE, s. Species; synonym with *Kynd*. *Acts Ja. VI* V. *SPACE*.

SPETIT, part. pa. Pierced. *Douglas*—*Isl.* *spitot*, hasta. *Teut.* *spet-en*, fodicare.

SPEUG, s. A tall, meagre person, *Upp. Clyde.* *Benfr.* synonym *Spaw*. *Su. G.* *spuk*, *spocks*, *German* *spuk*, *Belg.* *spook* a spectre.

SPEUGLE, s. An object that is extremely slender, a diminutive from the preceding, *ibid.*—*Fr.* *spoucelé*, and *Sw.* *spockel*, id.

SPEWEN, s. Spavin. *Montgomery*.

SPY ANN, s. The "game of Hide-and-Seek." *Gall. Encecl.*—*C. B.* *ypso*, *speculat*. *Spy-ann* nearly resembles *Fr.* *espion*, a spy. V. *HOPE*.

SPICE, s. A blow, a thwack, *Aberd.*

To *SPICE*, v a. To beat to thwack, *ibid.* Probably a figurative use of the *R. V.* in the same manner in which to *Pepper* is used.

SPICE, s. 1. Pepper, *S. Basilie*. 2. Metaph. pride, from the stimulating effect of strong spleen. V. *SENICE*.

SPICE BOX, s. A pepper-box, *S.*

SPICE BUST, s. The same with the preceding. *Act. Dom.* *Conc.* V. *BRIST*.

SPICY, adj. Proud, testy, *S.* *L. Haffes*.

SPIDER When spiders creep on one's clothes, it is superstitiously viewed as betokening good luck, *Teut. old*.

SPIB, s. Whale's blubber, *Shetl.*—*Isl.* *spik*, id.

SPYLE, s. A palisado. *Douglas*—*Su. G.* *spiale*, *lamina lignea*.

SPYLE TREE, s. A long pole stuck into the side of a house or supported horizontally, on which the fishing lines, after having been used, are gathered in order that they may be *redd*. *Means*.

SPILGIE, adj. Long and slender, *Ang.*

SPILGIE, s. 1. A tall meagre person. *S.* 2. A long limb. *S.*—*Isl.* *spik-ur*, *assulac*, *laths*, *splinters*, *Gael.* *spialg*, a splinter.

To *SPILK* v a. To shed pease, to take green pease out of the pod, *Aberd. Moray*. In *Moray*, at least. *Spik* is used as synonym with *Spilk*.

SPILKING, s. pl. Splintering, *ibid.*—*Gael.* *spialg-am*, to split *spialgach* splinters.

To *SPILL*, *SPYL* v a. 1. To destroy, in whatever way. *S.* 2. To mar, *S.* 3. To kill. *Douglas*—*A. S.* *spyl-an*, *consumere*, *interficere*. 4. To defile, to disfigure. *Wallace*—*A. S.* *spili-an*, *corrumpere*, *villare*.

To *SPILL*, *SPILLA*, v n. 1. To perish. 2. To corrupt, to putrefy, *S.* 3. To be affected of heat, *S.*

To *SPYN* v n. To glide, *S. Douglas*. **SPYNDILL, adj.** Thin, slender. Resembling a spindle.

SPYNDLE, SPYNDA, s. A certain wood including four kinds, *S.* *German* *spyn*.—Perhaps *q.* *spin-del*, *A. S.* *spinn*, *del*, a portion.

SPINDLE-SHANK, s. pl. 1. Thin of shank. This phrase, however, occurs. 2. A person with very thin legs, *S.* *q.* like a spindle.

SPINDRIFT, s. Spray. V. *SPRINKLE*.

SPYNIST, part. pa. Fully spread. *Brants*.

SPINK, s. 1. The Maiden Pink, *S.* 2. Pinks, in general. *S. A. Douglas*.

SPINK, s. The goldfinch, *Buchan.* *Goudspink*. *Torres*.

SPINKIF, s. A glass of argente spiritus, *S.*

SPINKIE, adj. Slender, and at the same time. *ibid.* *Su. G.* *spinkie* gracilis.

SPINLY, adj. Tall and slender, *S.* *Tran.* Perhaps *q.* *Spindly*, from *L.* *Spinale*, v.

To *SPYNDEL*, *SPYNDA* v n. 1. To run. *S. Douglas*. 2. To ascend in a spiral. From the motion of the distaff.

SPINNIN-JENNY SPIN MARY, s. The bird said to be produced from the grub, *Fr.* *Pin* places it is called *Spinna* *Maggie*.

To *SPINNIE*, v n. To shoot out. "Gill be spinning, when it is shooting." *Gall.*

SPINTIE, adj. Lean, thin, *Loth.*

SPIRE, s. 1. The stem of an ear of corn rising from the floor to the top of the whorled ear, and partly standing out of the top. *Sail.* 2. A wall between the streets with a seat on it, also called the *spire*. *Ross*—*Isl.* *spira*, *agallum*, *C. B.* *spyr*, *post*. 3. The lower part of a compass or post.

To *SPIRE*, v a. To wither, denoting wind or heat, *Loth.*

SPIRE, s. A small tapering tree, common for kind, of a size fit for piling, *Meany*.—a long small tree.

SPIRE, s. Sea spire, the spray of the sea. *Su. G.* *spyr*, *vomitua*.

SPIREWIND, SPERWIND, SPERWIND, s. gust of passion, a gust of rage, *Fr.* *hag* to spire, v to wither, *q.* v.

SPIRY, adj. Warm parching, *Loth.*—*O.* *lat.* *spyr-are*, to blow.

SPIRE, adj. Slender, slim, *Dumfr.* *q.* v—*Dan.* *spire*, a shoot, a scepter, a spearhead, slender-limbed.

SPIRITY, adj. Lively, full of life, *q.* v.

To *SPIRL*, v n. To run about in a light. *Ettr. For.*

SPIRLIE, SPERLIE, adj. Slender, when *q.* *spire* synonym *Davidson's Seasons*.

SPIRLIE, s. A slender person, often *spirlie* "s."

SPIRLIE-LEGOIT, adj. Having thin legs.

SPIRLING, s. 1. A small. 2. A small. *Gall. Encecl.* V. *FRANKIE*.

SPIRLING, s. A broil, *Perlia*.

N, s. "An old female of the nature of a" *Gall. Encycl.*—Gael. *spairn-am*, to wrestle.
v. n. To rain slightly, and not closely, S. *ige*.

T. Among boys, in the West of S. he who has another what is called *the Coucher's blow*, it up by *spitting* in his own hand, and then g his spittle on the buttons of his antagonist's. This is understood as placarding him for a n.

in confirming a *Bargain*. It is a common e among children, when two or more have d their faith in any engagement, to follow this each party *spitting on the ground*, Loth. This unted a very solemn confirmation of the agree-

AND GIE OUER. A vulgar expression, ad- l to one when it is supposed that his exertion iment, combat, or otherwise, is vain, S.
s. A vexation; as, "a great *spite*," some- that gives much vexation, Ettr. For.—Teut. n, pigere.

E, v. a. To provoke, S. *Kelly*.

R, s. Spume; foam? S. A. *Ruickbie's Way- ottager*. Perhaps equivalent to spittle or ; A. S. *sped*, pituita.

L. L. *Pitall*. Barb. V. PETTAIL.

N, s. A puny worthless creature, Aberd.

R, s. 1. A very slight shower, S. 2. In pl. in small particles, driven by the wind, S. A. *tt*.

TERIN, v. imp. A few drops of rain are falling, n *spit*, spuer.

RIE, adj. Denoting what spurts or flies out arly and without connection of parts, S. A. A. *Poems*.

E, s. A designation for a horse, Clydes.— . *spad-a*, *spad-o*, equus castratus. V. SPAVE, v.
IS, s. pl. Spittle, S. B.—Dan. *spitten*, a s.

SEAM, s. What in E. is called a hem-seam, le only being sewed down, S.

PLAY, s. The same with *Splay-seam*, S. Per- orr. from Fr. *esploy-er*, to spread out.

s. A squabble; as, "There was a great *splay* fair," Roxb.—Gael. *spleadh*, exploit.

AY, v. a. Apparently synon. with E. *Play*. *splayed the skin off his leg*, Selkirka.

SPLAE, s. A stroke; as, "She hat [did hit] *splae* o'er the fingers," Roxb. Perhaps from *aga*, ictus.

AY, SPLAE, v. a. After two pieces of cloth een run up in a seam, to sew down the edges, *tticoat Tales*.

SPLAE, s. The hem thus made, S.

AIRGE, v. a. 1. To bespatter; to bedaub, ttr. For. Upp. Clydes.; syn. *Spairge*, in sense To besprinkle, Upp. Clydes.

FLUKE, s. The plaice, a flat fish, Pleu- s *Platessa*, Linn. Banffs. Syn. *Plash-fluke*.

TCH, v. a. To bedaub; to splash, S. corr. ie E. word.

H, s. 1. A *splatck* o' dirt, a clot of mud up in walking or otherwise, S. *Splatchin*,

2. Any thing so broad or full as to exhibit ward appearance; as, "What a great *splatck* d there's on that letter!"

TTER, v. n. To make a noise among water, or.

SPLATTER-DASH, s. An uproar; a splutter, Ettr. For.

SPLECHRIE, s. 1. Furniture of any kind, S. 2. More generally, the clothes and furniture provided by a woman, in her single state, or brought by her to the house of her husband, when married, S. 3. The executory of a defunct person, S.—Lat. *suppelles*, *supellectilis*, household goods.

To SPLEET, v. a. To split, S. It is also used as a v. n. as, "I was just like to *spleet* wi' laughin'." *Brand's Orkn.*—Teut. *splett-en*.

SPLENDIS, s. pl. Armour for the legs. *Aberd. Reg.* V. SPLENTIS.

SPLENDRIS, s. pl. Splinters. *Wallace*.—Belg. *splinters*, Dan. *splinde*, Id.

To SPLENNER, v. n. To strike, Gall.—Perhaps from Teut. *splinter-en*, secure in assulas; or from the same origin with *Splendris*.

SPLENTIS, s. pl. Armour for the legs; so denomi- nated from their being applied as splints. *Acts Ja. I*.

SPLENTS, s. pl. As applied to a gown, hanging sleeves, loose cloth used instead of sleeves, sometimes called *tags*. *Inventories*.

SPLUCHAN, s. 1. A tobacco pouch, S. Gael. *Davidson*. 2. Used in a ludicrous sense for a fob. *Waverley*.

To SPLINDER, v. n. To be shivered; to splinter, S. B. *Meston*. V. SPLENDIS.

SPLINKEY, adj. Tall and lank, Ayra. Perhaps corrupted from *Spinkie*, q. v. *Gall*.

SPLINT COAL. A species of coal, S. *Stat. Acc. P. Lasswade*. Denominated from its breaking into *splinters*, when put on the fire. V. SPLENDIS.

SPLIT, s. A term used by weavers, denoting one thread in plain linen work, S. B. *Dent*. *Peddie's Weaver's Assistant*.

SPLIT-NEW, adj. That which has never been used or worn, S. *Persec. Ch. Scott*.—Germ. *splitter-new*, new as a splinter from the block. E. *span-new*.

SPLOY, s. A frolic, Renfr. Synon. *Ploy*. T. *Scott's Poems*.—The word seems to claim affinity to O. Fr. *exploits*, an exploit.

To SPOIT, v. n. 1. To spout; to squirt, Gall. *Davidson*. 2. To splash, *ibid.*—Perhaps from Lat. *explod-ere*, to drive out violently.

SPOIT, s. A little liquid filth. *Gall. Encycl*.

To SPLORE, v. n. To show off; to make a great show, Upp. Clydes.

SPLORE, s. 1. A frolic, S. O. *Burns*. 2. A quarrel ending in blows, S. A. *Antiq.*—Ital. *esplor-are*, q. to search for sport.

To SPLUNG, v. a. To carry off any thing clandes- tinely; to filch, Upp. Clydes. This seems a variety of *Spung*, v.

To SPLUNT, v. n. To court under night, S. A. J. *Nicol*.

SPLUNTING, s. "Running after girls under night." *Gall. Encycl*.

To SPLUTE, v. n. To exaggerate in narration. Syn. to *Flaw*, Clydes.—O. Fr. *exploit-er*, to execute, to perform; q. to boast of one's exploits.

To SPO, v. n. To foretell, Shetl. Synon. *Spae*, q. v. —Su. G. *spo*, vaticinari.

SPOACHER, s. 1. A poacher, Roxb. Berwicks. 2. One who sponges about for food, &c. *ibid*.

To SPOATCH, SPOACH, SPOTON, v. n. 1. To poach, Roxb. A. *Scott's Poems*. 2. To lounge about for meat or drink, *ibid*. From E. *Peach*, with s prefixed.

SPODLIN, s. A child learning to walk, Dumfr. Verb from *spod*, *spod-og*, the foot, with a prefix, *q* a child beginning to use his feet. *V* **SPODLIN**

SPOID, s. Qu if ludicrously used for hand? *Herb's Coll* — Gael. *spag*, a paw.

To SPOILYIE, v. a. To plunder, to despoil. *Spald.* *V* **SPILYIE**

SPOYN, s. A spoon. *Wallace.*

SPOKESHAVE, SPOKESHAVE, s. A kind of plane, formed for working on wood that is hollow or curved. *S. Synon.* with *Chavling, Shavins*, supposed to be named from being principally used in making wheels and putting spokes in them.

SPON, s. Shavings of wood. *Sir Trist.* — *A. S. spon*, *1st spon*, *1st assula*.

SPONK, s. Spark, &c. *V* **SPUNK**

SPUNNYE, pl. Spoons. *Aberd. Rep.*

SPONSEFU, adj. The same with *Sponseful*. *Saint Patrick.*

SPONSIBLE, adj. 1 Admissible as a surety, *S. Wodrow* — *Lat. spond-co, spons-um*, to be surety. 2 Respectable, becoming one's station, *S. Sals and Gael.*

SPOONGE, s. 1. A low sneaking fellow, one who employs any means, however despicable, to get his belly filled, *Roxb. Synon. Slounge*. 2 A wandering dog that prowls about for food, *ibid.* 3. A person disposed to fitch, *ibid.*

To SPOONGE, v. n. To go about in a sneaking or prowling way, so as to excite suspicion, as, "There he's gaun *spoonin'* about," *ibid.* This may be viewed as the same with the *E. v. to sponge*, "to hang on others for maintenance." There can be no doubt that this is from the idea of a sponge sucking up every liquid to which it is applied.

SPOOTRAGH, s. Drink of any kind, *Loth.* — *Gael. spud* bad drink.

SPORDERINE, s. Unexpl. *Acts Ch. 1*

SPOBNE, part. pa. of the v. to Spare as, "It canna be *sporne*," it cannot be wanted, or given away, equivalent to, "I cannot do without it," *Murray*

To SPORNE, v. n. To stumble. *Gowan and Gol.* — *A. S. sporn-an*, to stumble at.

SPORRAN, s. The leathern pouch, or large purse, worn before, by Highlanders in full dress, *S. Mod. Roy.* — *Gael. sporan, sparan*, *id.*

SPORTLIT, v. *Sprattlit.*

To SPOUSE, v. a. To put out one's fortune to nurse. *Sir A. Wylie.*

SPOUSING, part. adj. Of or belonging to a bride. "*Cultus—clagulum sponsae nubentis*, a *sponsing* girdle," *Despaut Gram.*

SPOUTT, s. The Razor fish, *S. Siddals*

SPOUT, s. A boggy spring in ground, *S. Stat. Acc.*

SPOUTY, adj. Marshy, springy, *S. ibid.*

SPOUTIE, adj. Vain; foolish. *Clydes.* Apparently from *E. spout*; *q. one who squirts forth his folly.*

SPOUTINESS, s. State of having many boggy springs, applied to land, *S. Sars. Invern.*

SPOUTROCH, s. Weak thin drink, *Gall* — *Gael. spud*, "hog wash, a word of contempt for bad drink," *ibid.* *Ir. spultrack*, "bad beer," *O'Reilly.*

SPOUT WHALE, s. A name given to the Porpoise. *Brand's Orkn.* *V. Pellerin, syn.*

SPRACK, s. Lively, animated. *S. A. Waterley.* This may be the same with *Synog*. Still used by the common people in the neighbourhood of Bath, where it signifies ready, alert, sprightly, and is pronounced as if it was written *sprack*, *Steevens*. *A. Nor.* "*sprag*, lively, active," *Gosse.*

To SPRACKLE, v. a. To clamber. *sprack-a*, *members concussory*. *V.*

SPRAG, s. A braggart, *ibid.* *ibid.*

SPRAICH, s. *Sprach, Sprachen, v. 1. S. H. Douglas.* — *S. G. sprach* — mult. *id.* as a *sprach* of *id.*

To SPRACH, v. n. To cry with a *tion* *ibid.*

To SPRACK KICK, v. n. To clamber. *sprack-a*, *members concussory*, *sprack* *ibid.* *V. Sprack-a*

SPRAY (MERIE, SPRACKERIE, Merivables of an inferior description, as have been collected by *Dependable* — *Gael. spradh*, cattle. *V. Sprack*

SPRAYNG, SPRAYNG, s. 1 A long the idea of variegation, *S. ibid.* *Spalding* — *Test. sprayng* *en. spray* *A. int.* *Sprag-agi*, *hula* *shaded* *Sprag*, *Shell*

SPRAING, D. SPRAYNG, part. adj. *S. Sars. Lond.*

To SPRAYNT, v. a. "To run, or ward," *Buchan. Terras. Form.* *id.* *pret.* or *part. pa.* of the *v. to Spr*

To SPRANGLE, v. n. To *ibid.* *Boxb.* — *A. d. min. fr. in Dan. sprang* *S. G. spring-a*, *ac. salire* *ibid.*

SPRAT, SPRAT, SPRAT, SPRAT, s. *Rush S. sprat, S. B. Lighy* *ibid.*

To SPRATTLE, v. n. To *ibid.* *Belg. spratten*, to shake one's legs

SPRATTLE, s. A scintille, a *ibid.* *Redgauntlet.*

SPRALCH, s. A sparrow *Loth. V.*

To SPRALCH, SPRALCH, (part.) with *Wentley Rind*. The same with *Patrick*. 2 To force one's way through any and all obstruction, *Ages*

Synon. Sprawl *Up. Clydes. Gall.*

To SPRALD, v. n. To make broad cord up to the *E. exports* on *S.*

SPRECHERIE, s. *V. Sprackerie.*

SPRECKLE, adj. Speckled, *S. A. sprackled*, *id.*

SPRECKLY, adj. Speckled, *South. Poms. V. Sprackled.*

SPRELE, s. 1 Innocent questiment, *spril*, *spril*, *vivacity*. 2 *Spril*, *or* *no one*, *as up-on*, *Loth. S. G.*

SPREE, adj. Trim, gaudy, *spruce* *S. Sprag*, *formous*.

SPRITH, SPRITH, SPRITH, SPRITH, s. *Pey. booty* *Douglas* *Lat. sprit*

To SPRITH SPRITH, v. a. To *ibid.* *V. Sprackerie*

To SPREND, v. n. To spring forth *Sprant*

To SPRENT, v. n. To spring, *all. lenses*, *Aberd. V. Sprant, v.*

SPRENT, part. v. to Sprend. 1 *Spr. Rao*, *Carted forth* *Barthar* 2 *S. Douglas* — *A. S. spring-on*, to *spril*

SPRENT, s. 1 A leap *Douglas* force of any thing *S. 3. Any* *reel*, *S. 4. The clasp of iron* *that* *lid of a chest or trunk*, *S. Trans.*

The backbone is called the *back-spr*

SPRENT, *s.* A hole. *Collection of Receipts*.—It seems allied to Su. G. *spraeng-a*, diffindere.

SPRENT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled. *Douglas*.—A. S. *spraeng-an*, spargere.

SPRET, *s.* Jointed-leaved rush. V. **SPRAT**.

SPRETE, *s.* Spirit. *Douglas*.

SPRETY, *adj.* Sprightly; S. *spirity*, *ibid.*

SPRETIT, *part.* Spirited; inspired. *Bellenden*.

SPRETT, *s.* V. **SPRAT**.

To SPREUL, *v. n.* To sprawl. *Douglas*.

To SPREWL, *v. n.* To sprawl; to struggle.

SPREWL, *s.* 1. A struggle, *Roxb.* 2. One, who is not to be overcome with difficulties, is in Clydes, said to be "an unco *sprawl* of a body." It also implies that the person is of a diminutive size.

SPRIG, *s.* A thin nail without a head, S. The original designation seems to have been *sprig nail*. *Rates*.

To SPRIG, *v. a.* To fix with nails of this description, S. *Maxwell*.

To SPRIKKLE, *v. n.* To flounce; to flounder about, *Shetl.*—Nearly allied to *Sprauchle*, and the same with *Isl. spriki-a*, membra concutere.

SPRING, *s.* A quick and cheerful tune on a musical instrument, S. *Lyndsay*.—O. Fr. *espring-ier*, to dance. 2. The music of birds. *Picken*.

SPRINGALD, **SPRINGEL**, *s.* A stripling, S. B. *Rolloch*. *Douglas*. From *spring*, germinare, q. viri germen.

SPRYNGALD, *s.* 1. An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, &c. *Barb.* 2. The materials thrown from this engine. *Wallace*.—Fr. *espringalle*, L. B. *springald-us*, *id.*

SPRINGALL, *adj.* Belonging to the state of adolescence. *Life of A. Melville*.

To SPRINKIL, **SPRYNKIL**, *v. n.* To move with velocity and unsteadiness, or in an undulatory way. *Doug.*—Teut. *spreinkel-en*, variegare.

SPRIT, *s.* Joint-leaved rush, *Roxb.* S. B. *Essays Highl. Soc.* V. **SPRAT**, **SPRAT**, &c.

SPRITHY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*. *Synon.* *Spritty*, *Roxb.*

SPRIT-NEW, *adj.* Entirely new, S. V. **SPLIT-NEW**.

To SPRITT, *v. n.* To leap; to run off suddenly and quickly, *Shetl.* *Dan.* *spruiten*.

SPRITTY, *adj.* Full of *sprats*, S. *Burns*.

SPRITTL'T, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. V. **SPRUTILLIT**.

SPROAGING, *s.* Courtship under the shade of night, *Gall.* *Synon.* *Splunting*.

SPROAN, *s.* Dung, *Shetl.*—*Isl. spracn-a*, scaturre?

To SPROG, **SPROAG**, *v. n.* To make love under the covert of night. *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *spreoc-an*, loqui; Su. G. *sprok*, colloquium.

SPROO, *s.* An apthecous appearance in the mouths of infants, although distinguished from what is properly called the Thrush, *Loth.*—Teut. *spronwe*, apthae.

To SPROOZLE, *v. n.* "To struggle; sometimes *Stroosle*." *Gall. Encycl.*—Germ. *spreies-en*, niti, Su. G. *strid-a*, certare.

SPROSE, *s.* 1. Ostentatious appearance, S. O. 2. A bravado, *ibid.* *The Provost*.

To SPROSE, *v. n.* 1. To make a great show, S.—R. *spruce*. 2. To commend one's self ostentatiously, *Fife*, *Ayrs*. 3. To magnify in narration, *Fife*.

SPROSIE, *adj.* Ostentatious in language, much given to self-commendation, *Loth.*

SPROT, *s.* 1. The withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground, S. The word, as thus used, agrees more closely with the northern

term, mentioned under *Sprat*, than *Sprot* itself does. 2. The end of a grain, or branch blown from a growing tree, in consequence of high winds, *Roxb.* 3. A chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter, *ibid.*—A. S. *sprots*, a sprig or sprout, *Isl. sproti*, virgi baculus.

SPROT, *s.* V. **SPRAT**.

SPROTTEN, *adj.* Made of *sprots*, *Aberd.*

SPRUCE, *s.* The name given to Prussia, by our old writers. *Monro's Exped.*

SPRUD, *s.* A spud for removing limpets from the rock, *Mearns*.

SPRUG, *s.* "A sparrow." *Gl. Antiq.* South of S. *Guy Mannering*.

To SPRUNT, *v. n.* To run among the stacks after the girls at night, *Roxb.* *Synon.* *Splunt*.

SPRUNTIN', **SPLUNTIN**, *s.* The act of running as above described, *ibid.*—Fr. *s'espreind-re*, "to take, seize, catch hold," *Cotgr.*

SPRUSH, *adj.* Spruce, S. *Shirreff*.

SPRUSSE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Prussia. *Skene*.

SPRUTILL, *s.* A speckle. *Douglas*.

SPRUTILLIT, **SPROUTLET**, *part. pa.* Speckled; S. *sprittillit*. *Douglas*.—Fland. *spricel-en*, spargere.

SPUDYCH, *s.* 1. Any sputtering produced by ignition, *Lanark*. 2. A small quantity of moistened gunpowder formed into a pyramidal shape, for the purpose of being ignited. *Pesoy*, *synon.* *ibid.* 3. One of diminutive size who speaks or acts with rapidity, *ibid.*—Gael. *sput-am*, to spout; Su. G. *spott-a*, spuer, *spott*, sputum.

SPUG, *s.* A Sparrow, S. B. V. **SPRUG**.

SPULE, **SPOOK**, *s.* A weaver's shuttle, S. — Su. G. *spole*, *Isl. spola*, *Ir. spol*, *id.*

SPULE-BANE, *s.* The shoulder-bone, S. V. **SPALD**.

SPULE-FITTIT, *adj.* Splay-footed; not as Dr. John. defines the E. term, "having the foot turned inwards," but the reverse, *Loth.* q. twisted out like a weaver's spool.

To SPULYE, **SPULYR**, *v. a.* 1. To lay waste, S. 2. To carry off a prey, S. *Doug.*—Fr. *spol-ir*, *Lat. spol-iare*.

SPULYE, **SPULYR**, *s.* 1. Spoil, S. *Doug.* 2. Illegal intermeddling with movable goods, S. *Balfour*.

SPULYEAR, *s.* A depredator. *Acts Mary*.

SPULYMENT, *s.* Spoil. *Blackw. Mag.*

SPULPER, **SPULPIR**, *s.* A collector of scandal; a busy-body; an eavesdropper, *Teviotd.*

SPULPIN, *adj.* Habituated to this practice; as, "He's a *spulpin* rascal," *Teviotd.*—*Ir. spalpin*, a mean fellow, a rascal.

SPULT, *s.* "Ane *spult* of leyd." *Aberd. Reg.*

To SPUNDER, *v. n.* To gallop, *Orkn.* Radically the same with S. *Spyner*, q. v.—*Dan. spaend-e*, to strain, to exert to the utmost.

SPUNE, *s.* A spoon, S. "He'll either mak a *spune*, or spoil a horn," a S. prov. applied to an enterprising person, to intimate that he will either have signal success, or completely ruin himself. *Rob Roy*.

SPUNE-DRIFT, *s.* Snow drifted from the ground by a whirling wind, South of S. V. **SPREN-DRIFT**.

SPUNE-HALE, *adj.* In such health as to be able to take one's usual diet, *Fife.* *Synon.* *Parrick-hale*, *Cutty-fre*. *Meal-hale*, is also used in *Fife*.

SPUNG, *s.* 1. A purse with a spring, S. *Bann. P.* 2. A sob, S. *Ramsay*.—*Moss. G. puss*, A. S. Su. G. *pung*, a purse.

To SPUNG, *v. a.* To pick one's pocket, S. *R. Galloway*.

STAR, s. 1. A stake. *Tannahill*. 2. A stool, *Shetl.* V. *STOB*.

STAR AND STOW, adv. Completely, *S. Hamill*. Syn. *Stick and Stow*. *Star*, a stake.—*Su. G. stuf*, the remaining part of the stock. Syn. *Stoop and Roop*.

STAR-CALLANT, s. A short thick fellow, *Roxb.*—*Dan. starbe*, a log, or *starb*, a stump; a stock.

STAR-GAUD, s. A set line for catching fish, fixed to a small stake that is pushed into the bank to preserve the line from being carried off, *Lanarks.* From *star*, a stake, and *gad*, pron. *gaud*, a fishing-rod; q. a stake-rod.

STARLE, s. "That part of a marsh, in which, if a horse is foundered, he is said to be *starled* for the night," *S. A. Antiq.*

STARLE, s. Station where hunters placed themselves. *Wynlow.*—*O. Fr. establies*, companies appointed to a certain station.

STARLER, s. A stable-keeper, *S.*—*L. B. Stabularius*, qui stabularum vel equorum curam habet, *Du Cange*.

STACK, s. An insulated columnar rock, *Caithn. Orkn. Pennant.*—*Teut. staek*, columna; *Gael. stuaic*, a round promontory.

To **STACKER, STAKKER, v. n.** To stagger; *S. stacker*, (*gutt.*) *Dunbar.*—*Sw. stagr-a*, *Isl. stuk-a*, id.

STACKET, s. The palisades which surround a town. *Monro.*—*Dan. stakket*, a palisade.

To **STACKET, v. a.** To palisade, *ibid.*

STACKYARD, s. The enclosure in which stacks of corn or hay are erected, *S.*

STADDLE, s. A frame on which a stack is built. *Surv. Berw.* V. *STASSEL, STATHEL*, id.

STADGE, s. A pet; a fit of ill-humour, *Clydes.*—*Isl. stygg-r*, iratus, *stygg-la*, offendere, irritare, *stygd*, offensa.

STAFF. To set up one's Staff, to take up one's residence in a place, *Roxb.*

STAFF AND BATON. A symbol of the resignation of property or feudal right into the hands of another, according to the laws of *S. Erskine's Inst.*

STAFF AND BURDON. To be at the Staff and the Burdon with one, to quarrel, or come to an open rupture, with one, *Roxb.* V. *BURDON*.

STAFF AND STING. To pay with staff and sting, to beat severely, to give a complete cudgelling. *Winyet.* V. *STING, STING*, a pole, &c.

STAFFAGE, STAFFISCH, adj. I. Obstinate; unmanageable. *Douglas.*—*Ital. staffegiare*, to lose the stirrup. 2. Not easily swallowed, *S. A. Gl. Sibb.*

STAFFY-NEVEL, s. "Staff in hand," *Gl. cudgelling*, *S. B. Christmas Ba'ing.* From *staff*, and *nevel*, a blow with the fist.

STAFFISH, adj. *Roxb.* V. *STAFFAGE*, sense 2.

STAFF SUERD. A sword for thrusting. *Wallace.*—*Teut. staf-sweerd*, sica, dolon.

STAG, s. A young horse; synon. *Stag*, q. v.

* To **STAGE, v. a.** To accuse without formal trial; the prep. with being subjoined. *Fountainhall.*

To **STAGE about, v. n.** To saunter; to walk about, rather in a stately or prancing manner, *Fife*; perhaps q. to walk on the stage. V. *DOCK*, v. n.

STAGE, s. A step. *Douglas.*—*Germ. steg*, *Isl. stig*, gradus, scala.

STAGGERIN' BOB. The flesh of a newly dropt calf, or the animal itself, *Teviotd.* When cut out of the mother, it is called *slunk*, *ibid.* *Groec's Class. Dict.* V. *SLUNK*.

STAGGERS, s. pl. A disease of sheep, *S. Ess.*

STAGGIE, adj. A term applied to grain when it grows thin, *Gall.* V. *STOC, s.* and *STUGGY*.

STAGGREL, s. "A person who staggers in walking." *Gall. Enc.*

To **STAGHER, (gutt.) v. n.** To stagger, *S. V. STACKER*.

* To **STAY, v. n.** To lodge; to dwell; to reside, *S. Capt. Burt's Letters.*

STAY, STAY, adj. 1. Steep, *S. Barbour.*—*Teut. steyh, steeph*, acclivus; *A. S. stig-an*, ascendere. 2. Lofty; haughty. *Matt. P.*

STAY-BAND, s. Where a door is formed of planks reaching in one piece from the top to the bottom, those planks which are nailed across, to fasten the upright ones, are called *stay-bands*, *Ettr. For.* 2. A narrow band of linen brought round the tie of an infant's cap, and pinned to its frock, to prevent the head from being thrown too far back, *S.*

STAD, STADE, s. A furlong. *Lyndsay.*—*Fr. stade*, *Lat. stad-ium*.

STAIG, STAG, s. A horse; one, two, or three years old, not yet broken for riding or work, *S. Forr. Law.* 2. A riding horse. *Montgomerie.* 3. A stallion; sometimes a young one, *S. Pop. Ball.* 4. A young courtier. *Cleland.*—*Isl. stepp-r*, the male of birds, and of most wild beasts.

To **STAIG, STAG, v. n.** To stalk where one should not be found, *Upp. Lanarks.*—*Isl. stag-a*, tendere, extendere; also, saepius iterare, *Haldorson.*

To **STAIK, v. a.** To accommodate, *S. Acts Mary.*—*Teut. steck-en*, figere.

STAILL, s. V. *STALE*.

STAIN, s. The mast of a boat, *Shetl.*—*Isl. stang*, a pole.

STAINYELL, s. The Wagtail. *Burel.*—*Dan. sten-oyl*, id.

To **STAIRGE down, or away, v. n.** To walk very magisterially; to prance, *Roxb.* V. To *STAGE about.* The one seems a corr. of the other.

STAIT, s. Obeisance. *Dunbar.*

STAIT AND SESING. A forensic term.

To **STAIVE, v. a.** 1. To sprain; as, "to *staive* the thum," i. e. thumb, *Clydes.* Perhaps q. to render stiff; *Teut. stijv-en*, rigere, rigescere. 2. To consolidate iron instruments, by striking them perpendicularly upon the anvil, when they are half-cooled, *ibid.*

STAIVE, s. A sprain, *ibid.*

To **STAIVE, STAIVER, STAYER, v. n.** 1. To go about with an unstable and tottering motion, *S. Farmer's Ha'.*—*Germ. staubern*, to range as a dog. 2. To stagger, *S. B.*; *staiwell*, *Loth. Journ. Lond.*

STAIVELT, s. A stupid person, *Roxb.* Perhaps one who goes about staggering, from the v. to *Stavel*, q. v.

STAKE AND RISE. V. *RISE*.

STAKIT-AND-STED. "Or [i. e. before] the towne was *stakit & sted.*" *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to signify, "staked out and built."—*Su. G. stak-a ut*, determinare.

To **STAKKER, STAKER, STACHER.** V. *STACKER*.

STALE, STAILL, STEILL, STALL, s. 1. A body of armed men stationed in a particular place; such especially as lie in ambush. *Wallace.*—*Germ. stell-en*, *Su. G. staell-a*, collocare. 2. The centre of an army, as distinguished from the wings. *Pittscottia.* 3. Any ward of an army in battle array. *Wallace.* 4. A compact body of armed men. *Barbour.* 5. In *Stale*, in battle array. *Douglas.* 6. The principal body employed in the chase. *Bellenden.* 7. *Stall*, the mother-hive, also *Stall-shp.* 8.

STAND BURDE. A standing table, as opposed to a folding one. *Inventories.*

STANDFORD, s. Perhaps one of mean extraction. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *stand-an feorran*, stare procul.

STANDFULL, s. A tubful of any thing, S. *Poems 16th Century.*

STAND HARNES. Perhaps armour of mail. *Pitt-scottie.*

STANE, s. A stone, S.; *steen*, S. B. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *stan*, Su. G. *sten*, Isl. *stein*, id.

STANE-BARK, s. Liverwort, Roxb.

STANE-BITER, s. The cat-fish, Shetl. "Anarchiehas Lupus," (Lin. Syst.) *Edmonstone's Zell.*

STANE-CAST, s. The distance to which a stone may be thrown, S.—Isl. *stein-kast*, id.

STANE-CHAKER, STONE-CHECKER, STANE-PROKER, s. 1. The Stone-chatter, S. *Stat. Acc.* Called in Fife the *Clockret* (ch gutt.) 2. The Wheat-ear, S.; the *Chack* or *Check* of Orkn. *Fleming.*—Sw. *stens-quette*, Germ. *steinsch-waker*, the Wheat-ear.

STANE-CLOD, s. A stone-cast, Roxb. *Hogg.* From *stane*, and *clod*, to cast or throw, properly applied to lumps of earth or hardened mire.

STANE-DEAD, adj. Quite dead; as dead as a stone, S.—Dan. *steen-dood*, exanimis, Teut. *steen-deed*, emortuus, atque rigidus instar lapidis.

STANE-DUMB, adj. Totally silent, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg's Poems.*

STANEDUNDER, s. A cant term, used to express the explosion of fire-arms; supposed to refer to the thundering noise made by a heap of stones falling, Clydes.

STANEGRAZE, s. "A bruise from a stone." *Gall. Encycl.*

STANE OF PILLAR. V. PILLAR.

STANERAW, STEINRAW, s. Rock-Liverwort, S. B. and Orkn. *Nedl.*—A. S. *stan*, Isl. *stein*, stone, and *vawe*, hair.

STANERIE, adj. V. STANNERY.

STANERS, STANIRS, STANNYIS, s. pl. 1. The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake. *Compl. S.* 2. Those within the channel of a river, which are occasionally dry, S. *Spalding.*—Su. G. *stenocer*, gravel, glare, locus scrupulosus; Norw. *steinur*, sand and stones together, *ocer*, *ur*, signifying gravel.

STANE-STILL, adj. or adv. Totally without motion, S. *Stone-still*, as motionless as a stone. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

STANEWARK, s. Building of stone; masonry, S. *Tennant.*

STANE-WOD, adj. Stark mad, Upp. Clydes. Hence it has been remarked that *stane* is used as a term giving additional force to that with which it is conjoined.

To STANG, v. a. To sting, S. *Douglas.*—Isl. *stanga*, pungere.

To STANG, v. n. To thrill with acute pain, S.

STANG, s. 1. The act of stinging, S. 2. The sting of a bee, S. *Douglas.* 3. An acute pain. *Sir Egeir.* 4. The beard of grain, S. B.

To STANG, v. a. To subject a person to the punishment of the *stang*, by carrying him on a pole, S. B. "This word is still used in the university of Cambridge; to *stang* scholars, in Christmas-time, being to cause them to ride on a colt staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." *Gl. Grose.*

STANG, s. A long pole, S. *Antiquary.*—Isl. *stang*, Dan. *stang*, Belg. *stange*, id.

To RIDE THE STANG. He who beats his wife is sometimes set astride on a long pole, which is borne on the shoulders of others. In this manner he is carried about from place to place. *Ramsay.* A hen-pecked husband was also sometimes subjected to this punishment. *Meston.*—Goth. *widstaeng*, the pole of infamy; Sw. *stong-hasten*, the roddle horse.

STANG of the trump. The best member of a family; the most judicious or agreeable person in a company, S. B.

STANG, or STING, s. The shorter Pipe-fish. *Sibbald.*

STANGILLANE, s. The name of some saint anciently honoured in S. "Sanct *Stangillane's* day." *Aberd. Reg.*

STANGRILL, s. An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Ang.

STANIRAW, adj. A term used to denote the colour produced by dyeing with *Rock-liverwort*, in Ettr. For. called *Stanieraw*. *Hogg.* V. STANE-RAW, and STANE-BARK.

To STANK, v. a. To fill; to satisfy; to sate with food, *Aberd.*—Su. G. *stinn*, *stind*, distentus, inflatus.

To STANK, v. n. To ache smartly, Fife.

STANK, s. 1. A pool or pond, S. *Doug.*—Su. G. *staang*, Arm. *stanc*, id. 2. The ditch of a fortified town. *Dunbar.*

To STANK, v. n. To gasp for breath, S. B.—Isl. Su. G. *stank-a*, id.

To STANK, v. n. V. STANG, s. 2.

STANKED, part. pa. Surrounded with a ditch. *Spalding.*

STANK-HEN, s. A species of water-fowl, that breeds about stanks or ponds, Ettr. For.; supposed to be the Common Water-Hen, *Fulica Chloropus*, Linn.

STANK-LOCHEN, s. A stagnant lake. *Gall. Encycl.* V. LOCHAN.

STANNER-BED, s. A bed of gravel, S. B.

STANNERS, s. pl. The gravelly shores of a river. *G. Beattie.*

STANNERY, STANNERIE, adj. Gravelly, S. *Pal. Hon.*

STANNYEL, s. A stallion, Roxb. Perhaps from A. S. *stan*, testiculus, and *gal*, lascivus.

STANNIN GRAITH. V. GAIN GRAB.

STANSSOUR, s. An iron bar for defending a window; S. *stenchin*. *Wallace.*—Fr. *estançon*, a prop.

STANT, s. A task. V. STENT.

To STANT, v. n. To stand. *Douglas.*

STAP, STEPPE, s. A stave, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *staaf*, id. A. Bor. "Stap, the stave of a tub," Gl. Brocket.

To STAP, v. a. 1. To stop, S. 2. To thrust; to insert, S. 3. To cram; to stuff, S. *Ross.*—Su. G. *stopp-a*, obturare; Isl. *stappa*, farcire.

To FA' A' STAPS. To become extremely debilitated, q. to fall to pieces, like a vessel made of staves when they lose their adhesion to each other, S.

To STAP, v. n. To step, S. *Tennant.*

To STAP forward. To advance. *Pitc.*

STAPALIS, s. pl. Fastenings. *Gawdn and Gel.*—Teut. *stapel-en*, stabilire.

STAPPACK, s. Syn. *Drammach*, or meal mixed with cold water. *Ascanius.*

STAPPIL, s. A stopper or stopple, S.

STAPPIN, s. The stuffing for filling crappit heads, *Aberd.*—Isl. *stappa*, cramming, stuffing, minuting; Sw. *stoppning*.

STAPPIN-STANE, s. A stepping-stone. *To stand on stepping-stones*, to hesitate, especially on trifling grounds, S.

STAPPIT-HEADS. *Syn. Crappit Heads, Aberd.*
Mearns.

STAPPLE, s. A handful of thatch, *R. O. Gall Enc*
Teut. *stapel*, *caulis*, *stipes*, *stapel-en*, *stabilire*,
firmare.

STAPPLE, STAPPLICE, s. The stalk of a tobacco pipe,
Roeb. Kitt For, *Pipe-stapple*, *synon.*

STARE, adj. Stiff rough, *Douglas*.—*Su. G. Germ.*
starr, *rigidus*, *Jurua*.

STARF *pref.* Died *V. Starn*

STARHAND, adj. Perhaps stalling *Sir Gawan*.

STARGLINT, s. A shot star, *Peritha*. *Don-*
aid and Flora. *Q. the glance of a star* *V*
Glast, v.

* **STARK, adj.** Potent, applied to liquors, *B.* "Stark
mychty wyals, & small wyals." *Aberd. Reg*—*Sw.*
stark *id.*

To STARK, v. a. To strengthen, *Wallace*.—*Sw.*
stærk-a, Teut. *stærk-en*, *id.*

STARN, STERN, s. 1 A star, *S. B.* *Barbour*—
Moss. G. starn, *1st storn-a*, *Su. G. sterna*, *Dan*
sterna, *id.* 2 A single grain, a particle, *B.* *Bel-*
lenden 3 A small quantity, *S.* 4 The outermost
point of a needle, *S. H.*

STARNY, STARNY, adj. Starry, *S.*

STARNIB, s. 1 A little star, *S.* 2. A very small
quantity, *as*, "a starnie o' meal," "a starnie o'
saat." *S. B.* Not used of liquids.

STARN LIGHT, STERN LIGHT, s. 1 The light of the
stars, *S.* 2. Metaph. the flash of light seen in dark-
ness, when the eye receives a slight stroke, *S.*

STARNOTING, part. pr. Sneezing *Burd.*—*Lat.*
sternut-are, *id.*

STARR, s. *Carex caespitosa*, *Linn.* a sedge, "Turfy-
pink leav'd *Carex*, *Angl. s.*, *Starr*, *Scotia.* 'Lightfoot
In *Sw. starr* is the generic name for *Carex*

START, s. 1. An upright post mortised into the shafts
of a cart, and into which the boards of the side are
nailed, *Lawrks* 2 In pl the pieces of wood which
support the axis of a mill-wheel, *Mearns*

* **START, s.** A moment, *as*, "Ye mauna bide a start,"
You must be back immediately *In a start*, in a
moment, *S.* *Ths was Styrt* in *O. E.* "Styrt or
lytell while, momentum" *Prompt. Parv.*

STARTY, adj. Apt to start; skittish, "a starty
horse," *S. B.*

* **To STARTLE, v. n.** 1. To run wildly about, *as cows*
do in hot weather, *S.*, *as*, "I saw the foolish auld
brute, w' her tail o' her riggin startling as fast as
ony o' them" *Syn. fig.* 2. To be in a mighty
bustle, *S.* "It will be a hot [het] day that will make
you startle," *S. Prov.* spoken to settled, sober, grave
people, who are not easily moved *Nelly*

STARTLE O' STOVIE, JOCK AN STARTLE O' STOVIE The
exhalations seen to rise from the ground, with an
undulating motion, on a warm sunny day, *Elir For*,
syn. Asjir and *Summer-couts*

STASHIE, s. Upstart, disturbance, a quarrel, *Aberd*
Banffs. Perhaps from *O. Fr. estase*, an ecstasy of
passion

STASSEI, STARNEL, s. 1. A prop for a stack of grain,
to raise it above the ground, *S. D. Wife*. 2. The corn
which lies undermost in a stack, *S. B.*—*Belg. stalsel*,
a support, *stalsel*, a foundation

STATE AND SESING *V. STAIT.*

STATKRIT *L. stakerit*, staggered. *Gawan and Gid*
V. STAKER

STA'TREE, s. The stake in a cow-house, to which an
ox or cow is bound, *G. s.* the *stall-tree*, *Mearns*.

To STATUTE, v. a. To ordain.

deoda *S. Statute*, *part. pa. ordain*

To STAVE, v. n. To push, to drive

Perhaps from Teut. *stare*, *beating*

STAVE, s. A push, a dash, *F. stave*

To STAVE, v. a. To thrust, *Id.*

To STAVEL, v. n. To smother

staple, *term stappel*, *id. stappe*

To STAVEN, v. n. To smother, *S.*

To STAVER, V. STAVIE

STAVKHAL, s. *Rapt* "a bad w."

son *Gall Encyc.*

STAUMREL, adj. Half-witted, *Id.*

To STAIN, v. n. To stand.

STACP, STACT, s. A slave, *Elir For*

V. STAP, STARR

To STAFF STAW, v. n. 1. To take
steps, *Roeb.* 2. To walk as a person
does when uncertain where he is

footslep, *Elir For*, *Stagy*

STAUP, s. 1 A long awkward step,

awkward person, *as*, "Hand off
staup," *id.*—*A. S. Teut. staj*, *id.*

STAUPIN, part. pr. 1. Stamping

Awkwardly tall, *id.* 2. To stamp

high, and tread heavily in walking

To STAW, v. n. To surfeit, *S.* *Marg-*

legen me stait, I am disgusted at it

STAW, s. A surfeit, *S.* *Sir J. Sme-*

STAW, part. v. Stole *S. Wallace*

STAW, s. Stall in a stable, *S. Id.*

STAWN, s. A stall in a market, *Dum-*

Seller Gun *V. STAP, s.*

* **STEAD, s.** To Mak Stead, to be of

stead in stead

STEAD, STEADING, STEADYING, s. 1.

which a house stands, or the ven-

duating, *S. Riddiman* 2. A

office, *S. Complaynt* *S.—A. S. of*

locus, stas 3 A farm itself *De-*

STEADABLE, adj. Available, *Id.*

To STEAK, v. a. To shut, to close

as *2*

STEAK RAIL, STEAK-RAIL, s. The

live stock, taken in a predatory

was supposed to belong to any

whose land the prey was driven *S.*

—*Quel, stasig*, a steak *Su. G. stak*

from *stak-en*, to roast Perhaps

harsh, hostile expedition, *q. the stak*

STEAL, s. 1 A theft, *Aberd.* 2. To

thief—*A. S. stail* thing furtiva *tra-*

STEAL, s. 'Steals, the shafts of

stays," *Ol Burr Morry*—*Belg.*

handle, Teut. *stels*, *scapus*, *stipes*,

brum, *Kilian*

STEAL-WAID, or STEAL-BONNET, s. A

The same with *Waddie*, *q. v.*

To STECH STON, part. v. n. 1. To

of wind, as when one goes up hill, *Id.*

2. "To groan when overcharged with

Ayrs Teut. *stuck-en*, *strangula-re*, *as*

To STECH STON, part. v. n. 1. To

—*O. Teut. staeck-en*, *stipare*, to cram

one with a great quantity of body *as*

To confine one's self in a very warm

Germ. stuck-en, *suffocare*, *suffocare*

lotter, to *stuck* in bed, to *in large stak*

To STECH, v. n. To gourmandize, *B.*

STEOH, *s.* 1. A heap or crowd, *S. B.* 2. A confused mass, *S. B.*; *stechrie*, *id.* 3. It often conveys the idea of heat, as connected with that of a crowd, *S. B.*

STEOHIE, (*gutt.*) *adj.* Stiff in the joints, and lazy, *Fife.*—*Teut. steeph*, *pertinax*, *obstinatus*. 2. Descriptive of one who does nothing but *steep* or cram his belly, *ibid.*

To STEMD, *v. a.* 1. To place. *Wynetown*. 2. To establish, *ibid.*—*Su. G. stad-pa*, *id.* 3. To furnish; to supply. *Aberd. Reg.*

To STEDDY, *v. a.* To make steady; to preserve from moving, *S.* This *v.* was anciently used in *E.* "I *stedye*, I sattell or set faste a thing," *Palagr.*

STEDDYNG, *s.* *V. STRAD.*

STEDE, *s.* 1. Place. *Balfour*. 2. *Fute sted*, a foot-step. *Douglas.*

To STEEK, *v. a.* To shut. *V. STRIK.*

To STEEK, *v. n.* To push; to butt, as a cow, *Teviotd.*; *synon. Punce.*—*Teut. stak-en*, *pungere*, *lancinare*.

STEEK, *s.* A stitch. *V. STRIK.*

STEEL, *s.* 1. A wooded cleugh or precipice; greater than a *Slain*, *Roxb.* 2. The lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill, where the ground declines on each side, *Liddesdale.*—*Isl. steyl-wr*, *Dan. stelde*, *via prærupta*.

STEEL, *s.* The handle of any thing; as, of a hand-barrow, &c. *Roxb.* *Stele*, *E.* *V. STRAL.*

STEEL, *FINGER-STEEL*, *s.* A covering for a sore finger, *Roxb. Ang.* *V. THUM-STEIL.*

STEEL, *Stool*, *Aberd.* *To won the steel*, to be entitled to the stool of repentance, *ibid.* *Tarras.*

STEELBOW GOODS. Those goods on a farm, which may not be carried off by a removing tenant, as being the property of the landlord, *S.* *Erskine.*—Corresponding with *Alem. stahline wiche*, *q.* immovable goods.

STEELRIFE, *adj.* Overbearing. *Hogg.*—*A. S. stael-an*, *furari*, and *ryfe*, *abundans*, or perhaps *reaf*, *spolia*.

STEEN, *s.* A spring, *Aberd.*; *Stend*, *S.* *D. Anderson's Poems.*

STEEP-GRASS, *Butterwort*, *S.* *Lightfoot.*

STEEPIL, *s.* The staple or bolt of a hinge, *Ettr. For.*

To STEER, *STIR*, *v. a.* 1. To meddle with so as to injure, *S.* 2. To give ground a slight ploughing, *S.* *Stat. Acc.* 3. To plough ground a second time, when it is to be ploughed thrice, *S.*—*A. S. styr-tan*, to stir. 4. *To steer up*, to excite; to stimulate. *Acts Cha. I.* 5. *To steer my sturdy*, to trouble my head. *Skinner.*

STEER, *s.* Disturbance; commotion, *S.* *Stir*, *E.* *Ross's Helenore.* *V. STERN.*

STERRY, *STERRIE*, *s.* 1. Disturbance; bustle; tumult; a diminutive from *Steer*, *South of S.* *Herd's Coll.* 2. A tumultuous assembly, *Roxb.* 3. A mixture, *ibid.* *V. STERN*, and *STERN.*

STERRIE-FYKE, *s.* Bustle; commotion, with confusion, *Fife*, *Pertha.* *V. FIFE.*

STEERING-FUR, *s.* A slight ploughing, *S.* *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

STEER-PIN, *s.* A pin connecting the handle of the plough with the convexity of the curve where the wooden work of the plough begins to descend perpendicularly towards the part on which the share is fixed, *Orkn.*

STEER-TREE, *s.* The still or handle of a plough. It steers or regulates the plough in its motion, *Lan.*

STEET, *s.* A shoar for a boat, &c. *Mearns.* *V. STUT.*

STETH, *STED*, *s.* The bottom; the foundation, *Orkn.*—*Isl. styttu*, *fulcrum*, *pedamen*; *Su. G. sted*, *id.*

STEEVE, *STIEVE*, *STIVE*, *adj.* 1. Firm; stiff; as, *A steeve grip*, a firm hold. *Hand steeve*, hold firmly, *S.* 2. Applied to trade; a *steeve bargain*, *S.* 3. Compacted, as applied to the frame of an animal, *S.* *Burns.* *Steeve*, stout, *Shetl.* 4. Steady; strict in adherence to principle; applied to the mind, *S.* "He's a *steeve* ane that." 5. Trusty; as, a *steeve friend*, *S.* 6. Obstinate, *S.*—*Dan. stiv*, stiff; hard, not flexible; *stiv-a*, *Teut. styv-en*, *firmare*, *Germ. steif*, firm.

To STEEVE, *STIEVE*, *v. a.* To stuff or cram, *Loth.* It is used in the proverbial phrase, "*Steeving* hands out storming," addressed to those who are about to expose themselves to bad weather, as an incitement to them to eat and drink freely. *M. Bruce's Soul Confirmation.*—*Goth. staef-a*, *constipare*.

STEG, *s.* A gander. *Gall. Encycl.*—*Isl. stegge*, the male of birds, as of geese and ducks.

To STEG, *v. n.* To stalk. *Gall. Encycl.*

STEGGIE, *s.* A sprain, or sharp pain in the back, *Shetl.*

To STEGH, *v. a.* To cram. *V. STICH*, *v.*

STEY, *adj.* Steep. *V. STAY.*

STEID, *s.* A place. *V. STYDE.*

To STEID, *v. a.* To provide; to supply. *Aberd. Reg.* Nearly the same with the first sense of the *E. v.* to *Stead*, "to help, to advantage," &c.

STEIDDIE, *s. pl.* States. *Dunbar.*—*Teut. stad*, *stede*, *urba*.

STEIDHALDER, *s.* "*Steidhalderis* to the justis generalis of our sowerane lord." *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps persons who acted as deputies for the Justices General; from *sted*, place, and *hald*, to hold.—*Teut. stad-houder*, *legatus vicarius*; *vice et loco alterius substitutus*.

To STEIGH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To groan or pant from violent exertion, *Roxb.* A variety of *Stech*, *Stegh*, *q. v.*

STEIGH, *s.* A stifled groan, as if from one in distress, or bearing a heavy load, *Roxb.*; *synon. Peigh*, *S. Pegh.*

To STEIGH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To look big, *Roxb.* *Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager.*—*Teut. steygh-en*, *elevare*, *in altum tollere*.

To STEIK, *STERN*, *v. a.* 1. To pierce with a sharp instrument. *Barbour.*—*A. S. stic-an*, *Teut. stick-en*, *pungere*. 2. To stitch, *S.* *Douglas.*—*Su. G. stick-a*, *acu pingere*. 3. To fix; to fasten. *Douglas.*—*Germ. steck-en*, *Teut. stick-en*, *figere*.

STEIK, *STERN*, *STYK*, *s.* 1. The act of stitching with a needle, *S.* *Fergusson.* 2. The threads in sewed work. *Burns.* 3. A small portion of work, *S.* *N. Burns.* 4. *To the steeks*, completely. *A. Douglas.*

STEIK, *s.* A piece of cloth. *Acts Ja. V.*—*A. S. sticca*, a piece; *Su. G. staeck-a*, *decurtare*.

To STEIK, *STRAK*, *v. a.* 1. To shut; to close, *S.*; as, "*Steik your nieve, or een.*" *Douglas.* 2. To stop; to choke up. *Barbour.*—*Teut. steck-en*, *claudere ligneis clavis*.

To STEIK the gab. To shut the mouth; to be silent, *S.*; a low phrase. *Tarras.*

To STEIK, *STERN*, *v. n.* The verb is used in a neuter form, in the familiar expression of "a' thing that opens and steeks," *i. e.* every thing without exception, *S.*

To STEIK, *v. a.* To accommodate; used for *Stalk*. "Bying of hydia, &c. mair ner *steikis* thame selma." *Aberd. Reg.*

STEIK-AND-HIDE, *s.* The play of *Hide-and-Seek*, in which one or more shut their eyes, while the rest hide themselves, *Aberd.*

STENNIS, s. A sprain, E. and Mid-Loth. Probably from A. S. *stun-ian*, impingere, allidere, obtundere, whence E. *to Stun*. It seems exactly synon. with the term used in the north of S. *to Stungle*, to sprain slightly.

To STENT, v. a. 1. To stretch, S. *Barbour*. 2. To straiten; *stent*, at full stretch, S. 3. To restrain; to confine, S. *Ramsay*. 4. To erect. *Douglas*.—Fr. *extend-re*, from Lat. *extend-ere*.

STENT, adj. Stretched out to the utmost; fully extended, S. *Davidson's Seasons*.

To STENT, v. n. To stop; to cease, S. *Doug*.—O. Sw. *stynt-a*, Isl. *stunt-a*, abbreviare.

STENT, s. Aperture for receiving a bar. *Wallace*.

To STENT, v. a. To assess, S. *Acts Ja. VI*.—L. B. *extend-ere*, aestimare, appretiare.

STENT, STANT, s. 1. A valuation of property, in order to taxation. *Bellenden*.—L. B. *extent-a*, aestimatio. 2. A taxation, S. *ib.* 3. A task, S. *stint*, E. *Rudd*.

STENTMASTERS, s. pl. Those appointed to fix the quota of any duty payable by the inhabitants of a town or parish, S. *Act Sed.*

STENT-NET, s. A net stretched out and fixed by stakes or otherwise, S. B. *L. Cass*.

STENTOUR, s. The same with *Stentmaster*. *Acts Ja. VI*.

STENT-ROLL, s. Cess-roll, S. *Acts Ja. VI*.

STEP-BAIRN, s. A step-child, S. *Galt*.

STEP IN AGE. Advanced in years. *Douglas*.—Teut. *stap*, climacter, scalae gradus.

STEPPE, s. A stave. *V. STAP*.

STER. The termination of various names of trades, as *Baxter, Webster, &c.*—Germ. *id.*

STER. A termination of many names of places in Caithness and Shetland. *Ster*, is said to signify an estate. *Stat. Acc.*

STER, STERN, STEIR, STERING, s. 1. Government. *Douglas*. 2. The helm. *Barbour*.—A. S. *steor*, Su. G. *styre*, gubernaculum.

STERAGE, s. 1. Stir; motion. *Douglas*. 2. Commotion caused by a throng, *id.*

STERAND, part. pr. Active; lively. *Douglas*.

STERDE, STERDY, adj. Strong. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *starr*, Isl. *styrd*, rigidus.

To STERE, STER, v. a. To govern; to rule. *Henryson*.—Teut. *stier-en*, Su. G. *styr-a*, *id.*

To STERE, STEIR, v. n. To stir, S. *steer*. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. *styr-ian*, *id.*

STERE, STEIR, s. Commotion, S. *Douglas*.

STERK, adj. Strong. *Barbour*.—Isl. *sterk-ur*, Germ. *stark*, robustus.

STERK, s. A bullock. *V. STIRK*.

STERLING, STRIURLING, adj. A term used to denote English money. *Bellenden*. *Esterling*, a name given to those Germans who are said to have been the first that brought the art of refining silver into England. Called *Esterlings*, as having come from the East.

STERLING, s. The name of a fish; apparently for *spirling*, a smelt. *St. Acc.*

STERMAN-FEE, s. The wages of a steersman. "To pay viij. sh. of *stermanfee*." *Ab. Reg.*

STERN, s. A star. *V. STARR*.

STERN o' the ee. The pupil of the eye, Ettr. For.—Teut. *Sterre dir ooghe*, pupilla, acies oculi. The *Säcen o' the Ec*, S. B. q. v.

STERNYT, part. adj. Starry. *Doug.*

To STERT, v. n. To start, S. B. One of the old forms of the E. v. *Stert*, pret. started. *Doug. Virg.*

STERT, s. A leap; a spring, *ibid.* *V. START, s.*

STERTLIN, adj. 1. A term primarily used to denote the restlessness of cattle, in consequence of the bite of the *clag* or gad-fly, or of their even hearing the sound of its approach, as they immediately run for shelter. "Ma kye are aw *stertlin* the day, that I canna keep them i' the park," *Roxb.* 2. Transferred to females, who, although somewhat antiquated, have not lost hopes of the connubial state; as, "She has na gi'en owre her *stertlin* fits yet, the great gowk she is!" *ibid.* *V. STARTLE*.

STERTLIN, s. 1. Applied, as in sense 1 of the adj. to cattle, *ibid.* 2. To females. "She may gie owre her *stertlin*, for she'll die the death of Jinkam's [Jenkin's] hen," *ibid.*

To STERUE, STERF, v. n. To die. *Wallace*.—Belg. *steru-en*, Germ. *sterf-en*, *id.*

To STERUEN, v. a. To kill. *K. Quair*.—A. S. *steorf-an*, Germ. *sterb-en*, *id.*

STEVEL, adj. Firm; substantial; as, "*Stevel brose*," *Pertha*. *V. STREEVE*.

To STEVEL, v. n. To stagger into a place into which one ought not to go; to walk as one who, at every step, is on the point of stumbling, *Roxb. Leth. Hogg*. *V. STAIVE*.

STEUEN, s. Judgment. *Sir Tristrem*.

STEUG, STREWO, s. 1. A thorn; any thing sharp-pointed, S. B.—Germ. *stick*, punctum; *stech-en*, pangere. 2. A rusty dart, *Aberd.* *P. Buch. Dial.* 3. A hasty stitch with a needle, S. B.

To STEUG, v. a. To sew slightly and coarsely, S. B.

STEUIN, STREX, s. 1. The voice, S. B. *Douglas*. 2. Sound; a note, *ib.*—Moes. G. *stibna*, A. S. *stafne*, vox.

STEUIN, s. The prow of a ship. *Douglas*.—Isl. *stafn*, *stefn*, Belg. *stevon*, prora. "Prora, the *stevon* of the ship, or the forecastle." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

To STEUIN, v. a. To direct the course of a ship towards a certain point. *Douglas*.—Isl. *stefn-a*, proram aliquo dirigere.

To STEW, STAW ON, v. n. To rain slightly; to drizzle, *Aberd.* From *Staw*, s. q. v.; q. a rain so thin that it resembles a vapour.

STEW, STREWE, s. 1. Vapour, S. *Barbour*. 2. Smoke, S. *Charteris*. 3. Dust. *Douglas*.—Isl. *stufa*, vapour; Su. G. *stoesf*, dust. 4. Used like *Stour*, to denote spray, *Aberd.* 5. Also, like its synon. applied to battle, fight, *ibid.*

MILL-STEW, s. The dust which flies about a mill, S. Germ. *muhlstaub*.

STEWART, STEWARD, s. 1. "In the strict sense, a magistrate appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction with that of a regality." *Ersk. Acts Ja. I.* 2. The deputy of a lord of regality, *ibid.* 3. *Steward of Scotland*, a chief officer of the crown. "This officer was in ancient times of the highest dignity and trust; for he had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle. Some antiquaries affirm, that he had the hereditary guardianship of the kingdom in the sovereign's absence; for which reason he was called *steward*, or *stedeward*, from *ward*, guardianship, and *sted*, vice, or place. From this the royal house of Stuart took its surname; but the office was sunk on their advancement to the crown, and has never since been revived." *Erskine*. This distinguished officer is by our writers generally denominated "high *stewart*,"

STEWARTS, s. 1. A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a *Regality*. 8. *Ersk*. 2. The territory over which this jurisdiction extends, 8. *Ibid*. "Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county, as Strathern, Menteith, &c. but the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves, and therefore send each of them a representative to Parliament," *Erskine*.

STEWLER, s. The foundation of a tick or haystack.
 Etim. For, from A. S. *stol*, Alem. *stul*, Teut. *stool*,
 sedes, or softened from A. S. *stathol*, fundamentum,
 Basal. E. *stool*.

ETICKANISTAN, or STICKENISTAN, n. It's no worth a stickanistan, a phrase used in W. Loh to denote any thing of no value. This term is supposed to

To STYLE, v. a. To give a person
longs to his rank. R

STILE, STICK, & a spaded pole, 2

STYLIT, *part. pa.* Honoured. *Lyndsay*.
To STILL, *v. n.* To be at rest, *S. Ross.*—*Teut. still-en, sistere.*
*** STILL**, *adj.* This term is in *S.* used in a sense unknown in *E.*; as combining the ideas of taciturnity and moroseness. It is often conjoined with another term expressive of obstinacy; thus, *He's a still, dour chield.*
STILL, *adv.* Still and on, without intermission; nevertheless, *S.*
STILLATOIR, *s.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*E. stillatory, id.*; *Fr. stillatoire, distilling.*
STILL-STAND, *s.* A cessation of arms. *Monro.*—*Dan. stilstand, Sw. stillstande, id.*
To STILP, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, *S. B.*—*Su. G. stolpe, a prop, a support.* 2. To stalk, *S. B. Journ. Lond.*
STILPER, *s.* 1. One who has long legs, and, of course, a long step, *S. B.* 2. *Stilpers, stilperis, pl.* crutches, *ibid.* 3. Poles for crossing a river dry-shod, *ibid.*
To STILT, *v. n.* 1. To go on crutches, *S.* 2. To halt; to limp, *S. Burns.*—*Su. G. styll-a, grallis incedere.* 3. To cross a river on poles or stilts, *S. Stat. Acc.*
STILT of a plough, *s.* The handle of it, *S. Brand.* "Stiva, the stilt." *Wedd. Vocab.*
To STILT the Water, *v. a.* To cross it on poles, *Roxb.*
STILTS, *s. pl.* Poles for crossing a river.
To STYME, *v. n.* 1. To look as one whose vision is indistinct, *S. B.* 2. Denoting the awkward motions of one who does not see well, *S. B.*
STYME, *s.* 1. The faintest form of any object, *S. Peblis Play.*—*Su. G. stoma, the elementary principle of any thing; C. B. ystum, form, figure.* 2. The slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; as, "I couldna see a styme," *S.* 3. A glimpse; a transitory glance; as, "There's no a styme o' licht here," *S. Herd's Coll.* 4. A moment, *Ayrs. Picken.* 5. Improperly, a disease of the eye. *Gl. Surv. Moray.*
STYMEI, *s.* A name of reproach given to one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see, *Clydes.* The same with *Stymis.*
STYMIE, *s.* One who sees indistinctly, *S. B.*
STIMIKET. Perhaps for *stinket, stunk.* *Dumb.*
STIMMA, *s.* Strength, ability; *Lat. stamina. Syn. Virr, Shetl.*
To STIMMER, *v. n.* To go about in a confused manner, *S. B.* *V. STAMMER.*
STIMPART, *s.* 1. The fourth part of a peck, *Ayrs. Burns.* *Syn. forpet.* 2. A young person who reaps the fourth part of a ridge instead of a half, which is the work of one full grown, *ibid.* 3. As much ground as will produce the fourth part of a peck of flax-seed, *ibid.*
STING, *STEING*, *s.* 1. A pole, *S. Wallace.*—*Isl. stanga, Su. G. staeng, fustia, pertica.* 2. A pike or spear. *Douglas.*—*Isl. stang, steing, hasta.* 3. An instrument for thatching, *S. Pennacutk N.* 4. The mast of a vessel, *Shetl.*—*Su. G. staang, id.* 5. The pole used for shoving a boat from the beach, &c. *S. A. Staff and Sting. V. STAFF.*
To STING, *v. a.* To thatch, *Clydes.*; *q.* to fix on thatch by means of a *sting*, *Ayrs.*
To STING a boat, *v. a.* To push it forward, or across a river by means of a pole, *S. A. Perth.*
STING AND LING. 1. To carry *sting and ling*, to carry with a long pole, resting on the shoulders of two persons. *S. Burns.* 2. To carry off *sting*

and *ling*, to do so entirely, *S. Gl. Sibb.* 3. The use of both pole and rope, especially in managing unruly horses or cattle. *Watson.* 4. By force, *S. "Vi et armis." Gl. Antiquary. V. Lino.*
STINGE, *adj.* 1. Stiff; forbidding, *Aberd.* 2. Hard; difficult, *ib.*—*Su. G. stinn, rigidus, robustus; Isl. stinn-r, non facile flexilis.*
STINGER, *s.* A mender of thatched roofs, *S.*
STINGIN' SPURTLE. An instrument used in thatching for pushing in the straw, *Clydes.* *V. Sting, v. and SPURTLE.*
STINGISDYNT, *s.* A stroke with a baton. *Burr. Lawes.*
STINKARD, *s.* A term used in the play of English and Scots, *Loth. Blackw. Mag.*—*Teut. stinckard, homo foetidus, from the disgrace attached to his captivity.*
STINKIN, *adj.* Saucy, *S.* This term always suggests, to a Scotsman, the idea of one looking at another with such an expression of countenance as if he perceived the smell of some offensive object under his nose.
STINKING DAVIES. The name of the common Rag-weed in the western part of Fife. *Stinkin Willies, id. Moray.*
STINKING ILL. A species of what is called the sickness among sheep, *S. Ess. Highl. Soc.*
STINKING WEED, *STINKING-WILLIE*, *s.* Common ragwort, *S. Lightfoot.*
STINKLE, *s.* The stone-chat, *Shetl.*—*Dan. sternkiel, id.*
STINNELL, *s.* Sting, or perhaps thrilling pain. *Lett. Bp. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow.*—Perhaps a dimin. from *Sting*, *q. stingel*; or an error for *Fr. stimule, a goad, prick, or sting.*
To STYNT, *STINT*, *v. n.* To stop; to pause. *Doug.*
STYPE, *s.* *Fount. Dec.* *Qu.* if an error for *Stypes?* *V. SLIP, SLYP, a low kind of draught-carriage.*
To STIR, *v. a.* To injure. *V. STEER, v.*
To STIR, *v. a.* To plough slightly. *V. STEER.*
STIRK, *STERK*, *s.* 1. A bullock or heifer between one and two years old, *S. Dumb.* 2. A stupid fellow, *S. Ramsay. Burns.*—*A. S. styrc, styric, juvenca, juvenca.* 3. A stout man, *S. B. Christmas Ba'tag.*
To STIRK, *v. n.* To be with calf, *S. B.*
STIRKIE, *s.* A little *stirk*, *S. B.*
STIRKIE'S-STA, *s.* 1. The place in a cow-house appropriated to a *stirk*, *S. B.* 2. To be put in the *stirkie's-sta*, a phrase applied to a child who receives less attention than formerly from the mother, in consequence of her bringing forth another, *S. B.* In Fife, the *Stirk's sta.*
STIRKIN, *part. pa.* Wounded; stricken or struck. *Douglas.* [Rudd. considers it equivalent to *stirk-hynd.*]
STIRLIN, *s.* A silver coin, apparently ascribed to David I. of Scotland. *Stat. Rob. III. V. STERLING.*
STIRLING, *STIRLENE, STERLIN, s.* The starling or stare, *S. Lyndsay.*—*Teut. sterlinck, sturnus.*
STIRRAH, *STIRRA*, *s.* 1. A stout boy, *S. Ross.* 2. A young fellow. *Fergusson.*—*Isl. strak-r, pussio, puelius; smastrak-r, a boy who is beginning to run.*
STIRRING, *STIRRING-FURROW, s.* A slight ploughing, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* The general, if not the invariable, pronunciation among those who retain their ancient language, is *steering*. *V. STEERING-FUR.*
STIRRUP-DRAM, *STIRRUP-CUP, s.* A glass of ardent spirits, or draught of ale, given by the host to his guest when about to depart, *S. Guy Mannering.*

* **STITCH**, *s.* A furrow or drill, as of turnips, potatoes, &c. Dumfr.

To **STITE** *off*, *v. n.* 1 To stumble, so as to go to one side, *S. A. Hogg*. 2. To move about in a stiff and unsteady way. It is said of an old man who still moves about, that "he's aye styten about," *Loth. V. Storr* *v.*

STYTE *s.* 1. Absurd prating, nonsense. *Gl. Berr. Murray. Aberd. Mearns. Buff. synon* 2. A person who talks in a foolish way. *D. Anderson's Poems*—Perhaps allied to Teut. *stuyt-en*, to boast.

STITH *Styva* *adj.* 1. Steady, *S. Barbour*. 2. Strong. *Wynboun*—*A. S. stich, styck, durus, rigidus*. 3. Stiff in consequence of being stretched, applied to a rope, *Upp. Clyden*. 4. Dead, having the stiffness of death, *Aberd. Ross*.

STYTHE, *s.* Place, station, *Minstr. Bore*—*A. S. styde, styth, locus*.

STITHILL. Perhaps eagerly. *Gowan and Goll*—*A. S. stithile, strenue*.

STIVAK, *adj.* Stout, fit for work, *Aberd. Ross*. Perhaps *q. stiffish*, or *stiffen*.

STIVE, *adj.* Firm. *V. styva*.

STIVAY, *Stavie*, *s.* A quantity of thick food; as, "a stivy of porridge," *Fife*—*Germ. steife, stiffness*. Teut. *stye-en*, *stware*.

STIVKUN *s.* "Any very fat food, such as a haggis," *Gall. Knygel*.

STIVKT, *s.* 1. A short, stout-made man, *Roxb.*—Teut. *stifte*, rigor. 2. A mulish, wilful person, *ibid. Ell. For*—Dan. *stort* "starched, stiffened." *Stiv*, "hard, not flexible," *Wolff*.

To **STUAN** *v. n.* To give out suckers; applied to plants *lpp. Lanark. Stok*, *syn.*

STOAN *s.* A quantity of suckers springing from the same root and—*Isl. stafa*, a stem or stalk.

STOD, *s.* 1. A prick, or small splinter of wood, *S. Rutherford. Eyn. Slog*. 2. The puncture made by a prick, *S. Germ. stoff, stupp, punctum*. 3. A coarse nail, *Ell. For*. 4. A boring instrument, *Mearns*.

To **STOB**, *v. n.* 1 To pierce with a pointed instrument, *S. E. stab*. 2. *Hoyl*. 2. To point with iron. *Chr. S. P.*

STOB, *s.* 1. Stump of a tree. *Lyndsey*. 2. A palisade, *S.* also *stab*. *Douglas*. 3. A pole; a stake, *Spalding*—*A. S. stabb* Belg. *stobbe*, stipes, truncus.

STOR, *s.* The stump of a rainbow, viewed as a prognostic of an approaching storm, *S. -Su. G. stubb*, a part of any thing broken off. *Eyn. testh*.

STOB AND STALK. To hold *Stob* and *Stalk* in any place, to have one's permanent residence there. *Aberd. Ross. V. Stan and Stow*.

STOBED, *Ston-vestura'd*. 1. Unfledged, *S.* 2. Having no provision or furniture, applied to a young couple, *S.*

STOBBLE, *s.* A trustworthy person, *Shetl.*; Belg. *stobbe*, stipes.

STOB-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* 1. The short, unfledged feathers which remain on a plucked fowl, *S.* 2. Those which appear first on a young bird, *S.*

STOBFADE, *s.* An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, *Angus. Synon. Stangyd, and Sting*.

STOBTHACKER, *s.* One who fortifies or mends thatched roofs with a *stob*, or stake, *S. B.*

STOBTHACKING, *Stobthackyn* *to*, *s.* The act of thatching in this way, *S. B. Stal Aer*.

STOBTHACKIT, *Stobthackyn*, *adj.* Thatched as above, *S. Stal Aer*.

To **STOCK**, *v. n.* To become stiff, or to harden.

STOCK, *s.* One whose joints are in a disease, *S.*—Belg. *stak-oud*, decrepit.

STOCK, *s.* The hardened stem of a stock, *S. Burns*—*En. G. stock*.

STIM K. BUD-STOCK, *s.* The first bud, *Boyd*—*Su. G. stock*, paralyticus.

To **STOCK**, *v. n.* To branch out immediately above ground; applied to (1) Teut. *stock-en*, congregate, *En. Kilian*.

STOCK AND BROCK. The whole of the inclosing what is properly called, which consists of such articles as *V. Brock*.

STOCK AND HORN. A toast given, including sheep-stock and black cattle, toast is, "Corn, Horn, Wool and Stock."

STOCK AND HORN. A musical instrument of the stock, which is the hind thigh or a piece of ribber, with a ring in the horn, the smaller end of a cow's horn used. *Ramsay*.

STOCK DUCK, *s.* The mallard. *Or. Germ. stock-ent, Kramer. N. w. stock*.

STOCKERIT, *pref. V. Stacker*.

STOCKET, *part. ps.* Tanned, or *Anderson's Cull*—Teut. *stock-en*, *En. Skene*.

STOCK HORNE, *s.* A horn used by the *En. Skene*.

STOCKIE, *s.* A piece of cheese, or between two pieces of bread, *Fife*.

STOCKING, *s.* The sending forth of *Su. Burns*.

STOCKING, *s.* The cat, or implement used on a farm, in cutting down on the "Stock live stock," *York. Black*.

STOCK OWL, *s.* The eagle owl, *En. Skene*.

STOCK STORM, *s.* Snow continuing ground, *Aberd.*—*Isl. stoksturm*.

STOLCK, *s.* A pet, *Ayr. V. Stab*.

STODGIE, *adj.* Under the influence of sulky humour, *ibid.*

STOER-MACKREL, *s.* The tunny fish, *-Su. star, great, and mackerel, mackerel*.

To **STOG**, *v. n.* To walk heedlessly on sturdy step, *Ell. For. Hogg*.

Isl. stig, gradus, via, *Su. G. stog*, *part.*

STOG, *s.* "One with a stupor kind of," *To Stog*, *v. n.* A term used in turning planting wood, when the tool goes too *V. Stok*.

STOG, *s.* A term applied in reaping, which is left too high, or to an unweeded, *S. V. Stog*.

To **STOG**, *Stog*, *v. n.* To cut down, leave some of the stubble too high, *Stog*, *Ell. For*.

To **STOG**, *v. n.* 1 To push a stick or pole, in order to ascertain its depth, *En. Skene*. 2 To thrust or stab. 3 To thrust, by pushing down a pole at it. 3. To plant the feet stony and cautious as aged or infirm persons do, *ib.*

STOG, *s.* 1. Any pointed instrument; *stog* of a needle, or "a green" *S.* or a small splinter of wood fixed in the *Stok*, *Stog* sword.

STOGGIE, *adj.* 1. Rough in a general sense. *Upp. Clydes.* 2. As applied to cloth, it denotes that it is both coarse and rough, *ibid.*

STOG SWORD. *V. STOK.*

To STOICH, *v. a.* To fill with bad or suffocating air; as, "the house is stoicht wi' reek," *i. e.* filled with smoke, *Lanarks.*

STOICH, *s.* Air of this description; as, "There's a stoich o' reek in the house," *ibid.*—*Germ. stick-en, suffocari.*

STOICHERT, *part. adj.* 1. Overloaded with clothes; as, "She's a stoichert quean," or "He's stoichert up like a Dutchman," *Ayr.* 2. Overpowered with fatigue, *Renfr.*

STOIFF, *s.* A stove. *Acts Ja. VI. V. Stow.*

STOYLE, *s.* A long vest, reaching to the ankles. *E. Stole. Inventories.*—*Fr. stole, Lat. stol-a, id.*

STOIP, *s.* A measure. *V. STROUP.*

STOIT, *s.* A springing motion in walking, *S. V. Stot, s.*
To LOSE or TYNE the STOIT. *Metaph.* to lose the proper line of conduct, *S.*

To STOIT, *Stot, Stotter, v. n.* 1. To stagger; to totter, *S. J. Nicol.* 2. To stumble, *S. Sir Tristram.* 3. Applied to public affairs. *Fergusson.*—*Su. G. stot-a, allidere, offendere.* 4. To skip about; to move with elasticity, *S. O. Rag. Dalton.*

STOITER, *s.* The act of staggering, *S.*

STOIT, *s.* Nonsense. *V. STYTE.*

To STOITLE O'ER, *v. n.* To fall over in an easy way, in consequence of infirmity, without being much hurt.

To STOK, *v. a.* To thrust. *Douglas. V. Stue.*

STOK, *Stok sword, Stog sword, s.* A long small sword. *Bellenden.*—*Teut. stocke, sica, ensis.*

STOKEN, *part. pa.* Enclosed. *V. STIK, v.*

STOKIT MERIS. Apparently breeding mares. *Act. Audit.* *Stockin Mare* is a phrase still used in Fife for a brood mare, *i. e.* one kept for increasing the stock of horses.—*Teut. stock, genus, progenies.*

STOLE, *Stowl, s.* A stalk of corn, *S. Ess. Highl. Soc.*—"E. stool, a shoot from the trunk of a tree," *Todd;* *Su. G. stol, basis, fulcrum.*

To STOLL, *v. a.* To place in safety, or in ambush. *Douglas.*—*Teut. stell-en, ponere.*

STOLL, *s.* A place of safety, *Gl. Sibb.*

STOLLING, *Stollin, s.* The act of stowing a cargo on shipboard. *Acts Ja. III.*—*O. Teut. stow-en, acervare.*

STOLTUM, *s.* A good cut of slice, as of bread and cheese, *Roxb. Synon. Stow, Whang.*

STOLUM, *s.* 1. A large piece of any thing broken off another piece, *Upp. Lanarks.*—*Teut. stolle, frustum.* 2. A large quantity of any thing; as, "Ye've a gude stolum o' cheese and bread there, my lad!" *Roxb.* 3. A supply; a store, *Ettr. For.*

STOLUM, *Stolm, s.* As much ink as a pen takes up for writing, *S.*

STOMATICK, *s.* A medicine good for the stomach, *S.; Stomachic, E.*

STOMOK, *s.* That part of female dress called a *Stomacher.* *Borth. Brit. Antiq.*

STOMOK, *s.* A shred. *Eccergreen.*—*Su. G. stumpig, mutilated, id.*

To STONAY, *Stunay, v. a.* 1. To astonish. *Barbour.* 2. To be afraid of; to be dismayed at the appearance of. *The Bruce.*

STONE-BAG, *s.* A skin filled with stones; a contrivance employed by our ancestors for driving away beasts from their flocks or pastures. *Monro's Exped.*

STONE CELT. *V. CELT.*

STONE-CHECKER, *s.* *V. STANE-CHACKER.*

STONE COFFINS. The name given to those repositories of the dead which consist of six flat stones, placed in form of a chest; one forming the bottom, four standing on end as the sides, and a sixth employed as a lid, *S. Camden.*

STONE-FISH, *s.* The spotted blenny, *S. Sibbald.*

STONE-RAW, *s.* *V. STANERAW.*

STONERN, *adj.* Of or belonging to stone. *Matth. Hist. Edin.*—*Germ. steinene, also steinern, id. Hodie steinern, says Wachter.*

STONES. *To go to the Stones,* to go to church, *Highlands of S.* For the origin of this phraseology, *V. CLACHAN.*

STONKERD, *Stonkard, Stunkart, adj.* Silent and sullen, *S. stunkart. Ramsay.*—*Isl. stygg-r, id.; Belg. stug, surly; Dan. stenkerd, litigator.*

To STOO, *v. a.* To crop. *V. Stow.*

STOOD, *s.* A mark; half the ear cut off across, *Shetl.*

STOOLINS. *V. STOWINS.*

STOOK, *s.* A sort of wedge anciently used in sinking coal-pits in *S. Bald.*—*Stook* may be allied to *Germ. stocke, a stake, a peg, or stick-en, pungere.*

STOOK, *Stouk, s.* A shock of corn, consisting of twelve sheaves, *S. Courant.*—*Teut. stock, meta, a heap.*

STOOK, *s.* A shoulder-strap, *Shetl.*

To STOOK, *v. a.* To put into shocks, *S. R. Galloway.*

STOOKER, *s.* One who puts corn into shocks, *S. O. Lights and Shadows.*

STOOKIE, *s.* A bullock that has horns like those of a goat, *Moray.*

STOOKIT, *part. adj.* Having such horns, *ib.*

STOOKS, *Stouks, s. pl.* Small horns pointing irregularly, but for the most part backwards, like those of a goat, *Moray.*

STOOK-WAYS, *adj.* After the manner in which shocks of corn are set up, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

To STOOL, (*pron. Stule*) *v. n.* To shoot out a number of stems from the same root, *S. Sloan, synon.*—*Belg. steel, a stalk, a stem; Teut. stete, caulis.*

To STOOL out, *v. n.* The same with the preceding *v.*

STOOL, *Stule, s.* 1. A bush of stems from the same root, *S.* 2. A place where wood springs up of its own accord after having been cut down, *S. B. Surv. Argyles. V. STOLE, STOWL.*

STOOL, *s.* *To DRAW in one's STOOL,* to marry a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naething to do but, draw in his stool and sit down," *S. A.*

STOOL-BENT, *s.* Moss-rush, *S. Lightfoot.*

To STOOM, *v. n.* To frown, *S. B.*—*Su. G. stumm, Belg. stum, dumb.*

STOOP, *Stoupe, s.* 1. A post fastened in the earth, *S. J. Nicol.* 2. A prop; a support, *S. Balfour.* 3. One who supports another, *S. Knox.*—*Su. G. stolpe, columna, fulcrum.* 4. It is used in a ludicrous sense in relation to the limbs of an animal. Thus, in describing a lean worn-out horse, he is said to consist of "four stoups and an o'ertree," *Loth.*

STOOP-BED, *s.* A bed with posts, *S.*

FOUR-STOOPIT BED, *s.* A four-posted bed, *S. V. Stoop, Stoupe.*

STOOPS OF A BED. The bed-posts or pillars, *S. Inventories.*

STOOP AND ROOP. *V. STROUP and ROUP.*

STOOR, *s.* A stiff breeze, *Shetl.*—*Su. G. stoor, strong.*

STOOR, *adv.* Avast; get away, *S.*

To STOOR, *v. n.* To move swiftly. *V. STOUR, v.*

STOOR, *adj.* Strong; austere, *Sc. V. STURN.*

To **STOOR**, v. a. "To pour largely out of any vessel held high" *Gl. Surv. Moray* Often to *Stoor up* liquor — Teut. *stoor-en*, turbare, irritare, q. to raise the froth.

To **STOOT** v. n. To stutter. *V. Bruns.*

To **STOOTH**, v. a. To lath and plaster a wall, *Ettr. For Ayra*

STOOTHED, part. ady. Apparently studded "Balticus vel balteum, a sword belt or stoothed belt," *Desjaul. Gram*

STOOTHIN, s. Lathing and plastering, *Ettr. For Ayra*. — A *B. stutke*, palus, a pale or stake Teut. *stutte*, id. *stutten*, fulcire, *Isl. studd-r*, suffultus

To **STOP** *to*, v. a. To cram, to stuff *Holloche*. — Dan. *stoppe*, *Sw stoppe-s*, to stuff, to cram. In the same sense it is now vulgarly said, To *stop in*, *S.*

STOP, s. A slave *Acts Ju VI*

STOP COMPTOUR, *Act Dom Conc* This phrase might signify a board or bench for holding *stopps* or vessels for measuring liquids

STOPPED ady. Apparently used for stupid. *Holloche*.

STOR, ady. Severe *V. Bruns.*

STORABLE, *Storuer*, s. One who has the charge of flocks of sheep, &c. *Douglas*

STORE, s. Applied to sheep or cattle, *S.*

STORE FARM A farm principally consisting of a walk for sheep, *S.*

STORKY-WORM, s. A slug. *Shel.* This might be q. "the large worm," from *Isl stor*, magnus, and *orm*, vermis. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Tortric-worm*, q. v

STOREMASTER, s. The tenant of a sheep-farm, *S. Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*

STORL, s. A 'large pin,' *Gall. Encycl. Corr.* perh from *Stog*, s. q. v

STORGING s. "The noise a pin makes, rushing into [the] flesh," *Ibid*

* **STORY**, s. A softer term for a falsehood, *S.*

STORY TELLER, s. A softer name for a liar, *S.* nearly sylv. with *E. Romancer*.

* **STORM**, s. A fall of snow, *Aberd. Spald.* "Storm, a fall of snow" *York. Marshall*.

FEARNO-STORM, s. Fall after fall of snow, without dissolving, *S.*

STORMING, *S.* Tempestuous weather. It is used in the proverbial phrase, "Stuffin' hands out stormin'." 4. e. a well-fitted belly is the best antidote to the effects of a severe blast, *Harb.*

STORM STEAD *STORM-STAIL*, ady. Stopped, or stayed, to a journey, by reason of a storm. *Spalding. Broadland. Douglas*

STORM WINDOW, s. A window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side, *S.*, anciently *storme-window*. *Aberd. Reg.*

STOT, s. 1. A young bull or ox, *S. Douglas*. 2. A bull of any age, *S. B. -Su. G. stut*, juvenis, Dan. *stut* a bull 3. A male of the *Bos* species that has been castrated, *S.*

To **STOT** v. n. To take the bull, *S. B.*

To **STOT**, v. n. 1. To rebound from the ground, *S. Homer's Sisyphus's Paraph* 2. To bounce in walking, *S. - Belg. stuyt-en*, to bounce, *S. stut-a*, to rebound

To **STOT**, v. a. To cause to rebound, as, to *stot* a ball, *S.*

STOT, s. 1. The act of rebounding, *S. Monro*. 2. A bounce or spring, in walking, *S.* 3. Quick or sudden motion *Rutherford* 4. A leap, or quick motion in dancing, *S. Herd's Coll.* A *stot* o' the spring, a movement of the tune.

To **STOT**, v. n. To stumble. *V.*
To **STOT**, v. a. To stop. *Belg.* impetura.

To **STOT**, v. n. To stop. *Belg.* Gawan and Gel.

STOTS-MILK, s. Unweaned Sum-
cronally as denominated, because
tute for milk, when this is weaned

To **STOTTER**, v. n. To stumble.
Ettr. For V. Stot, Stotter.

To **STOVE** v. a. To stew, *S. B. -Su. G. stufe-a*, id.

STOVE, *Bruch*, s. A vapour,
sickness. *Aberd. V. Bruch.*

STOUND, s. A small portion of
den pain *Douglas*. — A. S. *Se-*
tempus, momentum

To **STOUND**, v. n. To ache, *S.*
dolere, struere, dolere.

STOUND STOUN, s. 1. An acute
intervals *S.* 2. Transferred to
any thing that causes a smarting

STOUP, *Stour*, s. 1. A deep an-
holding liquids, *S. Dunbar* —

dragon, Teut. *stoup*, urna 2.
used for carrying water, narrow
the bottom. This is denominated
Spalding

STOUP, ady. Stupid. *V. Stour.*

STOUP and **ROUP**, ady. Compli-
and rump. *Ramsay*. The same
is common in Lancash. "Stou-

every part," *Gl. T. m. Bobbins*

STOUP, s. Aprop *V. Stour*

STOUPFULL, s. As much as fill
Stoup, of whatever size, *S. Prof.*

STOUR, *Stours*, *Stours*, *Stour*, s.
of any body, the parts of which *S.*

Doug. 2. Dust in motion *S.* per
3. Used improperly, with respect

S. A. Douglas 4. A gush of
The spray driven, in consequence

a body of water *Doug. G. Tre-*
rais a *stour*, to cause a disturbance

Battle, fight, *S. Barb. -1st stour,*
O Fr. *stour*, id. 6. Perious all

S. Wallace 9. Force, violence
A paroxysm of rage *Douglas* 10.

S. B. Keas A *stour*, reproach
A fight, Dumfr. — Belg. *stour* —

A *stour*, an, turbare, *E. to stir*

To **THROW STOUR** in one's *Een*. To
pose upon one by false appearance

To **STOUR** about v. n. To move
to place, implying the idea of

often of restlessness of mind, *S.*

To **STOUR** off, v. n. To move off

To **STOUR**, v. a. To sprinkle, *Aberd.*

STOUR, ady. Tall, large, great;
Stour seems 3

STOUR, s. *Stour*, *Stour*, *Stour*, s.
Stour, *Stour*, s. A stake, a log

Douglas — *Eu. G. Dan stour*, *stour*,
To **STOUR**, *Stours*, *Stours*, v. n. 1.

or spray *Douglas* 2. To move
the dust or water by about, *S.*

gush, *Aberd.*

STOUR RAGE, s. Apparently, the di-
ment. *V. the v.*

RE, *v. n.* *Sadler's Papers*. This may per-
 gnify, to have the command, to govern.—
luer-en, stuyr-en, regere, dirigere.
 E, *adj.* Dusty, S. *R. Gilhaise.*
 I, *s.* A slight sprinkling of any powdery
 ce; as, "a stourin o' meal," Clydes.
 LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of
 ss or austerity, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*
 IACKEREL, *s.* Expl. as denoting the Scad,
 Frith of Forth. *Neill.* Sibbald makes this
 e Tunny. V. STORR-MACKREL.
 E, *adj.* Stern; used as a *s.* *Sir Gawan.*—
yrne, id.
 ESS, *s.* Largeness; bigness, Shetl.
 EEN, *s.* A warm drink, *ibid.* A. Bor. *stoorey,*
 "a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with
 Gl. Bocket. V. STOURUM.
 M, STOURUM, *s.* What is otherwise called
 n, *Aberd.* V. STUROCH.
 IE, *adj.* Squat; a stouskie man, one who is
 and thick, Fife. Evidently the same with
 e.
 E, *s.* A strong healthy child, S.—*Corr.* from
 r Germ. *stuts-en, to support.*
 TER, *v. n.* To stumble; to trip in walking,
 Teut. *stuyt-en, to stop.*
 , *s.* 1. Theft, S. *Bellenden.* 2. Stealth.
 —Su. G. *stoeld, id.*
 AND ROUTH. Plenty; abundance, S. *Antiq.*
 REIF, STOUTHIE, *s.* 1. Theft accompanied
 olence; robbery. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. *Stouthrie,*
 notes theft merely, S.
 RIE, *s.* Provision; furniture, Fife.—Teut.
 , *acervare*; and *ryck, A. S. ric, rich.*
 YNYS, *adv.* Stoutly. *Barbour.* V. LIXON.
 s. "A stove o' sickness;" a fit of illness,
 anied with heat, *Aberd.*
 V, STOWE, STOO, *v. a.* To crop; to lop, S.
 is.—Su. G. *stufwa, amputare.*
 . A cut or slice, *pron. stoo*; S. B. Roxb. the
 with *Stoltum*; from *Stow, v. to crop, to lop.*
 irr.
 interj. Hush; silence, Orkn.—Perhaps from
 sto, Isl. *staa, to stand*; q. stop, cease; or
 ou.
 . A stove. Pl. *stowis, stoves.* *Acts Ja. VI.*
 G. *stufwa, anc. stuw, A. S. stofa, hypocaus-*

 N, *s.* A gluttonous fellow; as, "He's a great
 for his guts," *Teviotd.*—O. Teut. *stouw-en,*
 re, *accumulare, cogere*; Dan. *stuv-er, to stow,*
 a stower.
 I, *s.* A shock of corn; the same with *Stook.*
 Reg.
 IS, *s. pl.* The tender blades or sprouts nipt
 olewort or any other vegetable, S. *Picken.*
 NS, *adv.* Clandestinely, from *stouth, stealth,*
orison, Burns.
 STOWIN, *part. pa.* Stolen. *Abp. Hamilton.*
 LINS, *adv.* Clandestinely; thievishly, *Ayrs.*
 b.
 s. A post, as that of a bed; the same with
Inventories.
 TRAY, *s.* 1. A straw, S. *strae.* *Douglas.* 2.
 g of no value, *ibid.* 3. To drag
 attempt to deciv-
 draga strae for
 . 4. To bind
 he is so overan

capable of the slightest exertion or resistance, S.
Annals of the Parish.

STRAA. To SAY STRAA to one, to find fault with one,
 to lay any thing to one's charge. Of a man who is
 acquitted from any imputation, or who has paid all
 his creditors, it is a common phrase in Angus, *Nae-*
body dare say Straa to him.—The term is probably
 allied to Teut. and Germ. *straffe, Dan. straf, poena,*
supplicium; animadversio, correptio.

STRABBLE, *s.* Any thing hanging loosely; a tatter,
 S. B.—Germ. *straublein, a fritter.*

STRABS, *s. pl.* Expl. "any withered vegetables,
 loosely scattered abroad; or any light rubbish blown
 about by the wind, or lying about in a dispersed state,"
Aberd. A. Beattie's Tales.

STRABUSH, *s.* Tumult; uproar, S.—Ital. *strabals-*
are, to hurry up and down, to abuse; strapass-are,
id. O. Fr. strapass-er, quereller.

STRACK, *adj.* Strict, S. B.—A. S. *strac, id.*

STRACUMMAGE, *s.* The same with *strabush, Fife.*
 —Ital. *stracciamento, pulling to pieces.*

STRADDLE, *s.* The small saddle, or furniture, put
 on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the
 shafts of the carriage, *Sutherl. Car-saddle, synon.*
 It seems thus denominated from its, as it were,
bestriding the horse.

STRAE, *s.* Straw. V. STRA, STRAY.

STRAE-DEAD, *adj.* Quite dead, S. *Glenfergus.*

STRAE-DEATH, *s.* A natural death on one's bed, as
 opposed to a violent or accidental one, S. *Skinner.*
 —Su. G. *straadoe, morte sicca-obire.*

STRAEIN, *adj.* Of or belonging to straw, S.

STRAFF, *s.* A difficulty or strait, Shetl.; Isl. *straf,*
punishment.

STRAG, *s.* "A thin growing crop, the stalks stragg-
 ling." *Gall. Encycl.*—A. S. *strag-an, to scatter.*

STRAGGER, *s.* A straggler, *Ettr. For.*

STRAY. On stray, *adv.* Astray. *Gawan and*
Gol. E. astray.

STRAICIEK, *s.* A stroke. *Compl. of S.* It is prob-
 able that the word had been written *straikis, or*
straickis, i. e. strokes or blows.

STRAICT, STRAYTE, *s.* A narrow pass. *Wyntown.*

STRAIFFIN, *s.* That thin filmy substance which is
 made of the secundine of a cow, and used in the
 country for covering vessels or the mouths of bottles,
 to keep out the air, *Sutherl.*

To STRAIGHT, *v. a.* To lay out a dead body, S. O.
 Synon. *Streik, S. B. and Straughten. Annals of*
the Parish.

STRAIGHT, *s.* A straight line, S. *L. Cass.*

To STRAIK, STRAYE, *v. a.* 1. To stroke, S. *Douglas.*
 —A. S. *strac-an, Germ. streich-en, molliter fricare.*
 2. To anoint with any unctuous substance, S. To
strack bread, to put butter on it. 3. Applied to the
 measurement of grain, S.

STRAIK, *s.* 1. The act of stroking, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*
 2. The act of anointing, S. 3. A piece of hard wood,
 with straight edges, used for stroking off all that is
 above the legal measure of grain, salt, &c. in the
 vessel used for measurement, S. 4. The quantity of
 grain that is stroked or rubbed off from the top of the
 bushel, in the act of measurement, S. *The Pirate.*

STRAIK, STRAKE, *s.* 1. A blow, S. *Douglas.*—Germ.
streich, Sw. streck, ictus. 2. Metaph. remorse. *R.*
 3. Engagement in the field of battle. *Wal-*
 —*Acts Ja. II.* 5. The sound of
 —*Parl. Ja. I.*

—*Reed. To clear*

STRAIK, *s.* 1 *Ugo's traik*, in a state of activity. *S. B.* 2 An extent of country, *S. B.* 3 Ground traveled over, *S. B.* — Belg. *strack*. Germ. *stroke*, a track. 4. An excursion, the act of travelling over a considerable tract, *S.* *Tenant's Card, Boston.*

STRAIK, *pref. v.* Struck. *Gowan and Gell.*

To **STRAIK**, *v. n.* To take an excursion, *Fife. Tenant's Card, Boston.*

STRAIKEN, *s.* Linen made of coarse flax, *S. O. F. Galloway* — *Isl. stryge*, *linum rarum et vile*, *linum vilissimum.*

STRAIKER, *s.* That with which corn is stroked, for leveling it with the bushel, *S.* *Strickle, Stritchel, E.* — From *Su. G. stryk-o*, palpate, to stroke.

To **STRAIK HANDS**. To join hands. *Herd.* I hesitate whether to view the term as from *Stroke*, to stroke, or to consider the phrase as expressing the idea of striking hands.

To **STRAIK TAILS** with one. To make an exchange of goals, without host on either side, *Fife.*

STRAIT FIELDS. Shelter. *V. Rait, s.*

To **STRAIT**, *v. a.* To straighten, to tighten. *Abend.* — *O. Fr. stret, streit, stroit, rostre, etroit.* Lat. *stringere, strictus.*

STRAITIA, *s. pl.* Coarse woollen cloth or kersey. *Chr. Kirk.*

STRAITIT, *part. pp.* Constrained. *Acts Ja. VI* — *Fr. estrait, id.*

STRAK, *adv.* Straight, *Barbour.* — *A. S. strac*, right, direct.

STRAKE, *pref.* Struck perhaps more properly *strake*, *S.* "For my own pleasure, as the man strake h a w le," *S. Prov.* "a foolish answer to them who ask you why you do such a thing." *Kelly.*

STRAN, *adv.* Stupid. *Buchan.*

STRAMASH, *s.* Disturbance, broil, loth, *Stramash, Ayr.* — *Fr. estramason*, a blow, *Isl. stramass* are, to beat, to strike down.

STRAM YELLOCH. A battle; a broil: given as syn with *Stramash*. *Gall. Encycl.* This must be viewed as a variety of *Stramulligh*.

STRAMMEL, *s.* A cant word for straw: *Strommel*. *Glosses Class. Dict. Guy Mannering.* — *O. Fr. estramier, id.*

To **STRAMP**, *v. a.* To trample, *S. Lynds.* — Germ. *strampfen, id.*

STRAMP, *s.* The act of trampling, *S. Pitt.*

STRAMPER, *s.* One who tramples, *Teviot.*

STRAM LYERT, *part. adj.* Confounded, panic-struck. *Angus G. Beattie.*

STRAM LLEIGH *adj.* "Gross; ill-natured; sour," *S. O. G. Picken.*

STRAMULLION, *s.* 1. A strong masculine woman, *Fife.* 2. A fit of ill humour, *Clydes. S. B.* — Gael. *stram* is rendered "a buff," *Shaw.*

STRAND, *s.* 1. A rivulet. *Douglas.* 2. A gutter, *S. Wallace.*

STRAND, *adj.* 1 Strong. *Minst. Bard.* — *A. S. strang*. Alem. *strong*, robustus. 2. Harsh to the taste. *Water, S. D.* Germ. *strong*, id. *Isl. straug*, asper.

STRANG, *s.* Ur ne long kept, and smelling strongly otherwise called *Stale Master*, *Aberd. Gall Dumfri. Gall. Encycl.*

To **STRANG**, *v. n.* To wonder, *S. Sherr.*

STRANG PIG. The earthen vessel in which urine is preserved as a lye, *S. O. Gall. Encycl.*

To **STRAP**, *v. n.* To be hanged, *S. Jacobite Ballad.* From *E. Strap*, a long slip of cloth or leather. It is also used as an active *v.* *St. Roman.*

STRAPIA, *s. pl.* Given as not used.

STRAP OFF, *s.* A cant term, explanation of the shoemaker's strap of drubbing. The operation called *strapping*, *Scott. syn.* a twig of *Asael* for the strap.

STRAPPING, *STRAPPAN*, *part. p.* *S. Burns.*

STRAPP, *s. pl.* Ends of threads sometimes left in clean rag wool found in victuals, *Kintyre.* — *Tenn. lina.*

STRATH, *s.* A valley of considerable width which a river runs, *S. Statist.* country confined by hills on two sides.

STRATHSPEY, *s.* A dance in which the dancers are engaged, otherwise called a *two-man*, named from the country of *Strath* being first used there.

To **STRAVAIG**, *v. n.* To stroll. *Ferguson.* — *Isl. straug-ave*, to wander abroad.

STRAVAIGER, *s.* 1 One who wanders, *S. Strayenger.* *Stray Man.* 2 One who wanders for a night on, *S. Annals of the Parish.*

STRAVAIGING, *s.* The act or process of straying, *S. Strayenger, straitling* a bad sense, *G. Brockett.*

STRAVALD, *s.* A foreign measure, *stravald* is an unit. *Balfour.*

STRAUCHT, *pref.* Straightened, *S. Heart Mid Loth.*

STRAUCHT, *adj.* Straight, *S.* — *struck rectus.*

STRAUCHT, *s.* 1 A straight line, *S. B.*

STRAUCHT, *STRACHT*, *adv.* 2 Directly, immediately, *K. strack, cito.*

To **STRAUCHT**, *v. a.* 1. To make stretch a corpse on what is called *syon Strak*, *S. B. Brude of B.*

To **STRAUCHT**, *v. a.* To stretch, *Syn. Strak, Straight, and Strawn.*

STRAWN, *s.* A gutter, *West of Strath.*

STRAWN, *s.* A drawn of beads, *Meana.* — *Tent. strawn*, is synonym *strong.*

STREAK, *s.* "A round," a term made of drinking formerly common in the Islands. *Martha's West Isl.* — *Shaw* rendered, "a row, tank,"

To **STREAMER**, *v. a.* To stream, *streaming* flashes of light, *Syn. horaila, S. A. Hogg.*

STREAMERS, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis.

STREAP, *s.* V STRIPS.

STREAP, *s. pl.* Straws, *Log.*

STREAW, *s.* Straw, *Kill. For.*

STREAW STROW, *s.* The *Davidson's Seasons.*

To **STRECK** down. To lay down.

To **STREEL**, *v. n.* To draw forth.

STREKY, *s.* The stream, the stream, *Strain and Turrent.*

STRENGE, s. A stroke, Fife.—A variety of *Skreng*, or from Lat. *string-ere*, to strike.

To STRENGE, v. a. To beat, Fife.

To STREEK down, v. n. To lie down flat; to stretch one's self at full length, S. *Waverley*.

STREICH, adj. Stiff and affected in speaking. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *estrechi*, contracted, restrained.

To STREIK, STREEK, v. a. 1. To stretch, S. *Davidson's Seasons*. 2. To lay out a dead body, S. *Pop. Ball.* 3. To engage in any work, S. B. *Morison*.—A. S. *strecc-an*, expandere.

To STREIK, v. n. To extend. *Doug.*

To STREIK, STREEK, v. n. To go quickly, S. B. *Ross*.—Su. G. *stryk-a*, currere, vagari.

STREIK, s. 1. Speed, S. B.—Isl. *strok-a*, fuga. 2. Exertion in whatever way, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 3. Bustle; tumultuous noise, S. B.

STREIK, a. 1. Extent, S. A. V. *STRAIK*, *Upo' Straiik*. 2. The longitudinal direction of a stratum of coal in a mine, or a district of country. *Sinclair's Hydrot. Misc. Obs.* 3. Expl. "opinion;" as, "Tak your ain *streik*," i. e. take your own way, *Clyde*.—A. S. *strec*, extensio; Teut. *streck*, *streke*, *stríjok*, tractus, from *streck-en*, tendere.

STREIK, s. 1. A handful of flax, *Lanark*. 2. Also a small bundle of flax into which flax-dressers roll what they have already dressed, *ibid.*—O. E. "*Stroke of flax*, *limulus*," *Prompt. Parv.* V. *STRIK*.

STREIKIN, part. adj. Tall and agile; as, "A *streikín* hizzie," a tall, tight, active girl, *Teviotd.*

STREIKING-BURD, STRETCHING-BURD, s. The board on which a dead body is stretched before the animal heat is gone, S. A. V. *STREIK, v. a.*

STREIN, STREEN, s. The *strein*, yester-night. *Sir Egeir*. V. *YISTRENE*.

To STREIND, STAREND, v. a. To sprain, *Roxb. Berw.*

STREIND, STAREND, s. A sprain, *ibid.*—This must be merely a slight deviation from E. *strain*, or Fr. *estreind-re*, id. *estreinte*, a sprain. V. *STRYNE*.

STREIPILLIS, s. pl. Apparently stirrup. "Ane *madill* wth *streipillis*," *Aberd. Reg.*—A dimin. from the E. word.

STREK, adj. Tight; strait. *Maitland P.*—Germ. *strack*, *tensus*, *intensus*.

To STREK A BORGH. V. *BORCH, s.*

To STREKE, STRYKE, v. n. To extend. *Parl. Ja. I.* V. *STREIK*.

STREMOURIS, s. pl. Streams of light. Q. resembling streamers or flags. *Douglas*. *Aurora borealis*, S.

STRENEWITE, s. Fortitude; stoutness. *S. P. Repr.*—Lat. *strenuit-as*.

STRENIE, adj. Lazy; sluggish, *Kinross*; given as synon. with *Stechie*.—Apparently q. bound from O. Fr. *estren-er*, contraindre, comprimer, *Roquesfort*.

STRENYEABILL, adj. 1. Applied to one who is possessed of so much property, that he can relieve his bail by being distrained. *Quon. Att.*—O. Fr. *estren-er*, *strained-re*, to force. 2. Applied to goods that may be distrained; synon. *Poyndabill*. *Aberd. Reg.*

To STRENYIE, v. n. 1. To strain; to sprain. *Doug.* 2. To constrain. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *estraind-re*, Lat. *string-ere*. 3. To distrain. *Act. Audit.*

To STRENKEL. V. *STRINKIL*.

To STRENT, v. a. To strengthen. *Bellenden*.

STRENTHE, adj. Strong; powerful. *J. Tyrie's Reputation*.

STRENTHIT, part. pa. Corroborated; supported; strengthened. *N. Wingat.*

STRENTHLY, adv. By main strength. *Barbour*.

STRESS, s. 1. An ancient mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts. *Brsk.* 2. The act of distraining. *Acts Ja. II.*—A. S. *strece*, violentia; or O. Fr. *strained-re*.

To STRESS, v. a. To put to inconvenience. It often denotes the overstraining effect of excessive labour or exertion, S. It is used in an emphatical S. prov. meant to ridicule those who complain of great fatigue, when they have done nothing that deserves the name of work. "Ye're sair *strest* stringin' ingans," i. e. forming a rope of onions.—The origin is probably O. Fr. *strained-re*, mettre à l'étroit; Lat. *string-ere*. *Fraunces* gives O. E. *streynyn* as syn. with "gretly *stressen*, *distingo*."

STRESTELY, adv. Perhaps for *trestely*, faithfully. *Wallace*. V. *TRIST*.

To STRETCH, v. n. To walk majestically; used in ridicule, *Etr. For.* Q. to expand one's self.

To STRY, v. a. To overcome. *Sir Gawain*.—O. Fr. *estri-er*, presser, empêcher d'échapper.

STRIAK. *Striak of the swoosh*, sound of the trumpet. *Stat. Gild.* Perh. for *straiik*, q. stroke; or like *STREIK, s.* sense 2.

STRIBBED, part. pa. "Milked neatly." *Gall. Encycl.* V. *STRIP, v.*

To STRICK *lin*. To tie up flax in small handfuls, for being milled, S. B.—Teut. *strick-en*, *nectere*, *connectere*; Isl. *strík-a*, *lineam ducere*.

STRIK, STRIKE, s. A handful of flax knit at the end, in order to its being milled, S. B.—Teut. *strick*, *vinculum*. A strike of flax. *Chaucer*.

STRIK, s. *Strick o' the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream, S. O. V. *STRIOR, adj.*

STRICKEN, STRIKEN. The part. pa. of *Stryk*, as referring to a field of battle. "The battle was *stricken* in the year of God 1445." *Pitcottie*.

STRIOT, adj. Rapid; applied to a stream, S. Z. *Boyd*.—Sw. *strike*, main current of a river.

To STRIDDLE, v. n. To straddle, S.—Dan. *strett-a*, *pedibus divaricare*.

STRIDE, s. The same with *Cleaving*, *Ayrs*. *Picken*.

STRIDE-LEGS, adv. Astride, S. *J. Nicol*.

STRIDELINGIS, adv. Astride. *Lyndsey*.

STRIE RIGS. "Debateable ground; patches of land common to all." *Gall. Encycl.*

STRIFFAN, s. "Film; thin skin. *Strifan o' an egg*, that white film inside an egg-shell." *Gall. Enc.* A *strifan o' snaw*, *Aberd.*—Perhaps allied to *stry*, res rarefactae, G. *Andr*.

STRIFFEN'D, part. pa. Covered with a film. *Gall. Enc.*

STRIFFIN, s. Starch, *Shetl.* The letter *r* seems inserted by corruption. It probably was originally like S. *Stiffen*.

To STRIFFLE, v. n. To move in a fiddling or shuffling sort of way; often applied to one who wishes to appear of importance, *Etr. For.* *Hogg*.

STRIFFLE, s. Motion of this description, *ibid.*—Flandr. *strobbe-en*, *strubbe-en*, *cespitare*, *titubare*, *vacillare*, *gressu*.

To STRYK a battle, or field. To fight. *Wynstown*.

To STRYKE, v. n. To extend. V. *STREEK*.

STRIKE, s. A handful of flax. V. *STRIK*.

STRYNCHT, s. Strength. "Sic *strynacht*, form & effect." *Aberd. Reg.*

STRYND, STREIND, STRYNE, s. 1. Kindred; race. *Wynstown*.—E. *strain*, id. A. S. *strynd*, *stirpa*, genus; *strin-an*, *gignere*. 2. A particular cast or disposition of any person, who in this respect is said to re-

samble another, generally used as to those related by blood, S. *Buddiman*.
STRYND, s. A spring, shallow run of water, *Doug.*
Synon strype
To STRYNE, v. a. To strain or spurn. "Stryne's legs, spurned legs" *Gall. Encycl.* V *Strain* v.
To STRING, *String* v. a. To move off in a line. *Gall. Encycl.* — A S. string, *Linea*. String, s. is used in the same sense with S. row, as, 'a string of wall-grease'.
To STRING, v. n. To hang by the neck, S. *Burns*.
To STRING, v. n. To be hanged, S. *Carnarvon*.
STRINGIE, (y soft) adj. Stiff, affected, loth — O. P. *estrang-ter*, difficult of access, *Lat. estrang-ter*.
STRING OF TIDE, s. A rapid tideway, *Shetl.* — *Goth. stranger*, a cataract.
STRINGS, s. pl. An inflammation of the intestines of calves, *Roeb. Syn. Livercreek. Surn. Roeb.*
To STRINKIL, *Straskel*, v. a. 1 To sprinkle, S. *Douglas*. 2 To scatter, to strew, S. *Sir Gawan*. — *Taut. strick-en*, *lev ter tangere*.
STRINKLING, s. A small portion of any thing, q. a scanty dispersion, S. *Stranklin*, a small quantity, *Shetl. Mac. Sel. Trans.*
STRINN, s. 1 Water in motion, smaller in extent than what is called a *Strype*, *Banffs*. 2 The run from any liquid that is spilled, as water on a table, *ibid.* Obviously the same with *Strynd*, s. — The origin is *lat. strind*, *stria*, a groove furrow or gutter.
STRYNTH, s. Strength. *Aberd. Reg.* {*Roeb.*
STRIP, s. A long, narrow plantation or belt of trees, *To STRIP, v. a. To draw the after-milkings of cows, S. A Bar. This, in Galloway, is from *Strib*.
STRIP, *Minera, Straper*, s. A small rill, S. *Bellend.* — *It. struo*, *struus*, *lloyd*.
To STRIP, v. a. To cleanse, by drawing between the finger and thumb compressed, *Kitr. For* — Apparently a variety of the E. v. *to Strip*.
STRIPK, s. A very small rill, S. B. *Ross's Helenore*.
STRIPPINGS, s. pl. The last milk taken from the cow, evidently from the pressure in forcing out the milk, *Roeb.* "Strippings, (corr.) the last milk that can be drawn out of the udder" *Gall. Enc.*
STRIPPIT, part adj. Striped, S.
STRITCHIE, adj. Lazy, sluggish, *K. Ross.* Given as a synonym with *Stechie* and *Strenie*.
STRICKING MONEY V *Strickling*.
STRIVEN, part adj. On bad terms, not in a state of friendship, *Aberd.* O. Fr. *estriver*, *dehatter*.
To STRUD, *Strudon* v. a. 1 To stride along, to strut. *Kitr. For. Hogg*. 2. "To walk fast without speaking" *Roeb.* *Germ. strozen*, *strots-en*, to strut.
STRUDIE, *Struix*, s. A narrow garnet, *Shetl.*
STRUDE, s. A pet, a fit of a humour, *Roeb.* — *Ital. strug*, *animus incensus*, *animus fastus*.
To STROY, v. a. To destroy, *Wynston* — *Ital. struggere*, *id.*
STROKOL, s. A flatterer. *Dunbar*. — *Ital. struk-a*, to flatter.
To STROMMEL, v. a. To stumble. *Gl. Bibb.* V *Strummil*.
STRONACHIE, s. A stickleback, S. *Siddald*.
To STRONE, *Stron*, v. a. 1 To spout forth as a water pipe. S. *Gl. Bibb.* 2 To urinate, to stale. S. *synon. struis*. *Burns*. — *Ital. string-er*, cataract, *strontium*, *spasmod*.
STRONE, s. The act of urinating copiously, S. — *Dan. stroning*, spreading, *strowning*, sprinkling. Fr. *estrop* signifies evacuation of another kind, morda, *stereus*, *Cotgr.**

STRONE, s. A hill that terminates of a ridge, *Surlinga. Hogg* — *Gall.* a promontory.
STROATLY, adv. Strictly, S. P. *Strat*, *id.*
STROOD, s. A worn-out shoe, what is wasted, fit to be used, *Stroud*.
STROUSIE, *Strouasie*, s. A smallish Roeb. — Either from the same as a or from O. Fr. *struss-er*, *synon. beat*.
STROUT, adj. Stuffed full, drunk. *To STROUZE, v. a. To strangle, O. and *Strouale*, v. Also *Strouze*, s.
STROUF, *Strour*, s. Terrace. *Belg.*
STROTHIE, *Strardie*, s. An even parallel dikes or walls, *Shetl.* — *Dan.* a narrow street.
STROUD, s. pl. V *Strawp*.
STROUL, s. Any stringy substance like food, *File* — *lat. strual*, *verum* d. *apropete*, *basil. stradal*, *om.*, to d. *Stroung*, *Stroung*, *Stroung*, *Stroung*, of the taste, as, 'Stroung butter', *Sury*, *morose*, S. — *lat. stroup*, *Stroung-er*, *lat. gum* in *modum* *stroung*.
To STROUNGE, v. a. To take the the ad.
STROUP, *Strour*, s. The spoon of a Ac S. — *Su. G. strupe*, *lat. strupe*, *strube* a gullet.
STROUPE, s. A tea-pot, *Shetl.*
STROUTH, s. Force, violence, *Aberd.*
To STROUTH, v. a. To compel, to sures with, *ibid.* — A S. *strud-en*, *disperere*.
STROW, s. A Shrew-mouse, *Dunbar*.
STROW (pron. *strow*) s. 1 A S. of *uff*, *Ang.* 2 A quatrel, a state *Hogg*. 3. *Battle*, disturbance. S. *Su. G. strap*, *stru*, *disjuncture*, *sever*, *extrois*, *franca*, *brut*, *claudant*.
STROW adj. Hard to deal with.
STROWBILL, adj. Stubborn. *Stroubel*, *strobel*, *id.*
STROWD, s. A senseless, silly song, S.
STRUBRA, s. Milk coagulated, and — *Goth. strarupp*, to stir up. *Shetl.*
To STRUBLE, v. a. To trouble, to vex.
STRUBKNS, s. Disturbance, still *Aberd. Reg.*
STRUCKEN LP To be stricken up, as an inanimate object, to be transported by a first formal on believed, try the have been, a former age, not unforgotten by the power of evil spirits, *Aberd.* Lot 4 w. fe.
STRUCKLE, s. A pet, a fit of ill-humour. Perhaps a dimin from S. *Stroung* q. v.
To STRUD, v. a. To pull hard. *Shetl.* *not strud-a* *laborare*, *Su. G. strud-a*.
To STRISLE, *Strouasie*, *Straisie*, s. *W. Loth.* *Saint I'atrick*.
STRISSE, s. A struggle, *ibid.*
To STRILE, v. n. 1 To strike. 2 From one vessel into another, to smelt stream, S. *steel*, *to* *Fr. strug*, *streyl-en*, reddens *utrum* *maior*.
STRUM, s. A pettish humour, S. *R. 1**

STRUM, *adj.* Pettish; sullen, S. B.—From *strow*, q. v. or Isl. *strembiann*, *difficilis*, *superbus*. *Strummy* is used in the same sense, *Aberd.*

To **STRUM**, v. n. To be in a pettish humour, *Buchan. Tarras.*

STRUM, *s.* The first draught of the bow over the fiddle-strings, S.—Teut. *stroom*, *stroma*; *tractus*.

To **STRUM**, v. n. To play coarsely on a musical instrument, S. *Thrum*, E.

STRUMMAL, **STRUMMIL**, *adj.* Stumbling, S. *stummal*. *Dunbar*.—Teut. *striemelen*, *cespitare*, *nutare gressu*.

STRUMMEL, **STRUMBELL**, *s.* A person so feeble that he cannot walk without stumbling. *Dunbar.*

STRUMMEL, *s.* The remainder of tobacco, left, with ashes, in the bowl of a pipe, Peeblesshire, *Roxb.*—Dan. *strimmel*; Isl. *strimill*, a shred?

STRUMMING, *s.* 1. A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness, *Ettr. For. Perils of Man*. 2. A confusion, *ibid.*—Teut. *stram*, *strigosus*, *rigidus*, *stramme leden*, *membra rigida*.

STRUMMING, *s.* A loud murmuring noise, *Ettr. For.*

STRUNGIE, *adj.* Sulky; quarrelsome, *Ayrz.* The same with *Strunge*, sense 2.

To **STRUNT**, v. a. To affront; as, "He *strunted* the puir lass," he affronted the poor girl, *Teviotdale*.—O. Fr. *estront-oier*, *attaquer*, *injurier*.

STRUNT, *s.* A pet; a sullen fit. *Ramsay*.—O. Fr. *estront-oier*, *attaquer*, *injurier*; or, in contempt, from *estrouen*, L. B. *strunt-us*, *stercus humanum*.

To **STRUNT**, v. n. 1. To walk sturdily, S. *Burns*. 2. To walk with state; to strut, S. *Old Song*.

STRUNT, *s.* Spirituous liquor of any kind, S. O. *Burns*.

STRUNTAIN, *s.* A species of tape less than an inch broad, made of coarse worsted. *Stow Struntain*. *Stat. Acc.*—Sw. *strunt*, *trash*, *refuse*.

STRUNTY, *adj.* 1. Short; contracted, *Ang.*—Fr. *estreint*, *pinched*, *shrunk up*. 2. Pettish; out of humour, S.; as *Short* is used in the same sense.

STRUNTING, *part. pr.* Not understood; perhaps strutting. *Gall. Encycl.*

STRUNTIT, *part. adj.* Under the influence of a pettish humour, *Roxb.*

STRUSHAN, *s.* A disturbance; a tumult, *Roxb.* V. *STROOSHIE* and *STRUSSEL*.

STRUSSEL, *s.* A brawl; a squabble, *Upp. Clydes.*—O. Fr. *estrois*, *fracas*, *bruit eclatant*, or *estruas-er*, *battre*, *estriller*, *frotter*, *Roquefort*. V. *STRUSSLE*, v.

STRUTE, **STROOT**, *adj.* 1. Stuffed full; crammed, S. 2. Drunken, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Metaph. vainglorious.—O. E. *stromt*, to protuberate, *Germ. strois-en*, *turgere*.

STRUTE, **STROUT**, *s.* Stubbornness; obstinacy, *Fife.*; *synon. Dourness*. V. *STROUT* and *STROW*, s.

STUBBLIN', *adj.* Short, and stoutly made; as, "He's a little *stubblein'* fellow," *Roxb.*—Isl. *stobba-leg-r*, *firmus*, *crassus*, (*Halderson*), from *stobbi*, *stubbi*, *Su. G. stubb*, *truncus*.

STUBIE, *s.* A large bucket or pitcher, narrower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle, used for carrying water, *Dumfr.* This seems to have a common origin with *Stoup*.

STUCHIN, (*gutt.*) **STUCKIN**, *s.* 1. A stake, generally burnt at the lower part, driven into the ground, for supporting a paling, *Roxb.* In *Ettr. For. Stuggen*. 2. Applied also to the stakes used for supporting a sheep-net, *Teviotd.*—A. S. *stacunge*, *staking*, *fixing with stakes*.

STUDY, **STUTY**, **STYDDY**, *s.* An anvil; *stiddie*, S. *studdie*, S. B. *Douglas*.—Isl. *stedia*, *incus*; E. *stithy*.

STUDINE, **STUDDEN**, *part. pa.* Stood, S. *Acts Cha. I.*

STUE, *s.* Dust, S. B. V. *STEW*.

To **STUFF**, v. n. To lose wind; to become stifled from great exertion. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *estouff-er*, "to stifle, smother, choke, suffocate, stop the breath," *Cotgr.*

To **STUFF**, v. a. 1. To supply; to provide. *Bannatyne P.*—Fr. *estuff-er*, *id.* *Germ. stoff*, *apparatus*. 2. To supply with men; referring to warfare. *Doug.*

STUFF, *s.* 1. Corn or pulse of any kind, S. *Burns*. 2. Vigour, whether of body or mind; mettle, S.—O. F. *gens d'estoffe*, *gens-de courage*. 3. The men placed in a garrison for its defence. *Wynt.* 4. A reserve in the field of battle. *Wallace*.

STUFF, *s.* Dust, *Ang.*—Teut. *stuyve*, *staf*, *pulvis*.

STUFFET, *s.* A lackey; a foot-boy. *Dunbar*.—O. Fr. *estaffier*, *id.* *Ital. staffetta*, a courier.

STUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Stout and firm, *Loth. Clydes.*; as, "He's a *stuffie* chield," a firm fellow. 2. Mettle-some; a term applied to one who will not easily give up in a fray; one of good stuff, *Fife*.

STUFFILIE, *adv.* Toughly; perseveringly, *Clydes*.

STUFFINESS, *s.* Ability to endure much fatigue, *Clydes*.

STUFFING, *s.* A name given to the disease commonly denominated the Croup, S. O. V. *STUFF*, v. from which this s. seems to be formed.

To **STUG**, v. a. 1. To stab; to prick with a sword. *Wodrow*.—O. Belg. *stocke*, *sica*; *ensis*. 2. To jag; one who is jagged by long stubble is said to be *stuggit*, *Fife*, *Mearns*. V. *STOK*, v.

STUG, *s.* 1. A thorn or prickle; as, "I've gotten a *stug* i' my fit," I have got a thorn in my foot, *Lanarks*. 2. Any clumsy, sharp pointed thing, as a large needle is called "a *stug* of a needle," *Ang. Fife*. 3. Applied to short, irregular horns, generally bent backwards. In this sense frequently pronounced *Stook*, S. B. V. *STOG*.

To **STUG**, v. n. To shear unequally, so as to leave part of the stubble higher than the rest, *Fife*, *Mearns*.

STUG, *s.* 1. A piece of a decayed tree standing out of the ground, S. B. 2. A masculine woman; one who is stout and raw-boned, *Fife*. 3. In pl. *Stugs*, stubble of unequal length, *Mearns*.—A. S. *stoc*, *Su. G. stock*, *stipes*.

STUGGEN, *s.* An obstinate person, *Ettr. For.*—Belg. *stug*, *surlly*, *resty*, *heady*, *stugkeyd*, *surliness*.

STUGGEN, *s.* A post or stake. V. *STUCHIN*.

STUGGY, *adj.* Applied to stubble of unequal length, in consequence of carelessness in cutting down the corn, S. B.—*Germ. stucke*, *pars a toto separata*; Isl. *styggr*, *asper*.

STUGHIE, *s.* What fills very much; as food that soon distends the stomach, *Loth.*

STUGHRIE, *s.* Great repletion. V. *STROCK*.

STUHT, *s.* The permanent stock on a farm; equivalent to *Steelbow Goods*. *Cartular. Kelso*.—Gael. *stua*, "stuff, matter, or substance, corn,"

STULE of **EYSE**. A night-stool, i. e. stool of ease. *Inventories*.

STULT, *adj.* Having the appearance of intrepidity, or of haughtiness. *Wallace*.—*Su. G. stolt*, Isl. *stollt-ur*, *magnificus*, *fastuosus*.

STUMFISH, *adj.* Strong; rank; applied to grain when growing, *Loth. Tweed*.—*Germ. stumpf*, *blunt*, denoting a trunk wanting the top.

To STUMMER, *v. n.* To stumble.—A. Bor. *Douglas*
Id *stummer-a*, *compitare*.

STUMP, *s.* A stupid fellow, a blockhead; a dander-head, as, "The lad was aye a perfect stump," *Roxb*
Eutr For -A. Bor. "Stump, a heavy, thick-headed fellow" *Gl* *Brockett*. Teut *stomp*, *heben*, *obtusum*, *German stumpf*, id.

To STUMP, *v. n.* 1. To go on one leg, *S.*—Teut *stompe*, *mutilatum membrum* 2. To go about stoutly, at times implying the idea of heaviness, clumsiness, or stiffness in motion, *S.* *Burns*.

STUMPIE, *stumpv*, *adj* 1 Squat, short on the legs, *S.* *Ayre Legatres* 2 Mutilated, *S.*—*Su*, *Q*, *stumpig*, *curtus*, *mutilatus*.

STUMPIE, *s.* 1 A short, thick, and stiffly-formed person, *S.* *Glenfergus*. 2 A bottle, *Shetl*. 3 Any thing that is mutilated, *S.* *Burns* calls a much-worn pen, *stumpie*.

"An' down yon stumpie's the ink."

STUMPISH, *adj* Blockish, *Eutr*, *For*, *Roxb*.

To STUMPLE, *v. n.* To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion, *S.* A *Roxb* A *Scott's Poems*. A frequentative from the *v* to *Stump*, *q. v*.

STUMPS, *s. pl.* A ludicrous term for the legs, as, "Ye'd better betake yourself to your stumps," *S.* *B.* A. Bor. *Stumps*, legs. "Stir your stumps," *Gl*, *Brockett*.

To STUNAY, *v. a.* *V* *Stonax*.

STUNCH, *s.* "A lump of food, such as of beef and bread" *Gall Encycl*

To STUNDLE, *v. a.* Slightly to sprain any joint or limb, *S.* *B.*—*E*, *stun*, or *Fr* *estonn-er*

STUNK, *s.* The state put in by boys in a game; especially in that of *Taw*. It is commonly said, "Hae ye put in your stunk?" or "I'll at least get my ain stunk," &c. I will receive back all that I stunk, *Loth Syn. Lark*

To STUNK, *v. n.* To be sullen and silent, *Mearns*.

STUNKARD, *adj* *V* *Stonkard*.

STUNKEL, *s.* A bit of ill-humour, *Mearns*. *Synon* *Derts* *V*, *Stonkard*.

STINKS, *s. pl.* The *Stunks*, *pet.* a bit of sullen humour, *Aberd*.

STINKER, *s.* A stubborn girl, *Roxb*. *Belkirk*. *V* *Stonkard*.

STINKER, *s.* "A big, foolish man *Stunner* o' a powk, a mighty fool," *Gall. Encycl*—A *S.* *stank-er*, *obstupescere*

STUPE, *s.* A foolish person, *S.* *B.*—Teut. *stuppe*, defective *stupa*.

STUPPLE, *stoveis*, *s.* "A wooden vessel for carrying water," *S.* *Q* *Gl*, *Picken*. A dimin from *Stump*, *q. v*

STURDY, *s.* 1 A vertigo, a disease to which black cattle, when young, as well as sheep, are subject, *S.* *Stat. Acc*—*Q* *Fr*, *estourdis*, daisy-headed, *Su*, *Q* *stort-a*, to fall or rush headlong 2 A sheep affected with this disease, *S.* A *Esays Hight Soc*

STURDY, *s.* "A plant which grows amongst corn, which, when eaten, causes giddiness and torpidity" *Gall Encycl*

STURDY, *s.* "Stir my sturdy, trouble my head," *Gl* *Aberd*, *Stonner*.

STURDIED, *part adj* Affected with the disease called the *Sturdy* *Est. Hight Soc*.

To STURGE at *v. n.* To be in ill-humour with *Pisc*

STURGE, *stia*, *Broca*, *adj* 1 Strong, robust, *S.* *Barbour*. 2 Rough in manner, austere, *S.* *Moor* *Bord*. 3 Rough, hoarse, *S.* *Gl* *Sherr*. *Su*, *Q* *stor*, anc. *stur*, *lugens*, *lat* *sturdy*, *asper*.

STURK, *s.* A penny, *Shetl*—*Dan*.

STURK, *s. pl.* "The waving of *Reg* *Probably waves*

To STURKEN, *v. n.* To become near generally applied to female childbirth, *Roxb*—*Dan* *storken*

STURKEN, *part. only*. Concluded: The same with A *Bor* "storken," agitates like melted wax, stands in *storken* a congeals.

STURNE, *s.* Trouble, vexation, *stour-en* to trouble, *stour-enis* *disturb*

STURNILL, *s.* "An ill turn, a bad Apparently a corruption and inversion

STURCH, *s.* Meal and milk, or stirred together, *Pertha* *Cross* *stour-en* to stir *V* *Storken*

To STURT, *v. n.* To vex, to trouble *G* *stert*, *German* *sturt-en*, *prater*

STURT, *s.* 1 Trouble, vexation, 2 Wrath, indignation, *S.* *B.* *sturd*, *sturt*, *stide*

To STURT, *v. n.* To startle, *S.* *B.*

STURVIN STRAIGIN, *s.* Coarse blue and red worsted

STURTY, *adj*. Causing trouble, *B.* *sturing*

STURVUMNES, *s.* Crossness of *Poems*

STUSHACH, *s.* A suffocating smell, smothered fire, *Strathmore*. *Knox*

So *G* *stuf-a*, *Belg* *stuf*, *German*

To STUT, *v. a.* To prop, to support, *S.* *stet*, *Aberd*. *Pep* *stut-a*, id

STUT, *s.* A prop, a support, *S.*—*stut*, *lat* *stud*, id.

To STUT, *stute*, *stoot*, *v. n.* To stir *For*, *Hogg*—A *Bor* "stut, to stir still in general use," *Gl*, *Broc*—*Su*, *stut*

STUTTER, *s.* A stammerer, *Roxb*.

STUTHERIE, *s.* A confused mass, same with *Stottherie*, *s.* 2

STUTHIE, *stutthie*, *s. pl.* *Studs*, *of Inventories*

STUVAT, *stewat*, *s.* A person in a perspiration. *Lyndsay*—*Q*, *Fr*, *stual*, *stufat-o*, *stewed*.

SU, *pron* *She* *Shetl*. *Syn* *Su*, *Fr*.

SUADENE BUIRDIE, *Swedish* *ward* The vulgar *pron* of Sweden in *S.* is

To SWALTER, *swalter*, *v. n.* To do The same with *Swatler*, *v. q. v*

SWACHE, *s.* A trumpet. *Knox*, *IF*

SWAKE, *sway*, *conj* *adv* *So* *Bor*

SUBASMONT, *s.* The lower part of *—Fr* *soubasment de lict*, "the band which hangs down to the ground at the of some state y bed," *Coign*

SUBCHETT, *sublity*, *s.* A subject, *subject*, *lat* *subiect*

SUBDANE, *adj* *Subden* *N. Wang* *dane*, *d*, *lat* *subdaneus*

SUBBYLLIE, *s. pl.* *Suburbs*. *B.* *suburbica* id

To SUBBER, *v. a.* *W. Jew*, *v*

SUBJECT, *s.* Property, estate, what moveable, *S.* *Sax* and *Geol*.

SUBITE, *adj.* Sudden. *Fountainhall*.—Fr. *subit*, -*ite*, Lat. *subit-us*.

SUBMISSE, *adj.* Submissive. *Godscroft*.—O. Fr. *submis*, Lat. *submissus*.

SUBPAND, *s.* An under curtain for the lower part of a bed. Synon. *Subbasment*. *Invent.* V. **PAND**.

To SUBSCRIBE, *v. a.* To subscribe, *S. pref.* *subscrivit*.

* **To SUBSIST**, *v. n.* To stop; to cease; to desist. *McWard*.—Lat. *subsist-ere*, to stop, to stand still.

SUBSTANCIOUS, **SUBSTANTIOUS**, *adj.* 1. Powerful; possessing ability. *Keith's Hist.* 2. Substantial, as opposed to what is slight or insufficient. "To gar byg an *substantious* dyk." *Aberd. Reg.* 3. Effectual. *Keith's Hist.*—"Fr. *substantious*, -*esse*, substantial, stuffle," *Ootgr*.

SUBSTANTIOUSLIE, *adv.* Effectually. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Substantiouslie*. *Aberd. Reg.*

SUCCALEGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, *Shetl.* Syn. *Moggans*.—Isl. *sokt-r*, *soccus*, *caliga*, and *legg-r*, Su. G. *laeg*, *tibia*, *crus*.

SUCCAR-SAPS, *s. pl.* A sort of pap rendered palatable by the abundant use of sugar, *S.* *Herd's Coll.*

To SUCCRE, *v. a.* To sweeten with sugar, *S. Z. Boyd*.

SUCCUDERUS, *adj.* Presumptuous. *Rauf Coilyear*.

SUCCUDROUSLY, *adv.* Arrogantly, *ibid.* V. **SUCKUDRY**.

SUOCUR, **SUOCURN**, **SUOCORN**, **SUOCAR**, *s.* Sugar, *S.* *sucker*. *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *sucré*, Dan. *sucker*, *kl.*; Ital. *succhero*.

SUSK, *s.* Loose straw; rubbish, *Orkn.*

SUCKEN, *s.* The territory subjected to a certain jurisdiction, *Orkn. Shetl.* *MS. Expl of Norish Words*.

SUCKEN, *adj.* Legally astricted. Those who are bound to have their corn ground at a certain mill, are said to be *sucken* to it, *S.* 2. Used with greater latitude in relation to any tradesman, shopkeeper, &c. "We're no *sucken* to ane by anither," *S.*

SUCKEN of a mill, *s.* 1. The jurisdiction attached to a mill, *S.* *Erskine*. 2. The dues paid at a mill, *S.*; *shucken*, *Moray*. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S. *soc*, Su. G. *sokn*, *exactio*, *jurisdictio*. 3. The subjection due by tenants to a certain mill. *Aberd. Reg.*

SUCKENER, *s.* One who is bound to grind his grain at a certain mill, *S.*

SUCKY, *adj.* Untidy, *Orkn.*

SUCKIES, **SUCKIE CLOVER**, *s. pl.* The flowers of clover, *S.* *A. Douglas*. The sing. *Sucky* is also used. V. **SOUKS**.

SUCKUDRY, **SUKUDRY**, **SUOQUEDRY**, *s.* Presumption. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *surcuiderie*, *surquiderie*, *id.* from *surcuid-er*, *presumer*.

SUD, **SOOD**, *s.* The South, *Shetl.*—Dan. *sud*, *id.*

SUDDAINTY, *s.* 1. Suddenness, *S.* *R. Bruce*. 2. *Slaughter of suddantie*, accidental homicide. *Acts Ja. III.* 3. Mishap; harm; mischief. *Aberd.*

SUDDARDE, **SUDDART**, *s.* A soldier. *Belhaven MS.* *Mem. Ja. VI.* *Anderson's Coll.*—O. Fr. *soudart*, *soldat*; L. B. *solidat-us*; *Roquefort*. The term in L. B. also assumes the form of *solidar-us*, *soldar-us*, *soldaer-us*, &c. all, I need scarcely add, from *solid-um*, *sold-um*, *pay*.

To SUDDIL, **SUDDLE**, *v. a.* To sully; to defile, *S.* *Douglas*.—Teut. *sodel-en*, Germ. *sudel-en*, *inquinare*; Lat. *udus*, *wet*, Gr. *ūdwp*, *water*.

SUDDIL, *adj.* Perhaps defiled. *Colkeltie Son.* V. **SUDDILL**, *s.*

SUDEREYS, *s. pl.* A name given to some of the *Hebudeae*. *Pennant*.—Isl. *sudreyta*, *id.*; *Suev.*

south, and *ey*, island; as lying to the south of the point of *Ardnamurchan*.

SUDGE, *adj.* Subject to, *Shetl.*—A corr. of Fr. *sujet*.

SUDROUN, *s.* The English language. This name is given by the Highlanders. V. **SODROUN**.

SURFIS, **SWEFIS**, *s. pl.*

—How the Empriour dais dance.
Suevis in Suevis ayna.—*Colkeltie Son.*

The meaning seems to be, that the Emperor danced to a tune denominated "the *Suevi*," or "Suevians in Suabia."—A. S. *Swefas*, *Suevi*.

SUELLIEG, *s.* Burning ague. *Compl. S.*—A. S. *swael-an*, *urere*, to burn, and *ece*, *dolor*.

SUENYNG, *s.* Dreaming. V. **SWBUIN**.

SUERD, **SWERD**, *s.* A sword. *Wallace*.—Su. G. Belg. *swaerd*, *Isl. Dan. swerd*, *id.*

SUESCHER, *s.* A trumpeter. V. **SWESCHER**.

SUET, **SWET**, *s.* Life. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *swett*, *sudor*; also *sanguis*.

* **To SUFFER**, *v. n.* To delay. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *se souffr-ir*, to forbear.

SUFFER, *adj.* Patient in bearing injurious treatment. *Wallace*.

SUFFISANCE, *s.* Sufficiency, *Fr. K. Quair*.

SUFFRAGE, **SUFFERAGE**, *s.* A prayer for the dead. It is more generally used in the pl. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *suffragia*, *orationes*, *quibus Dei Sanctorum suffragia*, *sen auxilia imploramus*. *Appellantur etiam orationes*, *quae pro defunctis dicuntur*, *quod pro his Sanctorum suffragia invocentur*, *Du Cange*. *Suffrages*, *prieres pour le morts*, *Roquefort*.

SUFRON, *s.* Sufferance. *Houlate*.—Fr. *soufr-ir*, to suffer.

SUGARALLIE, *s.* The vulgar name for sugar of liquorice, *S.* *Sugarellie*, *Fife*.

To SUGG, *v. n.* To move heavily, somewhat in a rocking manner, *S.*—Su. G. *swig-a*, *loco cedere*. It seems probable, however, that this is the same with O. E. *Swagga*. "I *swagge*, as a fatte person's belly *swaggeth* as he goth: *Je assouage*," *Palsgr*.

SUGGAN, *s.* A thick coverlet. *Gall. Enc.*

SUGGIE, *adj.* "Moist *suggie lan*", *wet land*." *Gall. Encycl.*—C. B. *sug*, *juice*, *sap*, *sug-aw*, to imbibe, to fill with juice; Isl. *soegg-r*, *humidus*. E. *Soak*, claims a common origin.

SUGGIE, *s.* A young sow, *S. B.* 2. A person who is fat, *S. B.*—A. S. *suga*, Su. G. *sugga*, a sow.

To SUGGYRE, *v. a.* To suggest. *Rollock*.—Lat. *sugger-ere*, *Fr. sugger-er*, *id.*

SUGH, *s.* Whistling sound. V. **SOUGH**, *s.*

SUILYE, **SULYE**, *s.* The same with *Sulye*, *soil*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

To SUIT, *v. a.* To sue for. *R. Bruce*. V. **SORT**.

SUITAR of Court. V. **SORTOUR**.

SUITH, *adj.* Credible; honest. *Montgomerie*.—A. S. *soth*, *true*.

SUKERT, *adj.* Sweet; sugared; fondled; caressed. *Dunbar*.

SUKUDRY, *s.* V. **SUCKUDRY**.

SULDEART, *s.* Soldier. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *souldart*. V. **SUDDARDE**.

To SULE, *v. a.* To soil. V. **SUDDILL**.

SULE, *s.* A ring with a *swivel*, *S. B. Fife*.—Isl. *swelj*, *volva*; Su. G. *soelia*, a ring into which a thong is put.

SULE, *s.* Perhaps for *scale*, *school*. *Kennedy*.

SULFITCH, *adj.* Suffocating; applied to smell, *Ang.*—Lat. *suffocare*, *suffocare*.

Sail: ground; country. *Doug.*

SUPERSAULT, *s.* The somersault, or somerset; *Cat-maw*, *synon.* *Melville MS.*—*Fr. soubresaut*, *id.*
To SUPIR, *SYPIA*, *v. n.* To sigh. *Burel.*—*Fr. soupfr-*
er, *id.*
SUPPABLE, *adj.* What may be supped; as, "Thal
 kail are sae saut they're no suppable," *S.*
SUPPE, *v. a.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* It seems an errat. for
suppedite, *i. e.* supply, or maintain.
To SUPPEDIT, *v. a.* To supply. *Compl. S.*—*Lat.*
suppedit-o.
SUPPIN-SOWENS, *s.* Flummery boiled to such a con-
 sistency that it must be supped with a spoon. "Sup-
 pin-sowens an' sowens to them," is such flummery
 kitchened with raw sowens instead of milk, *Mearns.*
To SUPPLIE, *v. a.* To supplicate. *Acts Ja. VII.*—
Fr. suppli-er.
SUPPOIS, *SUPPOSE*, *conj.* Although, *S. Douglas.*
SUPPOIST, *SUPPOST*, *s.* 1. A supporter; an abettor.
Knos.—*Fr. suppost*, one put in the room of another.
 2. A scholar in a college. *Spotsw.*—*L. B. suppo-*
stitutum, *id.*
SUPPONAILLER, *s.* A supporter. *Chart. at Panmure.*
SUPPONAND, *part. pr. of Suppose*; used as a *conj.*
 Supposing; although. *Acts Ja. V.*
To SUPPONE, *v. n.* To suppose. *Pitcot. Cron.*—
Lat. suppon-ere.
To SUPPONE, *v. a.* Apparently, to expect; to hope.
Pitcot. Cron.
To SUPPOSE. To substitute; in a supposititious way.
Spotswood.—*Fr. suppos-er*, to suborn, to forge.
SUPPOSE, *conj.* or properly *imper.* Although.
Shirrefs.
SUPPOWALL, *s.* Support. *Barbour.*
To SUPPOWELL, *v. a.* To support. *Pinkerton's*
Scott.
To SUPPRISE, *v. a.* To suppress; to bear down.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal.
SUPPRISS, *s.* Oppression; violence. *Wallace.*—
O. Fr. souspris is rendered, *impot extraordinaire*, *Gl.*
Roquefort. But both this and the *v.* may be from
Fr. supprim-er, to suppress; *part. surpris.*
SUPRASCRYVED, *part. pa.* Superscribed. *Acts Cha. I.*
SURCOAT, *s.* An under-waistcoat, *S. Ross.*—*O. Fr.*
surcot, changed in meaning.
SURFET, *adj.* 1. Extravagant in price. *Bellenden.*
 —*Fr. surfaire*, to overprize. 2. Superabundant;
 extraordinary. *Acts Ja. II.* 3. Oppressive in
 operation. *Bellend.* 4. Excessive in any respect;
 as in regard to violence or severity. *Pitcot. Cron.*
SURGENARY, *s.* The profession of a surgeon. *Seal*
of Cause.
SURGET, *s.* Perh. a debauched woman. *Sir Gawain.*
 —*O. Fr. surjet*, *id.*
 * **SURLY**, *adj.* Rough; boisterous; stormy, *S.*
SURNOWME, *SURNOWNE*, *s.* Surname. *Wynntown.*—
Fr. surnom.
SURPECLAITHE, *s.* A surplice. *Keith's Hist.*—
 The *Fr.* term *surplis*, is evidently from *L. B. super-*
pellic-ium, *id.* But *surpeclaithe* has been formed, as
 if *claithe* or *clath* constituted the latter part of the word.
SURPLES, *s.* Apparently the same as *E. Surplice*;
 as Chaucer writes *surplis*. *Regalia Scotiae.*
 * **To SURPRISE**, *v. n.* To be surprised; to wonder,
Aberd.
SURRIGINARE, *s.* A surgeon. *Acts Ja. V.*
SURS, *s.* A hasty rising upwards. *Doug.*—*Lat. surg-o*,
sursum, to rise.
To SUSH, *v. a.* To beat; to ~~be~~
 corrupted from the *E. v. to* ~~be~~

SUSH, *SUSUN*, *s.* A rushing sound, applied to the
 wind, *S.*—*Dan. vindens susen*, *fremitus venti proru-*
entis, *Haldor.* *Teut. suys-en*, *sibilare*; *Gael. siusan*,
 a humming or buzzing noise.
To SUSHIE, *v. n.* To shrink, *W. Loth.*
SUSKIT, *adj.* Much worn; threadbare, *S. B.*—*Dan.*
siaske, *nastiness*, *siasket*, *nasty*, *negligent.*
SUSPEK, *part. adj.* Suspected. "Ony suspek place,"
 any suspected place. *Ab. Reg.*
SUSSY, *SUSSIE*, *s.* 1. Care, *S. Pitcotie.*—*Fr. souci*,
id. 2. "Hesitation." *Gl. Ross's Rock and Wee*
Pickle Tow.
To SUSSY, *v. n.* To care, *S. B. Chr. S. P.*
SUSSIE, *adj.* Careful; attentive to. *Maitland P.*
To SUSSIE, *v. a.* To trouble. *I wadna sussie mysell*,
 I would not put myself to the trouble, *Aberd.*
SUSTER, *s.* Sister. *Aberd. Reg.* This approaches
 more nearly than the *E.* word to the sound of *A. S.*
suster, *Teut. suster*, *Moes. G. suistar*, *Alem. suester*,
Su. G. syster, *id.* (*y* *pron. u.*)
SUTE, *s.* Perspiration; sweat. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—
Lat. sudor, *Isl. suett*, *id.*
SUTE, *adj.* Sweet; pleasant. *Wynntown.*
SUTE, *s.* A company of hunters. *Douglas.*—*Fr.*
suite, a chase, pursuit.
SUTE HATE. *V. FUTE HATE.*
SUTH, *s.* Truth; verity, *E. sooth.* *Barbour.*—*A. S.*
soth, *veritas.*
SUTHFAST, *adj.* True. *Barbour.*—*A. S. sothfaest*,
id.; *O. E. sothfast.*
SUTHFASTNES, *s.* Truth. *Barbour.*
SUTHROUN, *s.* A collective term for the English.
Wallace. *V. SODROUN.*
SUTTEN on, *part. adj.* Stunted in growth, *Ettr. For.*
 —*A. S. on-sitt-an*, *insidere*, *incumbere*; *q.* having
 sat down so as to make no further progress. *Sitten*,
 is often used by itself in the same sense; *Sitten-like*,
 having the appearance of being stunted; and I think
 also *Sitten-down*, *S.*
SUWEN, *3 pl. v.* Attend; wait on. *Sir Gawain.*—
Fr. suivent, *id.*
SWA, *SWAY*. *V. SA.* [wagging?]
SWAAGIN, *part. pr.* Fluttering as a bird's wing; *S.*
SWAB, *s.* The husk of the pea; *pease swabs*, *Dumfr.*
Swaps means in *Fife*, "pease in the husks," *V.*
SWAP, *SWAUP*.
SWAB, *s.* A loose idle fellow. "A drucken swab" is
 a phrase very common, *Roxb.* This seems to be
 merely *Su. G.* and *E. swab*, (a mop,) used metaphori-
 cally; *q.* a fellow that is constantly drinking up; one
 who sucks up liquor like a mop; *synon.* with *Spunge*,
Sandbed, &c.
SWABBLE, *s.* A tall, thin person, *Ettr. For.* *Upp.*
Clydes. *Perils of Man.*
SWABBLIN', *s.* "A gude swabblin'," a hearty drubb-
 ing, *Roxb.*
SWABBLIN'-STICK. A cudgel, *ibid.*—*Dan. swoebe*, a
 whip, a scourge; *Teut. sweepe*, *id.*; *sweep-en*, *flagel-*
lare; *A. S. swebb-an*, *verrere*, *flaggelare*, *Benson.*
SWABIE, *s.* The great black and white gull, *Shetl.*
Swarthback, *synon.* "Larus Marinus, (Linn. Syst.)
Swabie, *Bawgie.*" *Edmonstone's Zell. The Pirate.*
To SWABLE, *SWABBLE*, *v. a.* "To beat with a long
 stick," *Gl. Sibb. Roxb. S. O. Swablin*, *part. pr. A.*
Scott's Poems.
SWACK, *adj.* 1. Limber; pliant, *S. Ross.* 2. Clever;
 active; nimble, *S. B.*—*Teut. swack*, *flexilis*; *Isl.*
smarrva. 3. Weak; used in regard to a
 or piece of wood, *Loth.*

SWACK, *s.* A large quantity, *S. O.* *The Harp's Rig.*
—*Isl.* *swack*, turba, motus.

SWACK, *adj.* Abundant, *S. O.* "Swack, plenty and good." *Gall. Encycl.*

To SWACK *v. a.* To drink deep, and in haste, to drink greedily, to swill, *Ayr.* *Picken's Poems.*—*K.* *Swag* *Id.*, *Su. G.* *swag-a*, sugere.

SWACK, *s.* A large draught of liquor, *Band.*, *syn.* *Swagger*, *Scoop*, *Wasscht*, *Swag*.

SWACK (of wind), *s.* A gust, a severe blast, *Brit. For.*

To SWACK, *v. m.* To blow suddenly and severely, *ibid.* This is distinguished from a *Nob*, which denotes a blast that is less severe, *ibid.* It may be allied to *Teut.* *swack-en*, vibrare, or *Isl.* *swack-a*, inquietus esse, *swack*, turba, motus. *A. B.* *swag-en* signifies intonare, "to thunder, to make a rumbling noise," *Samaer*.

To SWACKEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliant, *Abstr. Mensur.*—*Teut.* *swack-en*, debilitare, et debilitari. *V.* the *adj.*

To SWACKEN, *v. m.* To become supple, *ibid.* *Beattie's John o' Arden*.

SWACKING, *adj.* Clover, tall, active, *Dumfr.* *V.* *Swack*, *adj.*

SWACKING, *adj.* Of a large size, *Gall.* "Swacking most, fat large animals," *ibid.*

SWAD, *s.* A soldier, a cant term. *S. B.* *Taylor's S. Poems.* "Swad, or swadken, a soldier." *Cont.* *Grose's Class. Dict.*

SWADRIK, *s.* Sweden, *Bannat P.*—In *Sw.* *Swerike*, from *Swen* *rike*, i. e. the kingdom of the Swines.

SWAG, *s.* A festoon, used for an ornament to beds. *Ac.* *Loth.*, *q.* what hangs loose, as asked to *Teut.* *swag-k*, quod facile flectitur, flexilis.

SWAG, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, *S.* *V.* *Swack*, *v.*

SWAG, *s.* 1. Motion, *Roxb. Gall.* 2. Inclination from the perpendicular, *S.* 3. A leaning to, as, "a swag in polites," *S.*

To SWAG, *v. m.* To move backwards and forwards, *ibid.* "Swag, to swing, swagging, swinging." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Isl.* *swak*, fluctus lenis.

SWAGAT, *adv.* So, in such way. *Harbour.*—*A. S.* *swa*, so, and *gat*, a way.

To SWAGE, *v. a.* To quiet, to still, to retain. *Ross.* Apparently abbreviated from *E.* *Assuage*.

SWAGGERS, *s. pl.* Men married to sisters, *Shel.*—*A. S.* *swager* *Su. G.* *swager*, socer.

To SWAGGER, *v. n.* To stagger, to feel as if intoxicated, *Murray*. It is not known in the sense given in *E.*—*Teut.* *swack-en*, vibrare, *Isl.* *swag-sa*, flectere, curvare.

SWAGGLE, *s.* The act of swinging, or the game of *Merlot* in *E.* *Roxb.* "At swaggie, waggle, or shougie-shou." *Liquhart's Rabelais*.

To SWAY, *Sway*, (pron *sway*) *v. a.* 1. To incline to one side, *S.* *Douglas*—*Isl.* *swag-sa*, *Su. G.* *swag-a*, inclinare. 2. To swing, *S.* A Bot. "sway, to play at see-saw, or lither totter," *Grose*.

SWAY, *s.* 1. A moveable instrument of iron, of a rectangular form, fastened to one of the jambs of a chimney on which pots and kettles are suspended over the fire, *S.* 2. A swing, *S.* In the *sway-sway* in a state of hesitation or uncertainty, *Loth.* *Syn.* In the *Wey-bouks*, *q.* moving backwards and forwards. *V.* *Swag*.

SWAIF, *v.* Perhaps, ponder. *Bannatyne Poems.*—*Isl.* *swag-a*, librari.

SWAIF, *Swair*, *s.* A kin. *Ch.* *Id.*

To SWAIL, *v. a.* To swaddle, *S.*—*A. S.* *swaithal*, fascina, cervice.

SWAILL, *s.* A part of a moon, or any part on the face of a hill, as the rest, *Brit. For.*

SWAINE, *s.* The country of *S.* the *Sext.*

SWAIF, *adj.* Slanting, *Brit. For.*

SWAIVELT, *s.* A piece of wood resembling the head of a cross, or a stock, joint of the fore leg of a goat in open country slowly he suffers nothing from it, it is a stick of the other leg, impedes his progress, *Ross*.

SWAISH, *Swash*, *adj.* A term which, while it implies fulsome ideas of avarice and benignity, *swash*, *swash*, "sweet, alluring, of *Alen.* *swas* *swash*, dulcis, *swas*."

SWAITH, *s.* New ale or wort, *S.* *A. S.* *swaith* *ale*, beer.

SWAYWEYIS, *adv.* Likewise.

To SWAK, *Swark*, *v. a.* 1. To cut. 2. To strike, *S. B.*—*Teut.* *swark*.

SWAK, *Swark*, *s.* 1. A throw, hasty and smart blow, *Wyn.* dash. *Douglas* 4. *Metaph.* *Id.*

To SWAK away, *v. a.* To decay, *lyne Poems*—*Dan.* *swack-en*, to fall.

SWAK, *s.* Earnst for *Swak*, *q. v.*

SWALD, *part pa.* Swelled, *S.*

SWALE, *part pa.* Fat, plump, well, *s.* tumulus.

To SWALL, *Swallow*, *v. a.* To swallow, *Su. G.* *swalg-a*, *A. S.* *swalg-en*, *de*.

* **SWALLOW**, *s.* In *Teut.* this reckoned *swannia*, as being supposed to be the bird, in other places *ibid.*, and its nest is carefully protected, for the sake of the beautiful yolk.

SWALME, *s.* A tumour, an excrescence, *A. S.* *swam*, *Teut.* *swamme*, tubercle.

SWAM, *s.* A large quantity, *aa.* "A great assortment of clothes, *Up.* perhaps from *Teut.* *swamme*, *L. B.* *cina*.

SWAMP, *adj.* 1. Thin, not good, *S.* 2. "An animal is said to be swampy, clung, or clinked, or thin in the leg." *Swamp*, slender. *Gl. Picken.*

* **SWAMPED**, *part adj.* Metaph. of imprisoned, a *G.* pay word, *Sou.*

SWAMPIE, *s.* A thin fellow, *De.*

SWANDER, *Swandara*, *s.* A sort of news which seizes one on any sudden surprise, *Wife*.

To SWANDER, *Swandara*, *v. a.* wavering or inconstant state (induction or determination) *ibid.* *swandara*, *deceive*, *swandara*, *swandara* is obviously from a common origin.

SWANK, *Swank*, *s.* 1. A young man, 2. A man of inferior rank, *De.*

Su. G. *swan*, juvenis, servus.

SWANGE, *s.* Perhaps, groin. *Sir Gawen*.—*Su. G.* *swange*, illa.

SWANK, *adj.* 1. Slender; not big-bellied, *S.* 2. Limber; pliant; agile, *S.* *Fergusson*.—*Dan.* *swang*, lean, meagre; *Germ.* *schwank-en*, motitare.

SWANK, *s.* A clever young fellow, *S. B.* *Christmas Ba'ing*. *W. SWANK*, *adj.*

SWANKY, *s.* An active or clever young fellow, *S.* *Douglas*. *A. Bor.* "swanky, a strapping, young country-man," *Brockett*.

SWANKY, *adj.* 1. Perh. empty; hungry. *Dunbar*. 2. Applied to one who is tall, but lank, *Fife*. [*Sow.*

SWANKYN, *part. pr.* Meaning not clear. *Colkeltbie*

SWANKING, *part. adj.* Supple; active, South of *S.* *Bride of Lammermoor*.

SWANKLE, *s. d.* A term used to express the sound when the liquid in a vessel is shaken. 2. The sound produced by the motion of fluids in an animal's bowels, *Shetl.*; apparently syn. with *S.* *Clunk*.—*Teut.* *swanckel-en*, nutare, vacillare.

TO SWAP, *v. a.* To exchange *S.* *The Pirate*.—*Isl.* *skipt-a*, nutare.

SWAP, *s.* A barter; an exchange, *S.* *Bride of Lam.*

TO SWAP, **SWAUP**, *v. n.* 1. A term applied to peas and other leguminous herbs, when they begin to have pods, *S.* *Whaup*, *S. B.* *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* 2. Metaphorically transferred to young animals of every description, *Roxb.* *V. SWAUP*.

SWAP, **SWAUP**, *s.* 1. The husk of peas before the peas are formed, *S.* 2. The peas themselves, in the pod, while yet in an immature state, *S.*

TO SWAP, *v. a.* 1. To draw. *Barbour*. 2. To throw with violence, *ibid.* 3. To strike. *Wallace*.—*Isl.* *swip-a*, vibrare, *swaip-a*, percutere. The term, in this sense, occurs in *Palgrave*. "I swappe, I stryke, je frappe. He swapped me on the shoulder with his hands."—*Teut.* *swcep-en*, flagellare.

SWAP, *s.* A sudden stroke. *Sir Gawen*.—*Ettr. For.* *Roxb.* *Hogg*.

SWAP, **SWAUP**, *s.* The cast or lineaments of the countenance, *S.* *Saxon and Gael*.—*Isl.* *swip-wr*, imago apparens, *swipad-r*, vultu similis.

SWAPIT, *part. adj.* Moulded. *Dunbar*.

SWAPPIS. Perhaps, Sedges. *Palice of Hon*.—*Teut.* *schelp*, carex.

SWAPPYT, *part. pa.* Rolled or huddled together. *Wallace*.—*Isl.* *swcip-a*, *Su. G.* *swcp-a*, involvere.

SWAR, *s.* A snare. *Wallace*.—*Moss. G.* *swar-an*, insidiari.

SWARCH, **SWARCH**, (*putt.*) *s.* A rabblement; a tumultuous assembly, *S. B.* *Tarras*.—*O. Teut.* *swarcke*, *swercke*, nubes, perhaps, like *E.* *cloud*, as signifying a crowd, a multitude.

SWARE, **SWIRE**, **SWYRE**, *s.* 1. The neck. *Douglas*. 2. The declination of a mountain or hill, near the summit, *S.*; corr. *squair*. *Dunbar*. 3. The most level spot between two hills, *Loth.* *Poems 16th Cent.*—*A. S.* *swcor*, a pillar, cervix, the neck.

TO SWARF, *v. n.* 1. To faint; to swoon, *S.*; *swarth*, *Ang.* *Ross*. 2. To become languid. *Douglas*.—*Su. G.* *sworfw-a*, in gyrum agitari.

TO SWARF, *v. a.* To stupify. *Gall. Encycl.*

SWARFE, *s.* The surface. *Bellock*. *Fergusson* (*The Rivers of Scotland*) uses *swrf* for surface.

SWARFF, **SWERF**, *s.* 1. Stupor; insensibility. *Wallace*. 2. A fainting fit; a swoon. *Shewell*, *Ang.* *Oldland*. 3. *Swif*.

SWARYN, *s.* *V. SYVEWARM*.

SWARRA, *s.* 1. Worsted underclothing, *Shetl.* 2. A long worsted tippet or cravat, *Mearna*. *Suwarrow*?

SWARRAOH, *s.* 1. A large, unseemly heap, *Ang.* 2. A great number, *Buchan*.—*Su. G.* *swacr*, gravis.

SWARRIG, *s.* A quantity of any thing, *Shetl.*; a variety of *Swarrack*. *V. SWARON*.

SWARTATEE, *interj.* Black time; an ill hour, *Shetl.* Also expl. "expressing contempt or surprise."—*From Su. G. Isl.* *swart*, black, and *tid*, time; or perchance *q. swart to ye*, "black be your fate!"

SWARTBACK, *s.* The Great Black and White Gull, *Orkn.* *Barry*.—*Norw.* *swart-bag*, id.

SWARTH, *s.* A faint. *V. SWARF*.

SWARTH, *s.* Sward, *Ettr. For.* *Hogg*.

SWARTH, *s.* *In swarth o'*, in exchange for, *Roxb.* I can form no conjecture as to the origin, unless it be *A. S.* *swarth*, *Su. G.* *sward*, &c. worth, price, value, with the sibilant prefixed.

SWARTBYTTER, *s.* A black horseman; properly one belonging to the German cavalry. *G. Buchanan*.—*Teut.* *swerts ruyters*, milites nigri.

TO SWARVE, *v. n.* To incline to one side, *E. Swerve*. *Nigel*.—*Teut.* *swerv-en*, deerare, divagari, fluctuare.

SWASH, *s.* 1. The noise made in falling upon the ground, *S.*; *squash*, *E. Ruddiman*. 2. The noise made by a salmon when he leaps at the fly. *David's Seas*.

SWASH, *s.* A trumpet. *Aberd. Reg.* *V. SWASH*.

TO SWASH, *v. n.* To swell. *Z. Boyd*.—*Su. G.* *swasa*, to walk loftily.

SWASH, *s.* 1. One of a corpulent habit, *S. Inheritance*. 2. A large quantity viewed collectively, *S.*

SWASH, **SWASHY**, *adj.* 1. Of a broad make, *S. B. Gl. Shirr*. 2. Puddled; *q.* swollen with drink, *S. Rams*.

SWATCH, *s.* 1. A pattern, *S. Sir J. Sincl.* 2. A specimen, of whatever kind, *S. Wodrow*. 3. Metaph. a mark, *S.*

SWATHEL, *s.* A strong man. *Sir Gawen*.—*A. S.* *swithlic*, ingens, vehemena.

SWATS, *s. pl.* The thin part of sowens or flummery, *Shetl.*—*Isl.* *swade*, lubricies.

SWATS, *s. pl.* New ale, *S. W. Swatts*.

TO SWATTER, **SQUATTER**, *v. n.* 1. To move quickly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way, *S. Lyndsay*. 2. To move quickly in an awkward manner. *Wats*.—*Teut.* *swadder-en*, turbare aquas, fluctuare; *Su. G.* *squaettr-a*, spargere. 3. In *Galloway*, "to swim close together in the water, like young ducks." *M'Taggart*. "To swatter, to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do in drinking and feeding," *Yorks. Marshall*.

SWATTER, *s.* A large collection, especially of small objects in quick motion, *Loth.*

SWATTLE, *s.* The act of swallowing with avidity, *Stirlings*.

TO SWATTLE, *v. a.* To beat soundly with a stick or wand, *Aberd.*; *Swaddle*, *E.* to beat, to cudgel.

SWATTLIN, *s.* A drubbing, *ibid.* It may be a dimin. from *Isl.* *swada*, cutem laedere.

SWATTROCH, *s.* "Strong soup; excellent food." *Gall. Encycl.*

TO SWAVER, *v. n.* To walk feebly, as one who is fatigued, *S. B. Ross*.—*Teut.* *sweyv-en*, vacillare, nutare, *sweyv*, vagus.

SWAUGER, (*g hard.*) A large draught, *Danfs.*; synon. *Scoop*, *Swack*, *Waucht*, *S.* and *E. Swig*. *Taggart's S. Poems*.—*Isl.* *stug-a*, *Su. G.* *stug-a*, sugere, *E.* to swig.

SWAUKIN, *part.* Hesitating. *V. Haver* and *Swaukin*.

To SWAIL, *v. n.* To increase in bulk, to swell. *Gall.* *Swail* is the common pron. of *S. Song, Gall.* *Encycl.*

SWAIL, *s.* "A large swell," *ibid.*

SWALLIE, *s.* "A fat animal," *ibid.*, *q.* one that is swollen.

To SWAINDER, *v. n.* To become giddy, &c. *Wife* *V. Swainder, v. and s.*

To SWALP, *v. a.* Used to denote the act of a mother or nurse who first puts the spoonful of meal in her own mouth which she means to put in the child's, that she may cool, soften, and bring it to the point of the spoon. *Berwick.*

To SWAW, *v. a.* 1 To produce waves, to break the smooth surface of the water, *ibid.* 2 To cause a motion in the water, applied to that produced by the swift motion of fishes, *ibid.*

SWAW, *s.* 1 A wave, *Roxb.* 2 The slight movement on the surface of water, caused by a fish swimming near the surface, also, that caused by any body thrown into the water, *ibid.* *After*, although synon. is applied only to the motion of a fish and is understood as denoting a feebler undulation. Perhaps *jaw*, *S. a wave*, is of the same origin.

SWAWIN *o the Water.* The rolling of a body of water under the impression of the wind, *ibid.* — *Teut.* *swaw-en*, vague, fluctuate, *German* *schweifen*, *id.* *Dan.* *swave*, to wave, to move, *lat.* *swif-a*, ferti, moveri, *Su G.* *swaw-en* motari fluctuare.

To SWEAL, *v. a.* To swaddle. *S. V. Swail.*

To SWEAL, *v. n.* To whirl, to turn round with rapidity, *Berwick.* *Syn.* *Swirl.*

SWEAL, *s.* The act of turning round with rapidity, often applied to the quick motion of a fish with its tail, *ibid.* — *lat.* *swif-a*, agitare, circumagere, gyrare.

To SWEAL, *v. n.* To melt away hastily, *S.* "Dinna let the candle sweal" *Tales of My Landlord.* "Sweal, to waste away, as a candle blown upon by the wind," *Yorks.* *Marshall.*

To SWEAL, *v. a.* To carry a candle so as to make it blaze away, *as.* "Ye're swealin' a' the candle," *S.* *Swail* or *swail* is the E. orthography of this old word *V. Todd.*

SWEAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, *Danish.* This must be merely a variety of *Swipe*, *q. v.*

To SWEAP, *v. a.* To scourge, *S.* *Eddiman* — *lat.* *swipa*, a scourge.

SWETH, (*gull*) *s.* A trumpet. *Aberd. Reg. V. Sweth.*

SWETHAN, (*gull*) *part. pr.* Sounding, always applied to the noise made by water, while the *v. Sough* is used of the wind, *Upp. Lanarks.* *Marwarden of Clyde.* *A S. sweep-an*, sonare.

SWETHING, *s.* A rushing sound, as that of water falling over a precipice, or a hollow whistling sound, as that made by the wind, *South of S.*

SWETH, *s.* 1 The force of a body in motion. *Douglas.* — *Su G.* *swet-a*, vacillare. 2 A multitude, a great quantity, *Berwick.* *Synon.* *Swack* *Sweg*, *q. v.*

SWEDGE, *s.* An iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse, *Roxb.* — *lat.* *swig-a*, flectere, curvare, *swig-a*, curvatura, *lect. o.*

To SWEDGE, *v. a.* To make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, *Roxb.*

To SWEE, *v. a.* 1 To move any body. *Roxb. Kiv. For.* *Perils of Man.* *wards and forwards, S. Marrow.*

To SWEE, *Swat*, *v. a.* 1 To move. *Sweg*, *s.* 2 To move backwards and forwards, from the action of the *v. n.* *swelute*, *ibid.* *V. Swat* *Swat*.

To SWEE *off*, *v. a.* To give a slap, a stroke, *S. A. Hagg.*

SWEE, *s.* 1 An inclination to *lat.* *swigia*, curvatura, *flexio*.

menar, as transferred to the chimney case, for *swig-a* *S. O. Roxb.* *V. Swat*, *s.* also *SWEE*.

SWEE, *s.* A line of grass cut down. *South, K.*

To SWEE, *v. n.* To smart with pain. *Gill, Sow, S.* — *Dan.* *swig-a*, *in*.

lat. *swig-a*, *Su G.* *swig-a*, dolere.

To SWEE, *v. a.* To sting, *Orkney*, *to morn*, *to pierce*, *W. W. W.*

SWEE, *s.* A sheep's head angled.

SWEEK, *s.* The act of doing any thing. — *Su G.* *swik*, *swik*, *dolum*, *lat.* *swiras* *vires*.

To SWEEL, *v. n.* To drink copiously.

To SWEEL, *Swail*, *v. a.* To wash, *sticker*, *pond*, or superabundant.

by dashing the thing washed to all round, *S.* This seems only half-swail, as signifying "to wash," *swail* *lan*, *lavare*, *lye* *Fygon* *S.*

To SWEEL, *v. a.* To swallow, *S. B.* *Dominic* *Deposed* — *A S. swail*.

en, to swallow, to swallow.

To SWEEL, *Swail*, *v. a.* To wind a rope round a post, *Upp. Clyde*.

A S. swethail, *swathail*, *swail*.

SWEELER, *s.* A bandage, that winds round *Kilross*, *V. Swail*, *s.*

SWEEP, *s.* A chimney sweeper, *Swegre*, *Aberd.*

SWEEP, *Swagat*, *adj.* Slow *V. S.*

SWEEP SWAY, *adj.* In a state of *swag*, *W. loth.* Probably allied to *SWEEP* *AIKE*, *s.* The same as *swag*.

q. v. *Wife*, *S. A.*

*** SWERT**, *adj.* 1. Not suited, *S.* *Fesh*, not putrid. "Fyned reld *Sw*."

SWEETBREAD, *s.* The pancreas. *Antiquary.*

SWETTIE, *W. N.* *Swettie* *Scot.* *s.* *Sweetmeats*, *S. Pop. Ball.* *S.*

SWETTIE LAIL, *s.* A Christmas cake with raisins, &c. in it, *S. U.*

SWETTIE MAN, *s.* 1 A confectioner who sells confections or sweetmeats. *Sweg* *Kincard.*

SWETTIES, *s. pl.* Sweetmeats, *S.*

SWETTIE WIFE, *s.* A female who *S.* *The Provost.*

SWEET MILK CHEESE, *Upp. Clyde* *out the cream being skimmed off*, *S.*

Apr. Sure. *Perth.*

SWEET MILKER, *s.* The day on which cheese is made. *Gall. Kne.*

SWEG, *Swag*, *s.* A quantity, a *swag* *loth.* This seems merely a variety

SWEY, s. A long crow for raising stones, Ang.—Isl. *sweig-ia*, inclinare.

SWEIG, s. A large draught of liquor, Banffs. This is merely E. *Swig*.

SWEIG, SWEZO, s. A very bad candle, Roxb. Synon. *Water-wader*, q. v. Allied perhaps to Dan. Su. G. *swag*, weak, feeble, faint.

SWEIL, s. 1. A swivel, or ring containing one; also *Sowle*, S. A. and O.; synon. *sule*, S. B. 2. "Sweil, any thing which hath a circular motion." *Gall. Enc.* To **SWEILL, v. n.** To move in a circular way. *Gall. Encycl.*

SWEYNGEOUR, SWYNGEOUR, SWINGER, s. A drone; a sluggard, S. *Rollock*.—A. S. *sweng*, lazy, *swon-gornes*, torpor.

SWEIR, SWERR, SWEER, SWEAR, adj. 1. Lazy; indolent, S. *Dunbar*.—A. S. *swacr*, *swere*, piger, deses. 2. Reluctant; unwilling, S. *Ramsay*. 3. Niggardly; unwilling to part with any thing, S. O.

DEAD-SWEIR, adj. Extremely lazy, S. *Rutherford*.

SWEIR-DRAUCHTS, s. pl. The same with *Sweir-tree*. The amusement is conducted in Tweeddale by the persons grasping each other's hands, without using a stick.

SWEIR-DRAWN, part. pa. To be *sweir-drawn*, to hesitate or be reluctant about any thing, Roxb.

SWEIR-JINNY, s. An instrument for winding yarn; the same with *sweir-kitty*, Aberd.

SWEIR-KITTY, s. An instrument for winding yarn; S. B. *Sweir*, and *Kitty*, a contemptuous term for a woman.

SWEIR MAN'S LADE, SWEIR MAN'S LIST. The undue load, taken on by a lazy person, in order to avoid a repetition of travel, S.

SWEIRNE, part. pa. Sworn. *Aberd. Reg.*

SWEIRNES, s. Laziness, S. *Dunbar*.

SWEIRTA, SWEIRTIE, s. Laziness; sloth, Aberd.; formed like *Purtye, Daintie*, &c. *A. Beattie's Tales*.

SWEIR-TREE, s. 1. An amusement, in which two persons are seated on the ground, and holding a stick between them, each tries who shall first draw the other up, Fife. 2. The stick used in this amusement, S. A. 3. The same kind of instrument that is also called *Sweir-Kitty*, Teviotdale.

SWEIS, s. pl. Apparently cranes, or instruments of this description. *Inventories*. V. **SWEY**, and **SWEZ**.

SWELCHIE, s. A seal. *Brand*. V. **SELCH**.

SWELCHIE, s. A whirlpool, Orkn. V. **SWELTH, s.**

SWELL, s. A bog, S. B. V. **SWELTH**.

To **SWELLY, v. a.** To swallow, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *swelg-an*, Su. G. *swael-ja*, vorare.

To **SWELT, v. n.** To die. *Barbour*.—A. S. *swcalt-an*, *swelt-an*, mori.

To **SWELT, v. n.** To have a sense of suffocation, especially from heat, S. *Ross*.—Isl. *swael-a*, *swaelt*, suffocare.

To **SWELT, SWERT, v. a.** To swallow greedily, Shetl.—Isl. *swelta*, esurire.

SWELTH, adj. Voracious. *Doug*.—A. S. *swelgth*, devorant, q. that which swalloweth; Isl. *swaelt-a*, esurire.

SWELTH, s. A gulf; a whirlpool. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *swalp*, Teut. *swelgh*, a gulf; Isl. *swelg-r*, Dan. *swaelg*, vorago, gurgis.

SWENGEOUR, s. V. **SWENGEOUR**.

SWERD, s. A sword. V. **SUERD**.

SWERF, s. A swoon. V. **SWARF**.

SWERTHBAK, s. The great black and white gull. *Howlate*.—Isl. *swartbak-ur*, the smaller guillemot. V. **SWARTBACK**.

SWESCH, s. A trumpet. *Stat. Gild*.—A. S. *swesg*, pl. *swegas*, sound, in general, any musical instrument; Moes. G. *swiga-jon*, to pipe.

SWESCHER, SWESCHER, s. A trumpeter. "The common *swescher*." *Aberd. Reg.*

SWEUIN, SWYVING, SWEVYNYNG, SWENYNG, s. A dream; the act of dreaming. *Douglas*.—A. S. *swef-en*, Isl. *sweffn*, id. from *swarf-a*, dormire.

SWYCHT, adj. Perhaps from *wicht*, powerful, with *s* prefixed. *Barbour*.

SWICK, adj. Clear of any thing, Banffs.—Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere.

To **SWICK, v. a.** 1. To deceive; to illude, Fife. 2. To blame, Ang.—A. S. *swic-an*, decipere, also offendere.

SWICK, SWYK, s. 1. Fraud, S. B. *Wyntown*.—Su. G. *swik*, anc. *swick*, id. 2. A trick, of whatever kind; as, "He played them a *swick*," Fife. 3. Blamableness. *I had nas swick o't*, I had no blamableness in it, S. B.—A. S. *swica*, *swic*, offensa. 4. A deceiver, Fife.—A. S. *swice*, deceptor.

SWICKY, adj. 1. Deceitful, Ang. 2. Sportively tricky, ibid. V. **SWIK**.

To **SWIDDER, v. n.** To hesitate; pron, *swither*, S. *Ross*.—A. S. *swaether*, which of the two; Su. G. *swarf-a*, fluctuare.

To **SWIDDER, v. a.** To cause to be irresolute. *Douglas*. V. v. n.

SWIDDER, SWIDDERING, SWITHER, s. Doubt; hesitation, S. *Ross*.

SWIFF, s. 1. Rotatory motion, or the humming sound produced by it, Loth.—Isl. *swef-ast*, Su. G. *swaefw-a*, circumagere. 2. Any quick motion producing a whiffing sound; as, *It past by me wi' a swiff*, Fife. Used as synon with *Souch*, *Sough*. 3. A sound of this description, ibid. Synon. *Souch*, s. V. **SWIFT**.

To **SWIFF, v. n.** A term used to denote the hollow melancholy sound made by the wind, Roxb. Berwicka. Synon. *Souch*, v.

To **SWIFF asleep, v. n.** A phrase used to denote that short interval of sleep enjoyed by those who are restless from fatigue or disease, South of S.

SWIFF of sleep, s. A disturbed sleep, ibid.—Isl. *swaef-a*, sopire. V. **SOUP**, v. and s.

To **SWIFF awa, v. n.** To faint; to swoon, S. A. *St. Johnstoun*. *Swiff*, id. Ettr. For.

To **SWIFT, v. a.** To reef, as a sail, Shetl.—Dan. *swofte*, id.

SWIFT, s. A reeling machine used by weavers, S.—Isl. *swelf*, volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur, ansa rotatilis, verticillum. V. **SWIFF**.

To **SWIG, v. n.** To turn suddenly, S. A.

SWIG, s. The act of turning suddenly, S. A. *Gl. Complaynt*.—Isl. *sweig-a*, to bend.

To **SWIG, v. n.** To wag; to move from side to side; to walk with a rocking sort of motion, S. B. *Tarras's Poems*.—Isl. *sweig-ia*, flectere; Su. G. *swig-a*, loco cedere. Ihre seems to view this and *waeg-a*, to have an inconstant motion, E. *to Wag*, as originally the same; and the idea has every appearance of being well founded.

To **SWIK, v. a.** To assuage pain or grief, by fixing the attention upon some interesting object. *Doug*.—A. S. *swic-an*, cessare.

SWYK, s. Fraud; deceit. V. **SWICK**.

To **SWYKE, v. a.** To cause to stumble. *Sir Gawain and Sir Gal*.—A. S. *swic-an*, facere ut offendant.

SWIKFUL, adj. Deceitful. *Wyntown*.

SWORD-DOLLAR. A large silver coin of James VI. V. JAMES RYALL.

SWORDICK, s. Spotted blenny; so denominated from its form, Orkn. *Barry*.—Dan. *sort*, black; *Gobius niger*.

SWORSLIPERS, s. pl. Sword-cutlers. *Knaa*.—Teut. *slip-en*, acutere, exterere aciem ferri; Su. G. *slip-a*, id.

SWORL, s. A whirling motion. *Douglas*. V. SWIRL.

SWOUN, s. A swooning; a fainting fit. *Douglas*.

SWOURN, L. smoryt, smothered. *Wallace*.

SWOW, s. "The dull and heavy sound produced by the regurgitations of the dashing waves of a river in a flood, or of the sea in a storm, Clydes."—A. S. *swog*,

sonna, *bombua*. *Swow* is thus originally the same with *Souch*, q. v. and with O. E. *Swough*, sound, noise, used by Chaucer.

To SWOW, v. n. "To emit such a sound," *ibid.* *Edin. Mag.*

To SWOWM, v. n. To swim. *Aberd. Reg.*

To SWUFF, v. n. 1. To breathe high in sleep, *Ettr. For.*; pron. *Swooof*. *Perils of Man*.—A. S. *swef-ian*, sopire; *swefod*, "fast or sound asleep," *Somner*. 2. To whistle on a low key, or under the breath, *ibid.* 3. To move past in a whizzing way, *Ettr. For.* V. SOUF, v.

SWUFF, SWOOF, s. The act of whizzing, *ib.*

T.

TA, article. The, *Dumfr.* *Te*, *Gall.* Most probably this is merely a provincial corruption. It must be observed, however, that by Norm.-Sax. writers *te* is used as the article in all the cases; as *te king*, rex, the king; *te corl*, comes, the earl, &c. V. LYE, in vo.

To TA, v. a. To take. *Barbour*.

TA, adj. One, used after *the*, to avoid the concurrence of two vowels, *ibid.*

TA AND FRA. To and fro, *ibid.*

TAA, s. A thread, *Shetl.*—Isl. *taa*, filament; Dan. *træ*, a filament, a string.

TAAND, s. A burning peat, *Shetl.*—Su. G. *tanda*, to kindle.

TAAULE, s. V. TAWULE.

To TAAVE, TYAAVE, v. n. 1. To make tough, by working with the hands, *Moray*, *Banffs*.—Dan. *tæe*, a filament, *taved*, stringy; or a variety of *Taw*, v. 2. 2. To touse. *Gl. Surv. Mor.* A. Bor. "Teave, to paw and sprawl about with the arms and legs," *Grose*. 3. To entangle, *ibid.* 4. To caulk, *Shetl.*

TAAVE, TYAAVE, s. Difficulty, *Banffs*. V. TAWAN.

TAAVE-TAES, s. pl. Pitfir split into fibres for making ropes, *Moray*. V. TAAVE, v.

TAAVIN, TAWIN, s. Wrestling; tumbling. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *touw-en*, agitare.

TABBERN, s. A kind of drum. *Sadler's Papers*. V. TALBORN.

TABBET. To *Tak Tabbet*, to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way; a word borrowed from the games of children, *Ayr.*—Fr. *tabut-er*, to butt or push.

TABBIT, adj. *Tabbet witch*, "a cap with corners folded up," *Gl. Skinner*.

TABEAN BIRBEN. A designation given to a comb, in what are called "the original words" of the old Scotch song, *Lord Gregory*. *Urban's Scots Songs*. The first word seems to denote the place where these combs were made.—Fr. *Tabian*, denotes of, or belonging to *Tabia* in Italy. Shall we suppose that *birben* is a corr. of *ecour-bane*, the term used by *Gawin Douglas* for ivory? If so, *Tabean birben kame* must denote, "an ivory comb made at *Tabia*."

TABELLION, TABELLIQUN, s. A scrivener; a notary; a word introduced into our laws from Lat. *tabellio*, id. *Parl. Ja. III.*

* **TABERNACLE, s.** To keep up the Tabernacle. 1. To continue in a full habit of body, not to lose flesh; as, "For a' the sair wayk he smacks about, he ave keeps up the tabernacle." ing in full habit, &c.

TABERNER, s. One who keeps a tavern. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. E. *taerner*, "taernere, tabernarius, caupo," *Pr. Parv.* O. Fr. *taberner*, aubergiste, cabaretier, Roquet.

TABETLESS, TAPETLESS, TEBBITLESS, adj. 1. Benumbed, S. B. *Teppitless*, *Fife*, *Loth.* 2. Heedless, S. O. *Burns*.

TABETS, TEBBITS, s. Bodily sensation, S. B. Pron. *Taipit*, or *Teppit*, *Fife*, *Loth.*—O. B. *tyb-io*, *tyb-ygio*, to feel.

TABILLIS, s. pl. Boards for playing at draughts or chess. *Inventories*.—From Lat. *tabula*, corresponding with Germ. *tafel*, a very ancient word. A. S. *taefel*, signifies a die, and also the game of chess, and *taefel-mon*, a chessman; *taef-ian*, to play at dice or tables, *Somner*.

TABIN, s. A sort of waved silk, E. *Tabby*. *Rates*.—Ital. *tabin-o*.

TABLE, TABLES. The designation given to the permanent council held at Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the Covenanters during the reign of Charles I. *Spalding*.

TABLE-SEAT, s. A square seat in a church, S.; so denominated from the table in the middle of it.

TABLET, TABILLET, s. A small enclosure for holding reliques. *Invent.*—Du Cange gives L. B. *tabulet-a* as denoting a small square box for holding the pix; and *tabulet-us*, for one in which reliques were kept.

TABLET, part. ps. Also TABLIT A FACE. *Inventories*. In the parallel inventory, it is *taillie a face*. Ce lapidaire sçait fort bien tailler les diamans en facettes, en tables, au cadran, *Dict. Trev.* This is certainly the same with *Fast*, *Facet*, q. v.—Fr. *facetté*, cut in angles.

TABLIT A FACE. V. TABLET.

TABOURS, s. pl. A beating; a drubbing, *Upp. Clydes*. V. TOOBER.

TABRACH, s. Animal food nearly in a state of carrion, *Fife*.—Dan. *tab-e*, to lose; or corr. from *Cabrach*, q. v.

TABURNE, s. A tabor. V. ROBIN-HOOD.

To TACH, TATCH, v. a. To arrest. *Wallace*.—Fr. *attach-er*, id. Isl. *tak-a*, *tak-ia*, to take.

TACHT, adj. Tight, S. B.—Sw. *tact*, id.

TACK, TAK, s. Act of seizure. *Acts Ja. IV*

TACK, s. A slight hold, S. E. *tack*, v.

TACK, s. 1. Act of catching fishes, S. *Monro*.—Isl. *tak-ia*, capture. 2. The quantity caught; draught.

* **TACK, TACK, s.** 1. A lease, S. *Acts Ja. II.* for a time, S.

TACKET, s. A nail for the shoe, *B.* *E. tack, id.* *Marion.*

WHISKY-TACKET, s. A pimple, supposed to proceed from intemperance, *B.*

TACKIT *Tongue tackit, adj.* 1 Having the tip of the tongue fastened by a small skin, *B.* 2 Tonguetied, *B.*

TACKLE, s. An arrow, *B. D.* *V. TAKILL.*

TACKSMAN s. 1 One who holds a lease, *B.* *Ersk.* 2 In the Highlands, a tenant of the higher class *Stat. Acc.*

TACK, SICKER-TACK, s. The sheep-louse; the tick, *Gall.*, synonym *Ked. Gall. Encycl.*

TAE, s. 1 The toe, *B. A. Bor.* — *A. S. tal to, Dan. taq, Su. G. taq, (pron to.) id.* 2 Prong of a fork, *Ac. S.*

TAE, adj. One, *B. Brownie of Bodabek.* "A. Bor. Tae the one, aa, tea hand, the one hand, North," *Gross. V. Ta, adj.*

THREE TAE'D, part. adj. Having three prongs, *B. Burns.*

TAE, s. Applied to the branch of a drain. *Suro. Aberd.* — *tal to, stirps, ramus.*

TAL, prep. To, written in this manner to express the pronunciation, *B. O. Writer's Clerk.* — *Tout. te, id., ad. a, in.*

TA EN about, part. pa. *V. TAVE.*

To TAEN, v. a. To lay hands on the head of one who is caught in a game. *Gall. Encycl.*

TAENING, s. The act above described. *Gall. Encycl.* It seems to be merely a barbarism, formed from the abbreviated part pa. of the *v.* to *Tave.*

TAE'S-LENGTH, s. Used to denote the shortest distance, *B. Redgauntlet.*

TAVE DYKE, s. "A fence made of turf." *Gall. Encycl.* — *tal to, Su. G. tof-a, impet. r.*

TAFKREEL, adj. 1 Thoughtless giddy, *Ettr. For. Peris of Man.* 2 Ill-dressed, *ibid.* Perhaps *q. lated*, from *S. Taver*, to wander.

TAFFIE, s. Treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency — a sweetmeat eaten only on Hallowe'en, *Dumfr.* "A. Bor. taffy, a sort of candy made of treacle," *Gl. Brackets. E. Toffie.*

TAFFIL, TAFLE, s. A table, *B. D. Spalding.* — *Urim. tafel, tabula cujusunque generis.*

To TAFLE, v. a. To tire, to wear out, *Taffled*, exhausted with fatigue, *Fife.* — *tal. tof-a, morari, also impet. r.*

TAFT, s. Thaft, *q. v. Shell.*

TAFT TAFTAN, s. A message, *B. B.* — *Su. G. toft, tal. tof-r, area domus.*

TAFTEIS, s. Taffets. *Inventories.* — *Fr. taffetas, id.*

TAG, s. A disease in sheep, affecting the tail, *Loth. Essays. Neph. Soc.* — *Fr. tag, "a kind of rot among sheep," Cotgr.*

To TAG, v. n. To wane, applied to the moon, aa, "The moon's taggen," she is on the wane, *Peebles-shire.* — *Sw. aftag-a, or tag-a af, to wane.*

TAG, s. The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or stag, *Morny.*

TAG, s. 1. A Intel. *cl. S.* 2. Any thing used for tying. *B. Dalfour.* 3. A tag and thin slice, *B.* 4. In pl. *Trumpety.* *Chron. S. P.* 5. Any little object hanging from a larger one, being slightly attached to it, aa, "There's a tag o' clay lining aa, your coat," *S. O.* It is always applied to something disagreeable and dirty.

To TAG v. a. To tie, *Dumfr.* Formed perhaps from *A. S. tag-an, vincire.* If not immediately from *Tag*, any thing used for tying.

* **TAG AND BAG, This B. pl.** the whole of any thing, every to *Strip and Keep, Abern.*

TAGRATIE, s. pl. Perhaps, *B.* — *Corr. from Fr. tasse, a bowl, a bowl or cup.*

TAGUIE, s. A cow which has white, *S. D. Moray.*

TAGUIT TAGGED, part. adj. signifying that they have the same white, *Loth. Hersh. Moray. Toigt. Aberd. Reg. V. Tag.*

TAGUIT part. pa. Confined.

TAGUIT, adj. *Karnarod, s. Table.*

TAGHAIRM s. A mode of dance by the Highlanders. *Lady of.*

TAGHT, TAGHT, part. adj. *Suro. B. O. Beattie.* This seems proper to *Tae*, or that of *A. S. it.*

TAY, TAY, s. A lot, *B. Dunc.*

To TAY, v. a. Perhaps to lead.

to-on, ducere.
To TAID v. a. To manure from cattle, either in pasturing *Taru.*

TAID, TAD s. 1 A treat, *B. D.* Transferred to a person, as aversion, or disgust, *B. List.* of fondness for a child, both *id.* of *A.*

TAIDIE, TADIE, s. The disease as in sense 1, *S. B. aa, "a bon."*

TAIDREK, s. A puffy crustacean, *id.*, imbecillia.

TAID-STILE, s. A mushroom, stool — *In O. E.* It was not the covering of the toad. "Mushroom, fungus," *Prompt. Parv.*

TAIFFINGOWN, s. "Ane *q. Aberd. Reg.* It is also spelled, hapa a corr. of *Tabin*, a species ported into *B. V. Taim.*

TAIGIE, TRAGIE, TRAG, s. A ha in her tam, *Fife.*, also *toft.*

To TAIGIE, v. a. 1 To detain, — *Sw. tanglig, slow of motion,* *lusta e abduci.* 2. This term *tal pae*, which is certainly not meaning *Waverley.*

To TAIGLE, v. n. To tarry, to na e "Now, dinna taigle," *Tannaill.*

TAIGLESTIM adj. What detains *taipiesum road,* "a road which is that one makes little progress, *B.*

TAIKIN, s. A token, *B. D. Fyfe.*

TAIKNE, TACKNE, s. An add. *Shell.* *tal. taeki, instaurum.* *G. tok, latius, tok-as, ineptum.* *tekn, prodigum.*

TAIKNING s. A signal. *V. Ta.*

TAIL, TAIL, s. Account, *Wyn.* on *A. S. tal-nu, to reckon.*

* **TAIL, s.** The refuse of a child. *B. Waverley.*

* **TAIL.** *He's gotten his tail in* verbal phrase used to denote the self entangled in some unpleasant

s. 1. Denoting the termination of any particular portion of time; as, "The *tail* o' har'st," the harvest, *S.* "Tail of May, end of May." *Airr.* 2. The extremity or train of a garment, ly in pl.; as, "ye'r drabbling a' ye'r *tails*," *Ab.* OARD, *s.* The door or hind-end of a close-*S.*

LE, *v. a.* To flatter one's self. *Barbour.* V.

s. A tax. *Barb.—Fr. taille.*

TAILYR, TAILYIE, TAILLIE, TAYLYNE, *s.* 1. A ant. *Barbour.* 2. An entail, *S.* *Barbour.* *Fr. taillier, id.* Du Cange.

LYE, TAILIE, *v. a.* 1. To bind by a bond or ture. *Wyntown.* 2. To entail, *S.* *Bellend.* *B. talli-are.*

LYEVÉ, *v. n.* To reel; shake. *Doug.*

IE, TELYIE, *s.* A piece of meat, *S.* *Douglas.* *tailer, Su. G. taelia, to cut.*

LL, *s.* An inflammation of the tail of cattle, *Gall. Encycl.*

ES, *s. pl.* *Acts Cha. I.* This cannot well admit sense of taxes, from *Fr. taille.* But the same rm is given by Du Cange, when illustrating its . L. B. *tall-ia*, as signifying Territorium urbis.

IEAL, *s.* An inferior species of meal, made of dills or points of the grains, *Ayrs.*

ACE, *s.* V. RACK.

LIP, *s.* A disease affecting cows, from cold, *ks.* *Ure's Rutherford.*

YNT. 1. To Ride Tail-tynt, to stake one horse st another in a race, so that the losing horse to his owner, or, as it were, *times* his tail by behind, *Fife* 2. To play Tail-tynt, to make a xchange, *ibid.* 2. To Strick Tails, *synon.*

IND, *s.* To Shear-wi' a Tailwind, to reap or he grain, not straight across the ridge, but ally, *Loth.* V. BANDWIND.

ORM, *s.* A disease affecting the tails of cattle, *Surv. Aberd.*

HELL, *s.* Tainchess, *pl.* A mode of catching *Monroe.* V. TIXCHELL.

TYANG, TANG, *s.* 1. That part of an iron in-ent which is driven into the handle; as, "the o' a graip." "the *taiing* o' a fow," or pitchfork, *berd.*; *Tang, Clydes. id.* 2. The piong of a &c. *ibid.—Isl. tange* is used in this very sense. *NO, s.*

s. A flat tongue of land, *Shetl.* *Edmonst.*

The word is purely Norw. *Tange*, en pynt of t, et naess; *i. e.* "a point of land, a ness" or ontory, *Hallager.*

INT, *v. a.* 1. To convict. *Wynt.* Legally to . *Acts Ja. I.—O. Fr. attaind-ra.*

s. Proof. *Acts Ja. I.—O. Fr. attaint, L. B. ut-um.*

OUR, *s.* One who brings legal evidence against er for conviction of some crime. *Parl Ja. II.* YNT, *v.*

s. A piece of tapestry. *Inventories.—Fr.* tapestry, hangings, a carpet.

R, *v. n.* To bray. *Compl. S.—Teut. tier-en,* are.

NSIE, *s.* A fury; violent behaviour, *Shetl.* *E. my?* *Taranes* was the evil principle among elts. *Brande.*

s. A term expressive of great contempt, ap-both to man and beast, *W. Loth.* Expl. a "—h." *Lenarks.* I know not whether

allied to *Su. G. taer-a*, *Teut. taer-en*, *terere*, con-
sumere; or to *Gael. fair*, contempt.

TAIRD, TARD, *s.* A gibe; a taunt; a sarcasm; as, "He cast a *taird* i' my teeth," *Loth.*; *synon. Sneist.*

To TAIRGE, *v. a.* To rate severely. V. TARM.

TAIRGIN, *s.* Severe examination or reprehension; as, "I'll gie him a *tairgin*," *Roxb.*

To TAIS, *v. a.* To polse. *Douglas.—O. Fr. tes-er*, to bend a bow.

TAIS, TAS, TASSE, *s.* A cup, *S. Alem.* *Douglas.—Fr. tasse, id.*

TAISCH, *s.* The voice of a person about to die, *Gael.*; also improperly written *Task*, *q. v.* *Boswell's Journ.*

To TAISSLE, *v. a.* 1. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous; as, "I was sair *taisslé* wi' the wind," *S.* 2. To examine with such strictness as to puzzle or perplex the respondent; as, "He *taisslé* me sae wi' his questions, that I didna ken what to say," *S.—A. S. tyal-tan*, exasperare, "to vex, to tease," *Somner.*

TAISSE, TASSEL, TASSEL, TRASLE, *s.* 1. The fatigue and derangement of dress produced by walking against a boisterous wind, *S. Ross.* 2. A severe brush, *S. Heart Mid-Loth.—A. S. taes-an*, to tease, whence *tael*, (*E. tassel*) fuller's thistle.

To TAIST, *v. n.* To grope. *Barbour.—Belg. tast-en*, *Su. G. tast-a, id.*

TAIST, *s.* A sample. "And send one *taist* of the wyne to the yeril of Rothes." *Aberd. Reg.* *Taste E.* is occasionally used in this sense.

TAISTE, *s.* The black guillemot. V. TYSTE.

TAISTRILL, TYSTRILL, *s.* A gawkish, dirty, *thowless* sort of woman; often applied to a girl who, from carelessness, tears her clothes, *Roxb.* Probably from *Dan. taasse*, a silly man or woman, a booby, a looby.

TAIT, TYTE, *adj.* Gay. *Douglas.—Isl. teit-r*, hilaria, exultans.

TAIT, *s.* A small portion. V. TATE.

To TAIVER, *v. n.* 1. To wander. 2. To rave as mad, *S.* *Synon. haver.—Teut. loover-en*, incantare. V. DAUBEN.

TAIVERS, *s. pl.* Tatters; as, boiled to *taivers*, *Fife.* *The Steam-Boat.—Dan. tave*, fibre.

TAIVERUM, *adj.* Tiresome, *S.*

TAIVERT, *part. adj.* 1. Fatigued, *S.* 2. Stupid; confused; senseless, *S. O.* *The Entail.* 3. Stupified with intoxicating liquor, *Ayrs.* *Sir A. Wylie.* 4. Over-boiled, *Ettr. For. Tweedd.*

To TAK, *v. a.* Used as signifying to give; as, "I'll tak you a blow;" "I'll tak you ower the head wi' my rung," *S.—Teut. tack-en*, to strike.

To TAK one's self to do anything, *v. a.* To pledge one's self. "He *tak* him to preif," he engaged himself to prove. *Aberd. Reg.*

To TAK about one, *v. a.* 1. To take care of one in his last illness, and of his body after death, *S.* 2. To kill one, *Shetl.*

To TAK back one's word. To recall one's promise; to break an engagement, *S.*

To TAK in, *v. a.* 1. Applied to a road; equivalent to cutting the road, or getting quickly over it, *S. Ross's Helenore.* 2. To get up with; to overtake, *Aberd.*

To TAK in, *v. n.* To be in a leaky state: to receive water, *S. Leg. Bp. St. Andrews.* It is also used actively in the same sense; as, "That boat *taks in* water," *S.*

To **TAK** in, v. n. To meet, as, "The kirk **taks** in at twal o'clock," the church meets at twelve, *Sanarts*.

To **TAK** in one's ain hand. To use freedom with, not to be on ceremony with, to make free with, applied both in relation to persons and things, *S. Walker's Poems*.

To **TAK** one in about, v. a. To bring one into a state of subjection, or under proper management, *S.*

To **TAK** in o'er, v. a. Metaph. to take to task, *S.*

To **TAK**, o', or of, v. n. To resemble, as, "He disna tak o' his father, who was a gude worthy man," *S.*

To **TAK** on, v. n. A phrase applied to cattle, when they are fattening well, as, "Thal stots are fast **takin** on," *S.*

To **TAK** one's self, v. a. 1. To bethink one's self, to recollect one's self, to recollect something which induces a change of conduct, *S. Ross's Hel*. 2. To correct one's language in the act of uttering it, to recall what one has begun to say, *S.*

To **TAK** to or fit one. To apply a reflection or censure to one's self, even when it has no particular direction, *S.*

To **TAK** out. V **TAK** out.

To **TAK** up, v. a. To comprehend; to understand, to apprehend the meaning of, *S. Guthrie's Trial*.

To **TAK**, v. a. To take, *S.*

To **TAK** upon, v. a. To conduct one's self

To **TAK** in hand, v. a. To make prisoner. *Barbour*

To **TAK** on, v. a. To buy on credit, *S.*

To **TAK** on, v. n. To enlist, *S. Spalding*.

To **TAK** on hand, v. n. 1. To affect state. *Wallace*. 2. To undertake. *Barbour*.

To **TAK** the fute, v. a. To begin to walk, as a child, *S.*

To **TAK** the gate, v. n. To set off on a journey, *S.*

To **TAK** with, or wi', v. n. To catch fire, as fuel of any kind, *S. Steam Boat*.

To **TAK** up, v. a. To raise a tune, applied especially to psalmody, as, "He **tak** up the psalm in the kirk," he acted as precentor, *S.*—*Sw tag-a up en Psalm*, to raise a psalm.

To **TAK** yronn hand, v. n. To presume, to dare. *Acts Mary*.

To **TAK** up wi', v. n. To associate with, to get into habits of intimacy, *S.*

To **TAK** with, or wi', v. a. 1. To allow, to admit, as, "I was not drunk. I'll na **tak** wi' that," *S.* 2. To own, to acknowledge for one's own, as, "Naebody's taen wi' that buke yet," *S. B.* 3. To brook, to relish, to be pleased with, &c. the sense depending on the use of the adv. expressing either satisfaction or dislike, conjoined with the v. 4. It denotes the receipt on given to a person, or the feeling that the person received has, used without any additional word for determining whether this be friendly or unfriendly, pleasant or ungrateful, *S.*, as, "I didna **tak** wi' him."

To **TAK** wi', v. n. as applied to the vegetable kingdom. 1. To begin to sprout, or to take root. It is said that corn has not **tak** wi', when it has not sprung up; a tree is said to be beginning to **tak** wi', when it begins to take root, *S.* 2. To begin to thrive, after a temporary decay, *S.* The phraseology seems elliptical, as the expression, to **tak** wi' the ground, is sometimes used instead of it, *S.*

To **TAK** wi', v. n. To give the first indication of having the power of suction. It is said that a pump is going to **tak** wi', when it is judged by the sound, &c. that it is on the point of beginning to draw up water, *S.*

To **TAK** one's Word against, v. n. To contradict, *S.*

TAK BANNETS, s. A game in which two players are deposited on both sides of a net, and the game is played off, one by one, all the way to the middle, *S.*

TAK s. Condition of mind when in a violent passion, the day, "Moxb., nearly **takin**."

TAK IN, s. A chest, a den. The form of the term is also *S.*

TAKENNAE, s. A portrait, *S.*

TAKET, s. A small nail, *S.*

TAKUP s. The name of a dress, Dumfri. Gail

TAKIE, adj. floating, applied to a ship, *S.*

TAKYI, **TAK**LA, s. An as, *S.*

TAKEL, s. A token, *S.*

TAKIN, s. A token, *S.*

To **TAK**IN v. a. To mark, *S.*

To **TAK**IN v. n. To mark, *S.*

TAKIN of Snuff, s. A pipe, *S.*

TAKIN, s. Agitation, distress, *S.*

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THLESS, *adj.* 1. Applied to a child that it eat with appetite, Fife. 2. Tasteless; insipid. This seems to be merely *q. stamockless*; being the vulgar pronunciation of *Stomach*, S. ST, L. *rammeist*. *Montgomerie*. V. RAMMIS. , *s.* Dimin. of the name *Thomas*.

-CHEEKIE, *s.* The puffin, *alca arctica*, *fearns*.

-NORIE, *s.* 1. The puffin, (*alca arctica*, Linn.) *lass*. 2. The razor-bill, (*alca torda*, Linn.) . V. NORIE and TOMMY NODDIE.

HARPER, *s.* The cancer araneus, Loth.

IL, *v. a.* 1. To scatter from carelessness, 2. To scatter from design; as money amongst 1, as candidates often do at an election,

IK, **TOMMAOK**, *s.* A hillock, Gall. *Davidson's* .—Ir. *tom*, a small heap, *toman*, a hillock.

AE-END, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the kind of pudding. Gall. *Enc.* Syn. *haggis*.

GLE, *s.* A rope by which the hinder leg of a cow is tied to the fore leg, to prevent straying. Clydes. V. TANGLE.

RY. To hold one in *tam-tary*, to disquiet . B. *Ruddiman*. Perhaps originally a millim, *q.* to keep on the alert; from Fr. *tantarare*, formed to represent a certain sound of the t.

N, *a.* Meant as the corr. pron. of *Tontine*, as of *Hotel*. St. *Ronan*.

OT, *s.* A cant term for what is commonly *London Candy*, Roxb.

, *s.* A bonfire, S. O. *Picken's Poems*. V. E.

art. pa. Taken, S. *Douglas*.

out. *Weel ta'en about*, kindly received and bly entertained, Ang. *Ross's Helenore*.—Sw. *acl emot*, to receive kindly, to give a good re-

oun. 1. Emaciated or enfeebled in consequence of disease; as, "He's sair *tane down* wi' ost," S. 2. Reduced in temporal circumstances, S. B.

t. *Weel tane out*, receiving much attention, is must be viewed as primarily denoting the on paid to one in the way of frequent invita-

AYNE, *s.* and *adj.* One, after *the*; as, "the S. *Douglas*.

WA, *s.* 1. A decayed child, S. 2. A child hibits such unnatural symptoms, as to suggest a that it has been substituted by the fairies, room of the mother's birth, S. *The Entail*. E. is called a *Changeling*.

ALF. One half. *Act. Dom. Conc.*

. Large *fuci*, Orkn. Shetl.—Su. G. *tang*, Isl. id. Syn. *Tangle*.

dj. Straight; tight; *Pang*, *synon.* Ettr. For.; traced, perhaps, to Dan. *twang*, constraint, n, a pressing.

. 1. The prong of a fork, &c.—A. Bor. , a pike. *Tang* also signifies a sting, North,"

2. A piece of iron used for fencing anything A. This seems to be formed from *teing-ia*, *ngere*, Verel, Halderson. V. *Taing*.

SH, *s.* The seal, Shetl. *Edmonst. Zell*. ed from being supposed to live among the or larger *fuci* that grow near the shore. *Shell*.

TANGHAL, *s.* A bag; a satchel. V. *TOIGHAL*.

TANGLE, *s.* A sea-spirit which, according to the popular belief in Orkney, sometimes assumes the appearance of a small horse, at other times that of an old man; apparently the same with *Sea-trow*.

TANGIS, *s.* A pair of tongs. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. **TANGS**.

TANGIT, *part. pa.* Fenced with iron; having a rim of iron. *Inventories*.

TANGLE, *adj.* 1. Tall and feeble; not well-knit in the joints; as, "a lang *tangle* lad," Fife, Ettr. For. 2. Applied to one when relaxed in consequence of fatigue, or when so much wearied as scarcely to be able to stand up, Ettr. For.

TANGLE, *s.* 1. The same with *tang*. 2. A tall lank person, S. B. *Ross*.

TANGLE, *s.* An icicle, S.—Isl. *díngull*, id.

TANGLENES, *s.* Apparently, indecision, fluctuation, or pliability of opinion; from the looseness of *tangle*, (a sea-weed.) *Jacobite Relics*.

TANGLEWISE, *adj.* Long and slender, Clydes.

TANGS, **TAINGS**, *s. pl.* Tonga, S.—A. S. *tang*, Belg. *tanghe*, forceps.

TANG-SPARROW, *s.* The Shore Pipit, Orkn. and Shetl.

TANG-WHAUP, *a.* The Whimbrel, Orkn.

TANMERACK, *s.* A bird about the size of a dove, which inhabits the tops of the highest mountains, Perth. *Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl.*

TANNE, **TANNY**, *adj.* Tawny. *Inventories*.

TANNER, *s.* 1. The part which goes into a mortice, S. 2. In *pl.* small roots of trees, Loth.—Isl. *tannari*, laths, chips.

TANNERIE, *s.* A tan-work.—Fr. id.

TANTERLICK, *s.* A severe stroke, Fife, &c.

TANTONIE BELL, *s.* A small bell.—Fr. *tinton-er*, to resound. *Godly Songs*.

TANTRUMS, *s.* High airs, S. Cant E.—Fr. *tantran*, nick-nack.

TAP, *s.* 1. The top, S. *Turnbull*. 2. Head, S. *Gl. Skirreys*. 3. Crest of fowls, S. 4. The quantity of flax or tow put upon the distaff at one time, S. *Annals of the Parish*. *Tap o' tow*, a very irritable person, Ayr. ib. 5. A playing top. *Colvill*.

TO BE ON ONE'S TAP. 1. To assault, literally; especially by flying at one's head, or attempting to get hold of the hair, S. 2. Metaph. to attack in the language of sharp reprehension or abuse, S.

TAP OF LINT. The quantity of flax put on a rock, S. *The Steam-Boat*.

TO TAK one's TAP in one's LAP, AND SHUT AFF. To truss up one's baggage and be gone, Teviotd. Loth.; borrowed from the practice of those females, who, being accustomed to spin from a rock, often carried their work with them to the house of some neighbour. An individual, when about to depart, was wont to wrap up, in her apron, the flax, or *lint-tap*, together with her distaff. *Heart Mid. Loth.* The phrase is often used to express a hasty departure; as, "She took her *tap* in her *lap*," she went off in a great hurry, Ettr. For.

AFF one's TAP. A phrase generally used in a negative form; as, of a scolding wife, in regard to her husband, it is said, "She's never *aff* his *tap*," S.; apparently borrowed from the mode in which dung-hill fowls carry on their broods.

TAP, *adj.* Excellent. V. **TOP**.

TAP, *s.* To Sell by Tap, understood as signifying to sell by auction or outcry. *Sell of Caus*.

TARLIES, s. A lattice, S. *tirless*. *Hist. Ja. Sent.*—Fr. *treillis*.

TARLOCH, s. Perhaps a begging friar. *Philotus*.—A. S. *thearstic*, poor.

TARLOCH, adj. Slow at meat; squeamish, Clydes. V. **TARROW**.

TARLOCH, TARLOCH, s. 1. This term is used in Upp. Lanarks. for a sturdy, brawling woman, generally giving the idea of a female tatterdemalion; it also includes that of filth. 2. A silly, inactive girl, Aberd.—O. B. *torll-a*, signifies a slattern.

TARLOCH, TARLOCH, adj. 1. Weak, Ayr. 2. Peevish, *ibid.* Both these senses are given in Gl. Surv. Ayr. 3. Stormy; as, "a *tarloch* day," Linlithg.—Gael. *dorlaghlighie*, ungovernable.

TARN, s. A mountain lake, S. A. *Lay of Last Minstr.*—Isl. *tiorn*, stagnum, palus.

To TARRAGAT, v. a. To question, Fife. Abbrev. from E. *interrogate*.

TARRAN, s. A peevish, ill-humoured person, Roxb. A variety of *Tirran*.

• **TARRY, adj.** 1. Of or belonging to *tar*, S. Admitted by Mr. Todd as an E. word. 2. Applied to those whose hands resemble *tar* in its adhesive power; light fingered, S. *Sir A. Wylie*.

TARRY-BREEKS, s. A sailor, S. *Burns*. A low word. It is frequently used in a proverbial phrase, intimating that those of the same profession should be exempted from expense by their brethren.

—*Tarry-breaks should aye go free.*
Dominate Deposed.

TARRIE, s. "A terrier-dog," Ayr. Renfr. Gl. *Picken*.

TARRICROOKE, s. A pitchfork, whose prongs are at right angles to the shaft, used for sea-weed, Shetl.; Dan. *tarre*, seaweed, and *crog*, crook, q. sea-weed crock.

TARRY-FINGERED, adj. Light-fingered, S. From *tarry*, adj. belonging to *tar*.

TARRY-HANDIT, adj. The same with *Tarry-fingered*, S. *Picken*.

To-TARROW, v. n. 1. To delay. *Henryson*. 2. To haggle in a bargain. *Bann. P.* 3. To feel reluctance. *Ross*. 4. To complain, Clydes.—A. S. *tar-tan*, to fail, to tarry. 5. Applied to "springing-corn, turned sickly, and not advancing." *Surv. Moray*.

TARSIE-VERSIE, adv. A term applied to walking backwards, Roxb.—Fr. *tergiverser*, to turn the back.

TARTAN, s. Cloth checkered with stripes of various colours, S. *Chr. S. P.*—Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey.

TARTAN, adj. Of or belonging to tartan, S. *Ritson*.

TARTAN-PURRY, s. A pudding of red colewort mixed with oatmeal. *Forbes*.—*Tartan*, q. parti-coloured colewort, and Teut. *purreye*, jus, sive cremor pisorum.

TARTER, s. Apparently used in the same sense with *tartan*. *Invent.*—O. Fr. *tartaire*, however, is expl. *Sorte d'étoffe de Tartarie*, Roquesfort.

To TARTLE, v. a. To recognise; to observe; as, "He never *tartled* me," Roxb.

TARTLE, s. Hesitation in recognising a person or thing, Loth.

To TARTLE at one, v. n. 1. To view as not recognising with certainty, Loth. Berth. 2. To baffle, Loth. 3. To hesitate as to a bargain.

To scruple. *Gleadow*.—*Perhaps*
it's, difficult to reckon.

TARTUFFISH, adj. Sulky; stubborn, Renfrews.—Fr. *torlu*, perverse, or *tartuffe*, a hypocrite, *tartuffier*, to assume a false appearance.

To TARVEAL, v. a. 1. To fatigue, S. B. *Ross*. 2. To vex, Gl. Sibb.—Fr. *travailler*, to vex, to trouble.

TARVEAL, adj. Fretful, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*

TASOAL MONEY. The money formerly given, in the Highlands, to those who should discover cattle that had been driven off, and make known the spoilers. *Burt's Letters*.—Perhaps from Gael. *taisceall-am*, to view, observe, Shaw.

To TASH, v. a. 1. To soil, S. *Ritson*.—Fr. *tacher*, id. 2. To injure by calumny, S. 3. To upbraid, S. B. 4. To fatigue; as, *to tash dogs*, to weary them out in hunting, Roxb.

TASH, s. 1. A stain, S.—Fr. *tache*. 2. An affront, S. *Wodrow*.

To TASH about, v. a. To throw any thing carelessly about, so as to injure it, Aberd.

TASK, s. Angel or spirit of any person, Ross-shire. *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *taisc*, ghosts.

TASKER, s. A labourer who receives his wages in kind for a certain task, E. Loth. *Statist. Acc.*

TASKIT, part. adj. Fatigued with hard work, S. B. Fife.

TASKIT-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of being greatly fatigued, S. B. *Tarr*.

TASS, TASSIE, s. A cup, S. V. **TAIS**.

TASSEL. Sair tassel. V. **TAISSE**.

TASSES, s. pl. *Sir Gawen*. V. **TISSE**.

TASSIE, s. A cup, S. O. *Burns*.

TASTER, s. A sea-fowl. *Sibbald*.

TASTIE, adj. 1. Having an agreeable relish; palatable, S. *A. Scott's Poems*. 2. Displaying taste, as applied to dress, &c. S.

TATOH, s. A fringe; a shoulder-knot, Ettr. For. Tweed.—Fr. *attache*, "a thing fastened on, or tyed unto, another thing," Cotgr.

To TATCH, v. a. To drive a nail so far only as to give it a slight hold, Aberd.

To TATCH in, v. a. To fix slightly by a nail, *ibid.*

To TATCH thegither, v. a. To join together in a slight manner, by *tatching* in a nail, as carpenters do, to try their work, *ib.*—I would trace the v. to *Tache*, the ancient form of E. *tack*, a nail with a round head, or Teut. *tactse*, id. *clavus umbellatus*.

TATE, TAIT, TEAT, TATTE, s. 1. A small portion of any thing not liquid, S. *Ramsay*. 2. Lock; applied to hair. *Douglas*. 3. Division; applied to a precept. *Skene*.—Isl. *tæta*, lanugo, minimum quid; Sw. *tott, totte*, handful of lint or wool.

TATELOCK, s. A small lock of hair, wool, &c. matted together, Clydes.

TATH, TATTE, TATHING, s. 1. Cow's or sheep's dung, dropped on the field, S.—Isl. *tada*, dung, manure. 2. The luxuriant grass arising from the application of manure, S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*

To TATH, v. n. To dung, S.

To TATH, v. a. To make a field produce grass in rank tufts by the application of any manure, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TATH-FAUD, s. A fold in which cattle are shut up during night, for the purpose of manuring the ground with their dung, S.

TATHIL, s. A table, Fife. Apparently corr. from *Tajil*, q. v.

TATHING, s. A raising of rank grass by manure, S. *Stat. Acc.*

—*Fragmenta. Sir Gawen*.—Isl. *tact-a*, *shreds*.

TATHT, *s.* The same with *Tath*, the dung of cattle, dropped on the field. *Act Dum, Conc.*

TATY *adj.* Matted. *V Tatty*

TATSHIE, *adj.* Dressed in a slovenly manner, Roxb. Allied perhaps to 1st *tath* a lacervate, Malderson

TATTER WALLOPS, *s. pl.* Fluttering rags, *S*

TATTY, **TATTIZ**, **TAWTIE** *adj.* 1 Matted. *Douglas*
1st *tatt*-a, to tussle wool. 2. Rough and shaggy, without conveying the idea of being matted, as, "a tatty dog," *S*

TATTREI, *s.* A rag, Roxb. *A. Scott's P.* — A diminutive either from *E. tatter*, or from 1st *teth* both, *tether*, *id*

TAVART, *s.* A short coat w. short sleeves. *V Tattart*

TAUCH, (*gull*), *s.* The strands of large ropes, *Clydes.*
1st *taug*, *thra*, *fuas*. *Su. G. toga*, *trahere*.

TAUCHEY, *adj.* Greasy, *S*. *V Tattieu*

TAUCHNY FACED *adj.* Greasy faced. [*Reliq*]

TAUCHT, *s.* Tallow that has been melted. *Marine's*

TAUCHT, *pres. v.* Gave committed. *Barb. S.*
Detoucht, abbreviated, *q. v.*

TAUDY, **Towdy**, *s.* 1 A child, *Aberd.* — 1st. *tata*, a baby or puppet. 2. *Podex*, *Pertha.* *Gl. Evergreen*

TADY FEL, *s.* Fine paid for having a child in bastardy. *Morles*

TAVENRY, *s.* Expenses in a tavern. *Spalding*

TATIK, *s.* Conversation, talk. *Aberd. Rev.*

TALCH, **Taugh**, *s.* Tallow, *S. tauch*. *Act Jo. I.*
— 1st *taugh*, *Su. G. Germ. talg*, *id*

TAPPIE, **Tawpie**, *s.* A foolish woman, generally so implying the idea of inaction and slovenliness, *S.*
Ramsay — *Su. G. tappio*, simple, foolish, *Dun. tuabe*, a fool

TAPPIET, *part. adj.* Foolish, *Loth.*

TAW, **Lang-Taw**, *s.* A game, among boys, played with marbles.

TAW, (*pron. Tyauw*), *s.* 1 Difficulty, much ado, *Aberd.* 2 Hesitation, reluctance, *ib.*

To TAW, *v. n.* To suck greedily and with continuance, as a hungry child at the breast, *Roxb.* Allied perhaps to 1st *teap* a draught, *haustus*, on yet *teap* a laurite, or *Su. G. tep-a*, *O. Teut. tophen*, to draw

To TAW, *v. n.* To lay hold of, to tumble about, *Gl. Sibb.* — *Su. G. taw ja*, 1st *taw-a*, *carpere* *inam*.

To TAW, *v. a.* 1 To make tough by kneading, *Ang.* 2 To work, like mortar, *ibid.* — *Teut. tauwen*, *depere* 3 To spoil by frequent handling, *gl. Herwick's*.

TAW, *s.* The joint of a whip, *S*. *V Tawis*.

TAWAN, *s.* Reluctance, hesitation, *Ang.* — 1st. *tauf*, *teuf*, *more*, *tef* *in. morari*, *impedire*

TAWHERN, **Tawbarn**, *s.* The tailor or taylor. *Doug.*
V Tawbarn

TAWCHT, *s.* Tallow. "Schreip *taucht* & nolt *taucht*"
Aberd. Rev. *V Tattion*

TAWCAL, *s.* "Fatigue, perhaps from travel" *Gl. Sibb.* also *Gl. Sibb.*

To TAWEN, *v. a.* To disfigure by handling? (*Chc's* *Simp. Strains.* *V. Taw*, *v. a. 2.*

TAWERONE, *s.* A tavern. *Aberd. Rev.*

TAWIE, *adj.* Tame, tractable, *S. O. Burns.* — *Su. G. taw-a*, *trahere* *ducere*, *q. allow* *ng* itself to be led

TAWIX, **Tawis**, **Tawis**, *s.* 1 A whip a lash. *Douglas*
— 1st *taw* *tap* *vimen* *lorum* 2. The ferula used by a schoolmaster, *S. tawis* *Montgomery* 3. An instrument of correction of whatever kind *S. Ramsay*

— 1st *Gael. tas*, a whip, scourge, ferula, *Pers. taqam*, *taqam*, a lash or thong

TAWM, *s.* A fit of ill-humour, so as to render one unmanageable, *S.* — *Gael. taom*, a fit of sickness, madness, or passion.

TAWNEY, *s.* The vulgar name for the complexion

TAWNIE, **Tawnie**, *s.* 1. A time about the time of Beltane, *S.*

tawial, to set on fire, *tawial*, a game 2. A large fly. *Roxb.*

TAWPY, *s.* A foolish woman

TAWPA, *adj.* Foolish and more

TAWRDS, *s.* The ferula, *Aberd.* to strike

TAWY, *s.* A rap or bowl

TAWTIE, **Tawtaw**, *adj.* Shaggy

TAWTIE Tawie, *s.* The vulgar *Gl. Fidler*

TAWTIE DOGLE, *s.* A scold

TAWTIE BRO, *s.* A corner of the preservation of *in. th. o. c.*

TAXATIVE, *adj.* Having the form of an argument or *Poult. shall*.

TAXATOUR, *s.* An assessor; tax according to the suggestion *Part Jo. I. L. H. taw-tour*

unlawful *supra* *in. th. o. c.* *De C.*

TAXED-WARD, **Tax Ward**, *s.* not by the wardship of a *in. th. o. c.*

sum is accepted in lieu of the *in. th. o. c.*

TAXT, *s.* A tax, an impost

TAZ, *s.* The instrument of *in. th. o. c.* *Ramsay*

To TAZ, *v. a.* To whip to *in. th. o. c.* *Gl. Sibb.* *V Tawia*

TAZIE, *s.* A ramping, foolish synonym *A. Scott.* *Dan. tawis* *playing the fool*.

TELLIE, (*intery*) 1 A sound used by a horse, *S.* 2 An expression of *tempt.* *Q. Durw.*

TEAGIE, *s.* A designation for *in. th. o. c.*

TEAK, *s.* An inter, *S. Scott.* — 1st

TEA KITCHEN, *s.* A tea room or

TEAL, **TEAL**, *s.* "A busy boy" *Buchan.* *Gl. Tawis*

To TEAL, **TEAL**, **TEAL**, *v. a.* To *by Battery.* *Ang.* *Chc. S. P.*

teal ja, 1st *teal a*, *pellare*, *id.*

TEALIE, **TEALIE**, *s.* One who *to TEAL*, *v. n.* To labour about *Aberd.*

TEARIN, *part. adj.* Active, *eng. woken* "a *tearin*", *throwing*

TEAWICK, *s.* A common *pu. Montgomery*.

TEAZ, *s.* The prop on which when first struck off *Synon.* *S. B.*, perhaps originally the *pu. Vocab.*

To TEAZ, *v. a.* To prop a golf-*in. th. o. c.*

To TEAZIE, *v. a.* To tease, *in. th. o. c.*

TEAZIE, *s.* A severe brush, *V.*

TEBBITS, *s. pl.* Penetration *V.*

TECET, *s.* A ticket. "To sub-*in. th. o. c.* *Rev.*

TECHMENT, *s.* Instruction

TED, *v. V Taw*

To TED, *v. a.* "To scatter" *Picken's Gl.*

TEDD, *adj.* Ravelled, *entire* *tudd-a*, *intricate*

TEDDER, TETHER, s. A rope with which a horse, cow, or sheep is tied at pasture, E. I mention this E. word merely in reference to a common S. Prov. "He wants only a hair to make a *tedder* o'"; applied to those who seek for some ground of complaint or accusation, and fix on any thing, however trivial.—Su. G. *tiuder*; Isl. *tídr*, id.

To TEDDER, TETHER, v. a. 1. To bind by a stake at pasture, S.—Isl. *tídr-a*, Su. G. *tiuder-a*, pecus hoc modo alligare. 2. To be entangled in an argument. *Winyet*.

TEDISUM, adj. Tedious, S. B.; *Teidsome*, Roxb.

TEE, s. To a *tee*, to a tittle; exactly, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*. This is the same with A. Bor. *Tiv-a-Tee*, "just the thing," Gl. Brock. for he expl. *tiv* as signifying *to*.

TEE, s. 1. A mark set up in playing at quoits, &c. S. B.—Isl. *tí-a*, demonstrare; Teut. *tijph-en*, indicate. 2. The nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole, in the play of golf, S. *Rams*. 3. The mark made in the ice, in the amusement of curling, towards which the stones are pushed, Loth. Gall. Elsewhere it is called the *Cock*, q. v.; this is generally a cross surrounded by a circle. *Dauids Seas*. In Loth. it is also called the *Tosce*. V. **TEAZ**.

To TEE, v. a. To *tee* a ball, to raise it on a nodule of earth, giving it the proper direction, S. *Ramsay*.

TEE, adv. Too; also, Aberd.

TEEDY, adj. Peevish; cross-humoured, Berw. Perhaps from *Tíd*, a gust of passion or ill humour.

To TEEDLE, v. n. To sing without words; to hum a tune. *Gall. Encycl.* It is only a variety of *Deedle*, q. v.

TEELIE, adj. Encouraging, Shetl.—Su. G. *todja*, to allure.

To TEEM, v. a. To pour out, S. B. Ayra. *Picken*. E. *beteem*, Shak. V. **TRYM**, and **TUMS**.

To TEEM, v. n. To rain heavily, Dumfr.

TEEMS, s. A piece of fine crape or muslin tightened on a circular rim of wood, resembling the head of a drum, used for sifting or dressing flour for pastry, &c. Roxb.—Fr. *tamise*, a sarse, bolter, or strainer, *tamisé*, searced or bouted; Teut. *tems*, *temst*, cribrum; Mod. Sax. *teemiss*.

TREN. Used as if it signified evening, S. *Picken*. This, however, cannot be viewed as a word: it is merely the abbreviation of *at e'en*, i. e. "in the evening." Pron. of *tune*, Aberd.

THE TREN. This evening, S. *Saint Patrick*.

To TEEN, v. a. To provoke. V. **TRYNE**.

TEE-NAME, s. An additional name, a nick-name.

TEENGE, s. A colic in horses, S.; perhaps from E. *twinge*.

TEEP, s. A ram; the north. pron. of *Twp*.

TEEPIT, part. pa. Stinted in allowances, Lanarka; evidently the same with *Taipit*. V. **TAPE**.

TEEPLE, s. A slight touch or stroke, Aberd.

To TEEPLE, v. a. To touch or to strike lightly, *ibid*. This may be a dimin. from the E. v. *to Típ*, id.—Seren. and Wideg. give Sw. *típp-a*, as used in the same sense; leviter tangere, "to tap, to tip," to strike gently, to touch lightly.

TEERIBUS AND TEERIODIN. The war-cry of the town of Hawick. This, according to tradition, was the cry of the band which went from Hawick to the battle of Flodden; and it is still shouted by the inhabitants when they annually ride the marches. It is probable that this phrase is of high antiquity.—A. S. *Tyr*, Isl. *Dan*. *Tír*, denotes one of the deities of the Goths. The first word might make tolerably

good A. S. *Tyr hæbbe us*, "May *Tyr* have us in his keeping!" The other seems to conjoin the names of *Tyr* and *Odín*, as supplicating their conjunct aid.

TEES, s. pl. Perhaps cords. *Sir Egeir*.

TEES, s. pl. Apparently for *taes*, toes. *Leg. St. Andr*.

TEESIE, s. A gust of passion, Fife.—Teut. *tees-en*, *veilicare*.

TEET, s. A stolen glance, S. *Keek*, syn. *Campbell*.

To TEET, v. n. To peer; to peep out. V. **TETE**.

TEET-BO, s. 1. Bo-peep, S. *Fergusson*. 2. Used metaph. to denote inconstancy or infidelity. *Morison*.

To TEETH, v. a. To indent a wall with lime on the outside, S. *Stat. Acc*.

TEETH, s. The fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon; when seen in the North or East, viewed as indicating bad weather, Banffs. Aberd. This is also denominated an *angry teeth*; in Fife a *water-gaw*. Because of its broken appearance, it is elsewhere called a *Stump*.

To TEETHE upon, v. a. To make an impression upon, Aberd. Probably from the use of the *teeth* in fastening on food.

TEETHY, adj. Crabbed; ill natured, S. Q. to show the *teeth*.

TEETHRIFE, adj. Palatable, Teviotd. *Moufrackty*, synon. Ang.; *Toothsome*, E.

TEETICK, s. The tit-lark, Shetl. "*Alauda Pratensis*," Linn. *Edmonstone's Zett*.

TEETLE, s. The old mode of pronouncing the E. word *Title*, S. i. e. right. *Entail*.

TEEVoo, s. "A young man who dashes about with ladies, but never feels the genuine throbs of love;" a male flirt. *Gall. Encycl*.

TEEWHOAP, s. The lapwing, Orkn.

To TEHEE, v. n. To laugh in a suppressed way, Ayra. Syn. to *Tigher*. *Siller Gun*.

TEHEE, s. 1. A loud derisive laugh, S. *Ross*. 2. *interj.* Expressive of loud mirth. *Watson*. *Ti-he* is used as a v. in O. E. Ben Jonson.

TEICHEMENT, s. Instruction. *Aberd. Reg. V.* **TECHEMENT**.

To TEICHER, TICHER, (putt.) 1. To distil almost imperceptibly. The skin, slightly cut, is said to *teicher* and *bluid*, when the blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop, S. A. 2. Used to express the appearance of a fretted sore, Roxb.—O. T. *tijph-en*, indicate.

TEICHER, s. A very small drop.

TEICHER, s. A dot; a small spot; S. *ticker*.—Teut. *tick*, a point, or Belg. *tikk-en*, to touch lightly.

TEIDSOME, adj. Tedious. V. **TEDISUM**.

TEIGHT, part. ps. Fatigued, Lanarka.

TEIL, s. A busy-body; a mean fellow, S. B. V. **TEAL**, s. and **To TEAL, v.**

To TEIL, v. a. To cultivate the soil, S. *Chart. Ja. V.* A. S.—*tíl-tan*, to labour, to cultivate.

To TRYM, TEMS, v. a. To empty; *teem*, S. B. *Wallace*.—Isl. *taem-a*, evacuate. V. **TUMS**.

TEYND, s. Uncertain. *Gawan and Gol*.

To TEIND, TYNDE, TINE, v. n. To kindle, S.—A. S. *tend-an*, *tynan*, Su. G. *taend-a*, accendere.

TEIND, TYND, TINE, s. 1. A spark of fire, S. B. 2. A spark at the wick of a candle, *ib*.

To TEIND, TRYND, v. a. To tithe, S. *Godly Songs*.—Sw. *tíend-a*, Belg. *teind-en*, decimare.

TEIND, TRYND, s. Tithe, S. *Acts Ja. VI*.—Moes. G. *taikund*, the tenth part; Belg. *teind*.

TEYNDFRIE, adj. Free from paying tithes, S. *Acts Ja. VI*

TEINDIS, TANDIA, *s. pl.* Tithes, *S.*
TEIND-MASTRE, *s.* One who has legal right to lift tithes. *Diet. Frud. Law.*
TEIND-SHEAV, *s.* A sheaf payable as a tithe, *S. Scott. Glouc.*
TEIND-WHEAT, *s.* Wheat received as tithe, *S. Keith's Hist.*
To TEYNE, TUNE, TUN, *v. n.* To vex, to irritate. (*Anglicana*)—A *S. tun-an*, Belg. *ten-en*, irritare.
TEYNE, TUNE, *adj.* Mad with rage. *Wallace.*
TEYNS, TUNS, *s.* 1. Anger, rage; as, "on a gay tene," in great wrath, *S. Barbour*. 2. Sorrow, vexation, *S. E. teen*. *Wallace*.—A. *S. teen*, injury, irritation.
TEYNFUL, *adj.* Wrathful. *Lyndsay.*
TEIB, *adj.* Tiresome. *Rauf Cullyear.*
TEIR, *s.* Fatigue. *Gawron and Col.*—A. *S. teir-ian*, *teir-an*, to tire.
TEIRFUL, *adj.* Fatiguing. *Gawron and Col.*
TEIR, *s. pl.* Ropes, by which the yards of a ship hang, *q. lites Douglas.*
TEIST, *s.* A handful, *Aberd.*—*Su. G. fast-a*, allieclare, apprehendere, *q.* as much as one can grasp or lay hold of.
To TELE, *v. a.* To cultivate. *Madland Poema.* *V. Teil.*
TELELAND, *s.* Arable land, *q.* that which is tilled. *Chart Aberd.*
TELYIE, *s.* A piece of meat. *V. Tallyie.*
TELSMAN, *s.* A husbandman, a farmer. *Scott. Glouc.*—*Fr.* From A. *S. tilla*, "a tiller of the ground." *Tusser* uses *tilman* for a husbandman, *Johnson*.
TELLABLE, *adj.* What may be told, *S.*
TELLYEVIE, *s.* A violent or perverse humour. *Simple.* It seems to be a sort of *terresce*, *q. v.*—*Fr. fau-er*, to take an oblique direction, or *O. Fr. fau-er*, disposition and of lively, spurning.
TELLIN, *s.* To *tak Tellin'*. 1. To need to be frequently reminded of what ought to be done, as, "She's a clever servant in a house, but she takes tellin'." *S.* 2. To listen to admonition, as, "He wadna tak tellin'," he would not be advised, *S. A.*
TELLIN', *adj.* Well or good for, beneficial to, as, "It was tellin' him that he did as he did." "It had been mackie tellin' ye that ye had bidden at home," i. e. it was, or it had been, to his or your advantage. *Sc. S. Corapatrick*.—A. *S. teala*, *talia*, and *telo*, signify bene, recte, probe.
To TEME, *v. a.* To empty. *V. TEM.*
TEMED, *pret.* Enticed, *Sir Tristrem*.—*Isl. tem-da*, *as-suefacere*.
TEMERARITE, TEMERARITY, *s.* Rashness in judgment. *Acts Ja. III.*—*Vicm Fr. temeratre*, rash.
TEMING, *s.* *V. Temiko.*
To TEMPER, *v. a.* To put such parts of a machine as armed ately perform the work, into proper form, as, *To Temper a wheel*, to stretch or relax the string which regulates the motion of the part. *To Temper a plough*, to arrange the coulter and share, so that the furrow may be cut and turned according to the ploughman's mind. *S. Suro. Fables.*
TEMPEK PIN, *s.* The wooden pin used for tempering a spinning wheel, *S. Raison.*
TEMPIARIE, *s.* A foundation originally belonging to the Knights Templars, otherwise denominated Temple Lands, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*
TEMPLELANDS, *s. pl.* The lands which belonged to the Knights Templars, *S. V. Templelarie*, and *PRECEPTUARI*.

TENANT-STEP, *adj.* Occupied by a tenant. *task*.—The latter part of the word may be A. *S. steil*, locus.
TENCHIE, *s. pl.* Taunts, reproaches. *S. O. Fr. tence, tence, ten-de, querelle*, *disson* had its origin from L. *st. intentio*, *veray*. *V. LATENT.*
TEND, *adj.* The tenth. *Wynslow.* *V. TEND.*
To TEND, *v. n.* To intend. *Acts Ja. F.* *S. id.*
TENDALE KNYFF. "Two belts, a trenched horn came, (comb) & bynyug tene," &c. *Conc.* Shall we suppose that kn ym, & kn then kn per, had been formerly made some the date or variety of *Tyne*, in England? however, be the maker's name, I like *Jackal*.
TENDER, *adj.* 1. Socky, *S. Haver*.—*Fr. poling*, delicate. 2. *O. cumper*, by idleness, *Fr. 1. S.* 3. Having a scrupulous *S. Heart of Mid-Loth.* 4. Near to *Jo. III.*—*Fr. tendre*, is often used in denot of friendship. As a *s. it* *ugh* *its* *love*, *new* for one *S. Newly related*, *Fr. tendre*.
To TENDER, *v. a.* To make delicate, *Rauf High Sea.*
TENDERLY, *adj.* Denoting that warmth which persons owe to their kindred. *Acts Ja. F.*
TENDERNESS, *s.* Scrupulousness in religious *S. Heart of Mid-Loth.*
TENDIR OF BLOOD. Nearly related; as near consanguinity. *Arith.*
TENE, *s.* Anger. *V. Tene, s.*
To TENE, *v. a.* *V. Tene, s.*
TENEMENT, *s.* A house, often denoting a whole tenement, several separate dwellings, *tenementum*. *Ruddiman.*
TENENDAR. That clause of a charter preserves what way and manner the lands belong to the superior. *Diet. Frud. Law.*
TENK-WARVIT, *part. adj.* "Oppressed *tion*, *Gl. S. L.* *V. Tene, s.*
TEN-HOIKS, *s.* Ten o'clock, *S. V. Horn.*
TEN-HOIKS BITE, *s.* "A slight feed to a whale in the yoke in the forenoon." *S. Burns.*
TENNANIRIE, TENASTRY, *s.* 1. The tenants, or those who pay rent, *vered culle*, *Acts Ja. F.* 2. The possessions held by *id.*
TENOR, *s.* The cross bar between the ten chair, *Ethel. Tenon*, *Marina*. *S. Ten.*
TENT, *s.* A square part erected in the supported by four poles which rest on the rising three or four feet from it with a tent up to the door which is behind and a pole front, behind to protect the speaker from the rain, as well as to serve for a sounding. Tent pitching has been long in use as a necessary at least from the year 1620. *Life.* The practice is now almost extinct about cities and towns. *Burns.*
To TENT, *v. n.* To stretch out. *Diet. tend-vr, id.*
TENT, *s.* Care, attention. 1. *To tak tent*, attentive, *S. Harbour*. 2. *To tak tent*, to care concern about, *S. B. Jonman*. *Lynd.* *To tak tent*, to be on one's guard against, *S.*
TENT, *adj.* 1. Watchful, attentive, *Guth.* *son's Seasons*. 2. Intent, keen, *Guth. id.*

Stat. Alex. II.—A. S. *thegen*, *thegn*, primarily a servant. *Cyninges*, *thegen*, Thanus regius; *med-mers thegen*, *mediocris vel inferior Thanus*. Isl. *thegn*, dominus.

ASTHANE, *s.* A title of honour, the meaning of which is uncertain. *G. Buchanan*.

ASTHANRIN, *s.* The jurisdiction of an *Abthane*. *Harl. MS.*

THANE, *s.* Apparently, a fane. *Pal. Hon.*

THANE, THAIN, *adj.* 1. Not thoroughly roasted; rare, *S.* *Sir J. Sinclair*.—A. S. *than*, moist, humid. 2. Moist, applied to meal, &c. when in a damp state, *Lanarks. Loth.* "I dinna like *thain* meal;" i. e. made of oats that have not been much dried on the kiln.

THANEDOM, THANAGE, THANRIN, *s.* The extent of the jurisdiction of a *Thane*. *Wyntown*.

* THANKFULL, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of thank-worthy; praiseworthy. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. Denoting what ought to be sustained as sufficient and legal. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THARETHROW, *adv.* By that means; thence. *Acts Ja. V.*

To THARF, *v. n.* To need; to require. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *thearf-an*, indigere, opus habere. V. THURST.

THARTH, *impers. v.* *Me tharth*, it behoves me. *Rauf Coilyear*. *Thar* is used in the same sense by Chaucer.—A. S. *thearf-an*, to have need. V. THARF, and THAIR, *v.*

* THAT, *pron.* Often improperly used instead of *This*, *S.* *Walker's Peden*.

THAT, *adv. or conj.* A. *So*; to such a degree; as, "Is he *that* frail that he canna rise?" Is he so frail that he cannot get out of bed? *S.* 2. Often used nearly in the same sense with *E. very*, but understood as rather weaker. *Waverley*. It almost invariably has the negative preceding; as, "Nae *that* ill," not very bad. 3. It sometimes serves like *E. So* or *Such*, to return the sense of a word or sentence going before; as, "He was ance a thief, and he'll aye be *that*," *S.*

THAUT, *s.* A sob; or a beat. *Gl. Ross*.

THE. Used instead of *To* or *This*; as, *the day, the night, the year, to-day, to-night, this year*, *S.* *Antiq.*

THE, THEY, *s.* Thigh. *Douglas*.—A. S. *theo*, *thegh*, id.

To THE, *v. n.* To thrive; to prosper. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *the-an*, proficere, vigere. It is sometimes written *Thee*.

THEATS, *s. pl.* Ropes or traces. V. THETIS.

THEDE, *s.* 1. A nation; a people. *Gawan and Gol*.—Isl. *Su. G. thiod*, *thiud*, *populus*. 2. A region; a province. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *thedd*, *gens*; *provincia*. 3. Species; kind. *Sir Tristrem*.

THEEDLE, *s.* The name, in the counties of *Kinross* and *Fife*, for the stick with which porridge is stirred; also called the *Parritch-stick*. *Synon. Thievl*, and *S. O. Spurtle*.

To THEEK, *v. a.* To thatch, *S.* *Picken*.—A. *Bor. Theak*, to thatch, *Grose*. V. THEIK.

THEEKER, *s.* A thatcher, *ibid*.

THEEKING, *s.* "Thatch; thatching," *S.* *Cl. Antiq.*

THEET, *s.* One of the traces by which horses draw, *Aberd.* A. *Beattie's Tales*. V. THETIS.

THEETS, *s. pl.* V. THETIS.

THE-FURTH, *adv.* Out of doors; abroad, *S.* *Ross*.

THEGITHER, *adv.* *Corr. of together*, *S.* *Ross*. A' *thegither*, altogether. *Macneill*.

THEI, *conj.* Though. *Sir Tristrem*

To THEIK, THEK, *v. a.* 1. To give a roof, of whatever kind, *S.* *Wyntown*. 2. To cover with straw, &c. to thatch, *S.*—A. S. *theco-an*, *Alem. thak-en*, Isl. *thack-a*, id.

THEIKIT, *pres. or p. part.* Thatched.

THEYRS, *s. pl.* "Tiers or yard-arms of a vessel." *Gl. Compl.*

THEIVIL, THIVEL, *s.* A stick for stirring a pot; as in making porridge, broth, &c. *Ayrs Ross*. *S. B. thivel*, A. *Bor. theil*, *Fife, theedle*.—A. S. *thyfel*, stirps, a stem or stalk. V. THEEDLE.

THEIVIL-ILL, *s.* A pain in the side, *S.* *Thetvil-shot*, *Ang.* It probably received its name from the idea that it is owing to the stomach being overcharged with that food which is prepared by means of the *Thetvil*.

THEME, THAME, *s.* 1. A serf; one attached to the soil. *Wyntown*. 2. The right of holding servants in such a state of bondage, that their children and goods might be sold. *Skene*.—A. S. *team*, offspring; or from Isl. *thi-a*, in servitutum reducere.

THEN, *conj.* Than, *S.*

THEN-A-DAYS, *adv.* In former times, *S. B.*; like *E. Nowadays*. *Ross*.

THE NOW, I' THE NOW. Just now; at present, *S.* *Reg. Dalton*. *I the now* also means presently; immediately, *S.*

THE-PRESS, *s.* Thigh-piece, or armour for the thigh. *Wallace*.

THEREAWAY, THERRAWA, *adv.* 1. About that quarter, thereabout. *Out o' there-away*, from about that quarter, *S.* *Synon. Thairby*. The term is used indefinitely when it is not meant to specify the particular spot. *Guy Mannering*.

Hereawa, thereawa, wandering Willie. Old Song.

2. That way; to that purpose. *Guthrie's Trial*. 3. As far as that; to that distance; often *There-and-away*, *Aberd.*

THERE-BEN, *adv.* V. THAIRBEN.

THEREFRAE, *adv.* V. THAIRFRA.

THEREIN, *adv.* V. THAIRIN.

THEREOUT, *adv.* Without; a-field. V. THAIROUT.

THERM, THARME, *s.* 1. The intestines, *S.* *E. tharm* is restricted to the intestines in a prepared state, *Johns*.—A. S. *thearm*, *intestinum*, "an entrail, or inward part, either of man or any living thing, a gut, a bowell," *Somner*. 2. A gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument. *Corr. into Fearn, Roxb. Fife*.

THERNA, THURNA. Modes of expression equivalent to "need not," or "should not;" as, "You *thurna* stop," you should not stay, *Dumfr.* V. THARF, and THARTH.

THESAURARE, *s.* Treasurer; the term invariably used in our old statutes and writings. *Balf. Pract.*—O. *Fr. thesaurier*, id.; L. *E. thesaurarius*.

THESAURARE, *s.* Treasury. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THESAURE, THESSAURE, *s.* A treasure.—Lat. *thesaur-us*. *Balfour's Pract.*

THESELF, *pron.* Itself. V. SELF, SELFF.

THESTREEN, *s.* Yesternight, *Lanarks. Fife*. Either a *corr. of Yestreen*, id. or q. *the yestreen*. *Edin. Mag.*

THETIS, THETES, *s. pl.* 1. The ropes or traces by which horses draw in a carriage, plough, or harrow, *S.* *Douglas*. 2. To be quite out of the *thetes*, to be quite disorderly in one's conduct, *S.* *Rudd*.—Isl. *thatt-r*, a thread, cord, or small rope. 3. Out of *thete*, in a phrase applied to one who is rusted, as to any from want of practice, *Aberd.*

THEVIS-NER, *Thavis-nar*, *s.* An imitative term formed to express the cry of the lapwing. *Hendole*. It is used as an equivocal in reference to the neck of a thief.

THEW, *s.* Custom, manner, quality. *Wynlowen*. —A *s.* *theu*, *moa*, *modua*.

THEWIT, *part pa.* Disciplined, regulated. *Pol Hon*. A *s.* *theu*, *institutum*.

THEWLESS, *Thowless*, *Thiewless*, *adv.* 1 Unprofitable. *Douglas*. —A *s.* *theu*, a servant, or *theu* can, to serve, and the privative particle *less*, *less*. 2 Inactive, remiss, *s.* *Ramsey*. 3 Not serving the purpose, as, a *thiewless* excuse, *s.* 4 Cold, for bidding spiteful, *s.* *Burns*. To look *thiewless* to one, to give one a cold reception. *s.* O *s.* *Shy*, reserved, *Renfrews*. 6 Applied to weather in an intermedial or uncertain state, *Renfrews*. 7 Feeble. *J. Ascoli*. 8 Insipid, destitute of taste, *s.* *Rams*.

THIEWTILL, *Thiewtill*, *s.* A large antle. *Wallace*. —*K.* *whille*, *A.* *s.* *whille*, *id.*, *thiowan*, *cultello* *renfrews*.

THIBACK, *s.* A stroke or blow, *s.* *U.* Perhaps a corr. of *E.* *thawick*.

THICK, *adv.* 1 Intimate, familiar, *s.* *Burns*. 2 With *over* or *over* preceding, used to denote criminal intimacy between persons of different sexes, *over thick*, *s.* *s.* *synon*. *Over thrang*. *Antiquary*. 3 Used in relation to consanguinity, *s.* "Ye ken his was aye to mine by the father's side, and blood thicker than water ony day." *Entail*. This is a proverbial phrase intimating that a man feels more affection to his own kindred than to others. 4 Thick and thin. To follow one through thick and thin, to adhere to one in all hazards, *s.* *Redgauntlet*. To *Max Tu ca ur*. To sug-nalate one's self with *Clydes*.

THIEF, *s.* Often used, when it is not meant to exhibit any charge of dishonesty, with a disparaging adverb exactly in the sense of *E.* *Elvay*, as, "She's an ill-fair'd thief," *Entail* is called "the foul thief," *s.*

THIEF-LIKE, *adv.* 1 Having the appearance of a blackguard, *s.* 2 Affording grounds of an unfavourable impression, whether as to actual conduct or design, as, "If ye be a thief-like, banna *thief-like*," *s.* *Prov.* 3 Thin, hard-looking, ugly, *s.* 4 Unbecoming, not handsome, applied to dress, as, "That's a *thief-like* mouch ye've on," *s.* In the composition there is an anomaly of which I do not recollect any other instance. It occurs in two proverbial phrases very commonly used. "The *thief-like* the better sold to," "The sadder the *thief-like*," or "Ye're like the swine's hairs, the sadder ye grow, ye're aye the *thief-like*," *s.*

THIEVILLESS, *adv.* *V.* *Thurwile*.

THIEFTHIE, *s.* "The crime of taking money or goods from a thief, to shelter him from justice." *Bo's L. Diet.* *V.* *Bo's*.

THIEFTOME, *Thieftome*, *s.* The commission of theft. *Acts Ja J* —A *s.* *thysia*, *thiefta*, *furtum* and *dim.*, *status*, *conditio*.

THIEFTOUS, *adv.* Dishonest, *thievish*. *Acts Ja J*.

THIEFTOUSLY, *adv.* By theft, "Thieftously cloutit a tane," *s.* *Aberd. Reg.*

To **THIG**, *Thigo*, *v. a.* 1 To ask, to beg. *Wallace*. —*Alen* *th* *g-en* *Su* *G* *ig-a*, *petere*. 2 To go about receiving supply, not in the way of common mendicants, but rather as giving others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality, *s.* *Kidd*. —*Id.* *thig-a*, *gros* *accipere*, *dono auferre*. 3 To beg,

to act the part of a common mendicant.

4 To borrow, used improperly. **THUGAN**, *s.* One who draws out in a gruel sort of way, *s.* *Wall*. A common mendicant. *Acts Ja*. *Su* *G* *ig-a*, *petere*, *id.*

THUGING, *s.* 1 The act of compelling, *s.* —*Id.* *E.* *Thuging* or *thuging*. *Prompt Parv.* 2 The punishment in this manner, *Perth*.

TWIGHT, *adv.* Close, so as not to be light.

THUGTER, *s.* *Synon.* with *Thug*.

THILSE, *adv.* Else, otherwise.

This seems a corollary for the *s.*

THIMBER, *adv.* *Thoma*, *hunc*.

thunber *gravis*.

THINARE, *s.* A title of honour, as to *Lady* *Sir* *Thurwile*. *s.* *S.*

here, *thand*, *potens*, *thand*, *potens* *omn* *Thinare*, *q* *thand*.

THINE, *Turna*, *Thi* *turna*, *adv.*

Acts Ja VI. A *s.* *thanon*, *inde*.

THINEFIRTH, *adv.* *Thineefir*.

A *s.* *thanon* *firth* *denotat*.

THING, *s.* Affairs of state. *Bar*.

usually a meeting or consultation.

affairs *Wall* *id* *thang* *yn* *G*.

the citizens concerning public affairs.

high court.

* **THING**, *s.* 1 As conjoined with

persons, denoting property or of

the object referred to, as well as

As thou wert my wife, I would be thou I would

2 With the preceding negative

disapprobation, as, "I doubt he

is not what he pretends to be,"

often put before the rest of

those, as, "Send me mair *thang*

that I have," *Abert*.

THINON, *pl.* 1 *He's not great*,

phrase used concerning a person

one has no favourable opinion of.

Writer's Clerk. 2 Applied to

matting that they are not much to

synon with the phrase, *Another*

Mod Athens.

* To **THINK**, *v. a.* To wonder, *s.*

of a clause, as, "Fut's that, I *th*

To **THINK LANG**, To become weak.

s. *Bo's*.

To **THINK SHAME**, To feel of

sense of shame, *s.* *Friends* *id*.

THIN SKINNED, *adv.* 1 *Pow*.

s. *Entail*. 2 Apt to take

Journey.

THIR, *from* *pl.* These, *s.* *Id*.

th *thac*, *illac*.

To **THIRL**, *Turna*, *v. a.* 1 To pierce,

Id *thac* *id*. 2 To pierce, to

s. To pierce, to wound. *Bo's*

thir-man, *perforare*.

To **THIRL**, *v. a.* To thrill, to

Luna.

To **THIRL**, *Turna*, *v. a.* To pierce,

Bo's *Ramsey*.

To **THIRL**, *v. a.* To fasten, to

thir-on, *thir-on*, *gynat*, *conglu*

To THIRL, THIRL, v. a. 1. To enslave; to thrall. *Ballend.*—A. S. *Isl. Thracel*, a bond-servant. 2. To bind or subject to, S. *Bar. Courts*. 3. To bind, by the terms of a lease or otherwise, to grind at a certain mill, S. *Erskine*.

THIRL, s. The term used to denote those lands, the tenants of which are bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill, S. *Erskine*. Properly the jurisdiction attached to a mill.

THIRLAGE, s. 1. Thralldom, in a general sense. *Douglas*. 2. Servitude to a particular mill, S. *Ersk.* 3. Used in regard to the mortgaging of property or rents. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THIRLDOME, s. Thralldom. *Barbour*.

THIRLE-MULTER, s. The duty to be paid by *thirlage* for grinding. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THIRLESTANE-GRASS, s. Saxifrage. "*Saxifraga, thirlestane grass.*" *Wedd. Voc.* The Sw. name corresponds; *sten-brascka*.

THIRL-HOLE, s. The hole into which the coulter of a plough is inserted, Lanarks.

THIRLING, part. adj. Piercingly cold, S. B.

THIVEL, s. A cylindrical piece of wood for stirring pottage, &c. in cooking, Mearns.

THO, adv. Then; at that time. *Douglas.*—A. S. *Isl. tha*, Su. G. *Dan. da*, id.

THO, pron. pl. These. *Pal. Hon.*—*Moes. G. tho*, nom. and acc. pl. of the article.

THOCHT, THOUGHT, conj. Although. *Wallace. V. ALLTHOCHT.*

THOCHT, s. 1. A very little of any thing, *Tweedd.*; synon. *Kennin*. 2. A moment. *V. THOUGHT.*

THOCHTY, adj. 1. Thoughtful. *Wynf.* 2. Given to reflection; attentive, S. *Petticoat Tales*.

THOF, conj. Although, Loth.; Provincial E. *Ferguson*.

THOILL, TOLL, s. Ancient privilege of a baron; denoting either an immunity from payment of custom in buying, or the liberty of buying and selling on his own lands. *Reg. Maj.*

THOLANCE, s. Sufferance; toleration. *Chart. Aberbroth.*

To THOLE, THOILL, v. a. 1. To bear; to suffer, S. *Barbour*.—A. S. *thol-ian*, *Moes. G. thul-an*, *Isl. thol-a*, id. 2. To bear with; not to oppose. *Alp. Hamiltoun*. 3. To bear patiently, S. *Douglas*. 4. To restrain one's self; as a v. n. *Wallace*. 5. To tolerate, in relation to heresy. *Knox*. 6. To exempt from military execution. *Barbour*. 7. To permit; to allow, S. *Wallace*. 8. To wait; to expect, S. *Abp. Hamiltoun*. 9. To THOLE the law, to be subjected to a legal trial. *Acts Ja. I.* Sometimes it is called *tholing an assise*. *Pittcottie*. 10. To require; to stand in need of; as, *He wad thole a mends*, he would require a change to the better, S. 11. To THOLE off, (1.) To admit of a part being taken off; to bear the ademption of, *Aberd.* (2.) To account one's self sufficiently warm without some particular part of dress, ib. 12. To THOLE on, to admit of any thing being put or laid on, ibid. 13. To THOLE to, (1.) To admit the addition of, ib. (2.) To admit of the door, &c. being shut, ib.

To THOLE, v. n. To endure; to exercise patience under suffering, S.

THOLEABLE, adj. Tolerable; what may be suffered, S.

THOLE-PIN, s. The thowl of a boat, *Ayr.* "The boatmen rattled their ears between the *thowls*." *Spacwife. V. THOWL.*

THOLESUM, adj. Tolerable; what may

THOLMUDE, THOILMUDE, adj. Patient; *tholmoody*, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *tholmode*, *tholmoda*, patients animi.

THOLNIE, s. Toll; duty. *Acts Cha. I.*—O. Fr. *tolin*, the duty payable for the right of exposing goods to sale; L. B. *tholne-um*, id.; Lat. *telen-ium*, the place of receiving custom.

THOMICOM THRAMUNUD. A gift conferred on ecclesiastical persons, apparently at the celebration of funerals. *Cartular. Aberdon.*

THON, THONE, pron. Yonder, Loth. Fife.; *yon*, S. — *Moes. G. thana*, id.; O. Su. G. *thoen*, ille, iste. In Fife, they say *thonder* for *yonder*; used as an adv.

THOR, s. Durance; confinement, Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *thor*, career.

THORLE, s. The fly of a spindle, Roxb.; synon. with *Whorle*.

THORLE-PIPPIN, s. A species of apple, in form resembling a *whorle*, ibid.

THORNY-BACK, s. The Thornback, a fish, Frith of Forth. *Neill*.

THOROUGH. To be thorough, to be sane or sound in mind, *Teviotd.* Apparently an ellipsis for "thoroughly in one's mind."

THOROW-GO-NIMBLE, s. An old term for the diarrhoea, S. A Bor. id. *Brockett*.

THORROWS, s. pl. Troubles. *Burel.*—A. S. *throcwian*, pati.

To THORTER, v. a. To oppose; to thwart, S. *Calderwood*. 2. To cross the furrow in ploughing, S. A. 3. To harrow a field across the ridges, *Olydes*. 4. To go backwards and forwards on any thing, as in sewing, when a person sews a piece of cloth first one way, then another, S.; q. to go *athwart*. 5. Metaph. applied to an argument. *He thortour'd it weel*, he tried it thoroughly, *Ang. V. To ENDLAKO, v.*

THORTER, prep. Across; athwart, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THORTER-ILL, THWARTER-ILL, s. A kind of palsy to which sheep are subject, *Tweedd. Stat. Acc.*

THORTER-KNOT, s. Expl. "the knarry end of a branch," *Moray. Northern Antiq.*

THORTER-OWER, prep. Across; a pleonastic term, *Roxb.*

To THORTER-THROW, v. a. To pass an object backwards and forwards, *Roxb.*

THORTYRLAND, s. *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be land lying across, in relation, perhaps, to the house attached to it.

THORTOUR, THWORTOUR, adj. Cross; transverse. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *twertoeswer*, transverse; *Dan. twertover*, transversely.

THORTOUR, s. Opposition; resistance, S. *Bellenden*.

THORTRON, adj. Having a transverse direction. *Balfour's Pract.*

THOUGHT, THORNTY, s. 1. A moment, as respecting time, S. *Monastery*. 2. At a little distance, in respect of place, S. B. *Ross*. 3. A small quantity of any thing, *Ang. Aberd.* 4. In some degree; somewhat, S. *Steam-Boat*. 5. A wee thought, in a small degree, S. *Tournay*.

THOUGHT-BANE, s. The merrythought of a fowl, *Aberd. V. BRIL.*

THOUM, THOWMS, s. The thumb; pron. q. *thoom*, S. *Ab. Reg.*

To THOUM, v. a. To feel with the thumb, as if to *thrust* be smooth. *Ross.*

To by twisting straw on

THOUM-SYME, s. "An instrument for twisting ropes," given as synon. with *Throw-crak*. *Gall Encycl.* The last syllable is probably added to *Isl. sum, vertigo*, *q.* "the instrument which, in twisting is whirled round by the thumb."

THOULT, THOUTORN, v. *THOUTORN*

To THOUT v. n. *To sob*, *S. B. Sherr*, Radically the same with *Thud*, *q. v.* *V. THOUT*

THOUT, s. A sob, *S. B. Ross*

To THOW, v. a. To address in the singular number, as a token of contempt. *Wall.—E. To thou.*

To THOW, v. n. To thaw, *S.*

To THOW, v. a. To remove the rigour produced by cold, *S. Rossay. E. thaw.* "To thaw one's thoun," to warm the hands.

THOW THOW, s. Thaw, *S. Burns.*

SNOW THOW A heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which, as it were, threatens to smother, or smother one, *Ang.*

THOWEL, s. The hollow in which the oar of a boat acts, *Loth.—A. S. thole*, scamus & quo pendet remus, *E. thowl.*

THOWES, s. Pile in the gunwale of a boat between which the oar works, *tholes.*

THOW NOLE, s. "A name for the South;" as, "the wind generally blows out of this quarter" in the time of a thaw. *Gall Encycl.*

THOWLESNES, THOWLESNES, s. Inactivity *Wym.*

THOWLESNS, adj. Inactive. *V. THOWLES.*

THOWROURIS, s. pl. Perhaps *skorouris*. *Wallace. V. SCOROUR.*

THRA, THRO, adj. 1. Eager, earnest. *Sir Tristram* 2. Brave, courageous. *Wallace* 3. Obstinate, pertinacious. *Barbour* 4. Reluctant, avise. *Douglas*—*Isl. thra*, pertinacia, *thra-v*, *thra*, *perlinax*

THRA, s. 1. Eagerness. *Wallace* 2. Debate, contention. *Douglas*—*Isl. thras*, rancor

THRA, THRAW, THRAV, adv. Eagerly. *Houlate.*

THRAE, adj. Backward, reluctant to do any thing. *Perth.* *V. THRA.*

THRAE, prep. From, *Tweedd.* This must be viewed as a corruption of *S. Frac*, *id.*

THRAFF, adj. *Thraff drink*, *E. of Fife*

THRAFTLY, adv. In a chiding or surly manner. *Pitcoltie*—*A. S. thraf-ton*, increpare, *Isl. thraf-a*, subjugare

THRAIF, THRAVE, THRAVE, THRIEVE, s. 1. Twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two shocks, *S. Stal. Aor* 2. A considerable number, *S. Dunbar*—*Ew. trafwe* *raad*, *strues* *segetum* *viginti* *quatuor* *facibus* *constans*.

To THRAIN, REAV, v. n. To be constantly harping on one subject, *Fife.*—*Su. G. tragem*, assiduum. *V. RANK* and *THRENE*.

To THRAIP, v. n. Apparently to thrive, to prosper. *Dunbar*—*Isl. thraf-a*, *Su. G. traf-w-a*, *id.*

To THRAIL, THRILL, v. a. 1. To enslave, to thrall 2. To subject to any sort of servitude, applied to her table property, an old forensic term. *Act. Dow. Conc.*

THRALL, adj. Enslaved. This word has been introduced as an *O. E.* word by Mr Todd. It was also used in *S. Anderson's Coll.*

To THRAM, v. n. To thrive, *Aberd. Moray Sherr Ross*—*Isl. thra-a*, incrementum capere, *thraon*, *throtte* incrementum

To THRAMLE, THRAMLE, v. a. To wind; to reel, *Buchan. Tarras*

THRAMMEL, s. Meal and Thrammule meal put into the mouth of a baby, having a small quantity of water and stirred about. At times it is in form of a buncock, and roasted in Taylor

THRAMMEL, s. The rope which fastens, fastened at one end to the other to the side or yoke, which neck, having a swivel at the end of Mearns *Ab. Parfs. Moray.* *Thrammel* signifies a knot.

THRANG, past and past part. *Perth. Sow. V. THRING.*

To THRANG, v. a. To throng, *S.—crowd.* *A. B. thrang-en*, to press.

To THIRANG, v. n. To crowd, *Loth. Tarras.*

THRANG, adj. 1. Crowded, *S.* 2. In thronging, *Su. G. thrang*, *arri-* *familia* *S. Moray* 3. Busily, *Hutcherson.* 4. The term is often used or season of busy engagement, *S. Landlord* 5. It is transferred to the work itself.

THRANG, s. 1. A throng, a crowd, *Bor.* "Thrang, s. a crowd, a throng." *Brock.* 3. constant employment, *S.* State of hardship or oppression. *Pressure of business* *S.—A. 2. thrang*, *angustia* 5. Intimacy, *S. Bustle*, confusion, *ibid.*

THRANGENIE, s. A bustle, *Ayr.*

THRANGITY, s. The state of being thrang, also means great cheerfulness or intimacy.

THRAPPLE, s. The windpipe, *S. J. Thropeill.*

To THRAPPLE, v. a. To throttle or strangle. *V. THROPEILL.*

To THRAPPLE up, v. a. To devour gobbie up, *Ang.*

To THRAPPLE, v. a. To entangle with.

THRASH, s. A rush, *Loth. Ayr.* *Perth.* a rush is called a *thrashe*. *V. THRA.*

To THRATCH, v. n. To pass, convulsed agonies of death, *S. B. Pop. Ball.* *certo laboro thrasie labor.*

THRATCH, s. The oppressed and wailing of one in the last agonies, *S. B. Pop.*

THRAVE, v. *V. THRA.*

To THRAVE, v. n. To work by the thra, to have wages in proportion to the number. *Aberd. Mearns.*

THRAVER, s. One who works according to thra. *V. THRA.*

To THRAW, v. a. 1. To wrathe, *Fergusson.* 2. To wrench, to spasm, *S.*

3. To wrest, metaphor used. *Crossed* oppose, to resist. *Hut. In Scott.* out, to extort. *R. Bruce* *A. 4. thraw*

5. To Thraw with, to contend in humour with. *Pitcoltie* 7. To Thraw, literally to distort the face, *misapph.* to satisfaction. *Roxb. Macaw.*

To THRAW, v. n. 1. To cast; to wreathe, twist from agony, *Ang. John* 2. *Thraw, v.*

THRAW, s. One turn of the hand in dung, *S.*

To **THRAW**, v. a. To cast; to throw. *Douglas*.—A. S. *throw-an*, jacere.

To **THRAW** up, v. a. To grow hastily; to make rapid increase in stature, Loth.—Isl. *thro-a*, crescere facio, augeo.

THRAW, s. A pang; an agony, S.; *throa*, E. *Doug*.—A. S. *threa*, poena, inflictio, *throw-an*, agonizare.

Thraw in the belly, belly-ache; gripes. *Wed. Vocab.*

THRAW, s. Anger; ill humour, S. *E. Galloway*. V. **THRA**, s.

THRAW, s. A little while; a trice. *Douglas*.—A. S. *thrah*, Isl. *thrauge*, cursus temporis.

THRAW, s. Perhaps, favour. *Douglas*.—Su. G. *traa*, Isl. *thra*, desiderium.

THRAW, adv. V. **THRA**.

THRAWART, **THRAWARD**, adj. 1. Forward; perverse; obstinate. *Balnavis*. 2. Backward; reluctant, S. *Baillie*.—Isl. *thrayrdi*, perversa contentio.

THRAWART, prep. Athwart; across. *Douglas*.

THRAWART-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of crossness; or of great reluctance, S. *Ross*.

THRAWARTNES, **THRAWARDNESS**, s. Perverseness, S. *Poems 16th Cent.*

THRAW-CRUK, s. An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, hair, &c. S. *Bannatyne Poems*.

THRAWEN-DAYS, s. A "name for a petted child; sometimes, *Auld thrawen-dayes*." *Gall. Encycl.*

THRAWIN, part. adj. 1. Distorted, S. 2. Having the appearance of ill-humour; applied to the countenance, S. *Douglas*. 3. Cross-grained; of a perverse temper; stiff, S. *Anderson*. 4. Expressive of anger or ill-humour, S. *Ramsay*. "I'll be as *thrawn's* you, though you were as *thrawn's* the woody." *Donald and Flora*. This is a proverbial phrase, S.

THRAWYNLYE, adv. In a manner expressive of ill-humour. *Douglas*.

THRAWIN-MOWIT, adj. Twisted in the mouth. *Inventories*.

THRAWINNESS, s. Perverseness; obstinacy, S.

THRAW-MOUSE, s. The shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*, Linn. *Mearns*.

THRAWN-GABBIT, adj. Peevish; ill-tempered, Roxb.; from the addition of *Gab* to *Thrawn*, q. expressing ill-humour by the distortion of the mouth. *Ramsay*.

THRAWN-MUGGENT, adj. Having a perverse disposition, Ang. V. **ILL-MUGGENT**.

THRAWS-SPANG, s. A rod of iron attached by the one end to the beam of the plough, immediately before the insertion of the handle, and having the other end fastened to that part of the plough which descends perpendicularly to the *merk-pie*, Orkn. The use of the *thraws-spang*, is to prevent the plough from being straightened by the draught.

THREAD O' BLUE. A phrase used to denote any thing in writing or conversation that is smutty. *Gall. Encycl.* "Blue thread," whisky, *Mearns*.

THREAV, s. One who in harvest is paid according to the number of *threaves* he cuts down, S. B. *Agri. Surv. Kincard.*

THREAVING, s. The mode of payment mentioned above, S. B. *ibid.*

THREEFAULD, adj. Threefold, S.

THICK and **THREEFAULD**. A phrase applied to a number of objects which are placed near one another follow each other in close succession; as, *thick and threefauld on him*, "misfortunes in close succession, S. *Hutchison*.

THREE-GIRRED, adj. Surrounded with three hoops, S. *Burns*. V. **GIRRED**.

THREE-NEUKIT, adj. Triangular, as *Four-neukit* signifies square, S.

THREEP, s. V. **THREEPE**.

THREEPLE, adj. Triple, *Aberd.* This must be a corr. either of the E. word, or of A. S. *thriefeald*, triplex.

THREEPTREE, s. The beam of a plough, *Clydes*.—Isl. *threp*, abacus, absessus; *threif-a*, contrectare, tangere.

THREE-TAED, adj. "Having three prongs," S. *Gl. Burns*. V. **TAE**.

THREFT, adj. Reluctant; perverse, Loth. This is probably the same with A. Bor. *tharf*. "Tharf and threa, unwilling," *Grose*. *Threa* must be viewed as merely a variety of our *Thra*, sense 3, obstinate. V. **THRAFTLY**.

THREISHIN, s. Courting, S. B. But this must be the same with *Treeshin*, q. v.

THRELL MULTURE. Multure due at a mill by *thirlage*. V. **THRELL**, adj.

THRENE, s. A traditionary and vulgar adage or assertion, often implying the idea of superstition, *Perth*. Synon. with *Rane*, *Tronie*, and nearly so with *Freit*. I suspect that *Threne* is a proverbial corr. of *Rane*, if not of *Tronie*, q. v.

To **THREPE**, v. n. 1. To aver with pertinacity, in reply to denial, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *threap-ian*, redarguere. Dr. Johnson mentions *Threap* as "a country word." 2. To contend; to quarrel. *Rauf Collyear*. 3. To urge with pertinacity, S. A. *St. Roman*.

THREPE, **THREAP**, s. 1. A pertinacious affirmation, S. *Ross*. 2. Expl. "contest." *Lord Hailes*. 3. Applied to traditionary superstition, *Roxb. Dumfr. Guy Mannering*.

To **KEEP** one's **THREEP**. To continue pertinaciously in any assertion or course, S. *Bride of Lammermoor*.

AN **AULD THREEP**. A superstition obstinately persisted in of old. *Antiquary*.

THRESHWART, **THRESHWORT**, s. The name given to the threshold, *Fife*.

THRESUM, **THREESOME**, adj. Three together. *Burns*. V. **SUM**.

THRESWALD, s. Threshold. *Douglas*.—A. S. *threswald*, id. *thres-an*, ferire, and *wald*, lignum.

THRETE, s. 1. A throng; a crowd. *Douglas*. 2. In *thretis*, in pairs, *ibid.*—A. S. *threat*, caterva, on *threata*, in choro.

To **THRETE**, v. n. To crowd; to press. *Douglas*.—A. S. *threat-an*, urgere.

THRETE. In *threte*, in haste; eagerly. *Douglas*.—Isl. *threyle*, certo, laboro, *thraa*, *thraat*, assiduus.

THRETTINT, adj. Thirteenth. *Crosrag*.

THRETTENE, adj. Thirteen, S. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *threottene*, Isl. *threttan*, id.

THRETTY, adj. Thirty, S. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *thrittig*, Isl. *thriatio*, id.

THRETTY PENNIES. A denomination of money, formerly very common in S. now nearly obsolete. *Village Fair*. "Twopence halfpenny British," N.

THREW, v. n. a. Struck. *Wallace*.—Isl. *thrug-a*,

1. B. *Ross*. 2.

thrida,

H OTHER, THROW ITHER, adv. Confusedly ; nously ; S. *throwther*. *Pitcottie*.

HPIT, s. Activity. *Throughpit of work*. and *put*.

H-PITTIN', s. A bare sustenance, S. ; as *puts one through*. 2. A rough handling, ydes.

H-STONE, s. A stone which goes through a . O. *Through-band*, *synon.* *Lights and s.*

H-STONE, s. V. *THROUGH-STANE*.

H THE NEEDLE EE. The name of a game young people, S. It is played differently in t parts of the country. For a particular , see the Sup. to the large Dictionary.

HER, adj. 1. Confused in regard to mind er ; as, "He's but a *throwther* kind o' chiel," Used as denoting that confusion which flows mtemper, S. *Picken*.

W, v. a. To twist. V. *THRAW*.

THROU, prep. 1. By ; not merely signify- means of," as sometimes in E. but denoting al agent, one acting officially. *Acts Ja. I.* uthority of. *Parl. Ja. I.*

THANG, s. A thoroughfare, S. *Douglas*.— *organg*, a passage.

THANG, adj. Affording a thoroughfare, S.

THIE, adv. Thoroughly. Conv. of *Boroughs*.

THIE-STANE, s. A flat grave-stone, Loth. Ayra. — A. S. *thruh*, *thur-rue*, sarcophagus, a coffin ; Isl. *thro*, id. Alem. *steinener druho*.

M, v. n. To pur as a cat, Lanarks. ; A. Bor. e.—Sw. *drumm-a*, mutum sonum edere.

THIER, s. A contemptible musician, Lanarks. ; rant minstrel, Roxb. From the E. v. to which seems formed from A. S. *thearm*, um ; the strings of various instruments being *tharm*, or the gut of animals.

THY-TAIL'D, adj. A contemptuous epithet to women who wear fringed gowns or petting. From E. *Thrum*. *Ross's Rock and Wee 'ow*.

THUMP, v. a. 1. To press, Upp. Clydes. ; also trimp. 2. To press, as in a crowd ; as, "I *umpit* up," *ibid*. 3. To push ; especially ap- schoolboys, when they push all before them ; one end of a form to another, *ibid*. Roxb.

, s. The act of pushing in this manner, *ib.* *drumm-en*, Flandr. *dromm-en*, premere, , protrudere ; A. S. *thrym*, multitudo, turba.

THUND, part. pr. Rolling ; tumbling about. *lling*. *Pebbles Play*.—A. S. *tryndled*, orbi-

THUR, s. A ewe in her fourth year, Roxb. ; *yunter*, q. v.—A. S. *thri-winter*, *thry-wintre*, triennis, "of three years old," *Somner*. V. E.

THURUSCH, v. n. 1. To fall, or come down ashing or crashing noise. *Wallace*. 2. To with a crashing noise, *ib.*—Isl. *thrusk-a*,

THIT, part. pa. Thrust ; forcibly pressed.— *st-a*, trudere.

THRUSH-BUSH, s. The rush ; Loth. *thrash*.

Two. Aberd. Reg.

v. a. To wheedle ; to flatter, Loth.

The act of wheedling or flattering, *Sidd*.— O. B. *And-a*, *in whee*

THUD, s. 1. The forcible impression made by a tem- pestuous wind, as including the idea of the loud but intermitting noise caused by it, S. *Burel*. 2. Im- petus, resembling that of a tempestuous wind. *Doug*. 3. Any loud noise, as that of thunder, cannons, &c. *Polwart*. 4. A stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound. *Doug*. 5. A violent assault of temptation. *Rolloch*.—A. S. *thoden*, turbo, noise, din ; Isl. *thyt-r*, fremitus venti proruentis.

To THUD, v. n. 1. To rush with a hollow sound. *Montgomerie*. 2. To move with velocity, S. *Rudd*.

To THUD, v. a. 1. To beat ; to strike, S. *Ruddiman*. 2. To drive with impetuosity, S. *Ramsay*.

THULMARD, s. A polecat ; in some places *thumart*, S. *Law's Mem.* V. *FOWMARTS*.

*** THUMB, s.** It is introduced into a variety of pro- verbial phrases. Of any thing supposed to be a vain attempt, it is said, *Ye needna fash your Thum*, S. Of any thing viewed as not attainable by the person who is addressed, it is said, *That's aboon your Thum*, S. *Ross*.

To PUT OR CLAP THE THOUM ON any thing. To conceal it carefully ; as, *Clap your Thum on that*, keep it secret ; I mention that to you in confidence, S.

RULE of THOUM. To do a thing by Rule of Thum, to do it nearly in the way of guess-work, or at hap- hazard, S. V. *RULE-O'-ER-THOUM*.

To LEAVE one TO WHISTLE ON one's THUMB. To leave one in a state of complete disappointment ; to give one the slip, S. *Heart M. Loth*. V. *THOUM*.

To THOW one's thum. To warm the hands, *Mearns*.

To THUMB, v. a. To wipe any thing by applying the thumb to it, or rather to ascertain its smoothness, S. *Ross*.

THUMBIKINS, s. pl. An instrument of torture, ap- plied as a screw to the thumbs, S. *Stat. Acc*.

THUMBLES, s. pl. Round-leaved bell flowers, S. *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn. V. *WITON-BELLS*, and *BLAWORT*.

THUMBLICKING, s. An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S. *Brakins*.

THUMMERT, s. A term to denote a person of a sin- gular and awkward appearance, Ayra. *Sir A. Wylie*. A corruption of S. *Fowmarte*, a polecat.

THUMPER, s. 1. A large individual of any species ; as, a *thumper* of a trout, S. 2. Any thing large, S. Of a gross falsehood, it is often said, "That is a *thumper* !" E. a *stunner*.

THUMPIN', adj. 1. Great, in a general sense, S. *Picken*. 2. Large, as including the idea of stout- ness, S.

THUM-STEIL, s. "A covering for the thumb, as the finger of a glove," Roxb. Gl. Sibb. *Thum-stule*, id. Lanarks. Probably from A. S. *stael*, Su. G. *staelle*, locus. Q. a place for a thumb or finger.

THUM-STOULE, s. A covering for the thumb. V. *THUM-STEIL*.

THUNDERBOLT, s. 1. The name commonly given to a stone hatchet, otherwise called a *stone celt*, S. Ork. Shetl. *Edmonst. Zetl*. 2. A tapering fossil, called *belemnite*.

THUNNER, s. The vulgar pron. of *thunder*, S. O. *Thunner*, id. A. Bor.

THUNNERIN, adj. A *thunnerin drouth*, a strong drouth, S. B. Apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of electric vapour in the air.

THUNNER-SPEAL, s. A shaving or speal of wood, notched on both sides, with a string in the end ; when whirled round in the air, it causes a *thundering*

sound. *Gall. Enayl* It is named in Fife a *wunner-speal*, a *dum-speal*, and also a *dummer*. Syn *whither-speal*.

THURCH Uncertain. *Perh. needed Barbour.*

THURST, *v* Could, needed *Barbour*.—*Su. G* *troata*, *valere*, *posse*. *V. Tnarz.*

THUSDATE, *adv.* In this manner *Wynslow.*

TUWAYNG, *s* A thong, *S* *whong* *Wynslow*.—*A S* *thwang*, *Isl* *thwing*, *id*

THWANKIN', *part adj.* Applied to clouds which mingle in thick and gloomy succession, *Ayr.* *Isl* *thwing-a*. *Alem.* *thwing-un*, *Su. G* *twing-a*, *cogers*, *Isl* *thwingan*, *Dan* *twang*, *coaction*, *pressing*

THWARTERILL, *V* *TBOARKILL*.

To THWRICKEN, *v. n.* To be choked by thick smouldering smoke, *Terriot* "Whirkened, choked, strangled North," *Grose*. The root seems to be *Is. querk*, the throat, whence *kyrk-to*, suffocate

TYAL, *s* Any thing used for trying, a latchet, *S. B.*—*Isl* *tyill*, *ligula*.

To TYALVE, *v. n.* This, pronounced as one syllable, gives the proper sound of the *v. Taave*.

To TIAWE, *v. n.* Expl. "to amble" *Gl. Tarras* *V* *Taw*, *pret*

TYAWEN SKATE Skate wrought with the hands until separated into filaments, *Mentna*.—*Dan.* *lave*, a fibre. *V* *TAAVE*.

TIBBE, TIBBIE Corruptions of the name *Isabel*, *S.* *Fiddle Bowler* is the *glen*.—*Old Song*.

And so in *O. E.* *Gl. Lynde*.

TIBBET, *s* One length of hair, in a fishing line, a link, *Fife*. Syn. *Snoed*. *V* *TIPET*.

TYBER, *s* Perhaps, warrior. *Sir Gawain*.—*Isl.* *tyar*, *virginerea*.

TIBRIC, TIBRICK, *s* The young of the coal-fish, *Orkn Statist. Acc.*

To TYCE, *v. n.* To move slowly and cautiously, *Aberd Skinner's Misc. Poet*—*Su. G* *tass-a*, to walk softly

TICHEL, TICHEL, (*gutt*) *s* 1 A number *Ettr For Perils of Man*. 2 Any article kept secretly, *Upp. Clydes*.—*Su. G* *tip-a*, *Isl* *tip-a*, *lacere*, *silere*

TICHER, *s* A small fiery pimple. *Gall. Enc. V.* *TICKER*.

To TICHER, (*gutt*) *v. n.* To laugh clandestinely, *Ayr.*—*Su. G.* *tip-a*, *silere*; *C. B.* *tick-a*, to be hidden

To TIL HLE, (*gutt*) *v. n.* 1 To join hands, a term used in various games of children, in which every one takes hold of the hand of his neighbour, when their object is, either to form a circle, or to extend like a chain *Fife* 2 It is applied to any thing that is attached to another, whether from design or by accident, *ibid* *Isl* *tyill*, *funiculus*. In *Fife* and *Edin* the word is not pronounced gutturally, but as *tickle*. Perhaps from *Belg* *tikken*, to touch lightly *V* *TICHER*.

To TILHT, *v. a* To make close, *S.* *Acts Cha. II*—*Belg* *dicht*, *Su. G* *tact*, *tight*, *E.* *tighten*.

TICHT, *pret* *Tied* *V* *TIGHT*

TICK, *s* Upon tick, in a state of activity, *Aberd.*

TICK, *s* A game, allied to *burry* *E. top*.

To TICK, *v. n.* To check, as a watch, *S.* *Train*—*Belg* *tikk-en*, *id*.

TICK, *s* Beat, as of a watch, thus, "Foo [how] many ticks does a watch give in a minute?" *S. B.*—*Belg* *de tik*, *clicking*.

TICK, TICKEN, *s* 1. A dot of any kind, *S.*—*Teut.* *tick*, *punctum*. 2. A very small spot on the skin, *S. B.* *V.* *TICKEN*.

TICKER, *s* 1 A dot or mark denote the dots or tuberculation on the skin, resembling *Gall. V.* *TICK*, and *TICKER*

TICKET, *s* A pat, a slight pat, *ticken*, to pat.

To TIKT ONE'S TICKETS. 1 To bring match, *Fife* 2 To get a

TICKING, *s* Clicking "T watch" *S.* *Gall. Enayl*.

* To TICKLE, *v. a* To puzzle *Wickia* *TICKLE*, and *WICKIE*.

* TICKLER, *s* Any thing used

TICKLES, *s* *pl.* Spectacles, new abbreviation

TICKLETAILS, *s* *V* *NARRIS*

TICKLY *adj.* Puzzling, *d. M.*

TID, *s* 1 Proper time, season, condition of the soil for the purpose, "The ground is now in tid," *E. as*, *I'm just in the tid*. *Fen* *tid*, *time*, *season*

To TAT THE TID. To be seized of governable humour, *S. B.* *TAT*

To TID, *v. a* To choose the proper

TID, *Trd.* *v. impers* Happens to decide—*A. S.* *tid-an*, *Su. G.*

TID AND QUID A term used denote a farm in a state of tidness, "He has tid and quid" *tid* denotes not only time of increase of the field *Quid* part of the stall, or to the thing from *Isl.* *quidr*, *venter*. *Su. G.* *id* Thus, one might be said quid, "who was in a thriving and cattle

TIDDER, *adj.* 1 Cross in temper Applied to land which is of such difficult to catch the proper tid

TIDY, *Trds.* *adj.* 1 Neat, *S. Douglas*, 2 Lucky, favourable *tidig* *decorus*, *Trut* *tydich*, *Pregnant*, *Ayr.* *Clydes*, applied to a woman, as, "A tidy bride" *encircle* to the bridegroom a *hug*

TIDILY, *adv.* Neatly, or tidy. *S.*

TIDINESS, *s* Neatness, respect

TYDWOLI, *s* "XIV" stay *e. c. Reg* This seems to denote a description, probably such as *tid*, *tid*, or proper time

TIE, *s* A trick, a deception, *Fife* to *Isl* *tip-a*, *tip-a*, *lacere*, *all*

To TIE ONE'S HAIR WITHOUT A WHISK a *casual* phrase, *ibid*.

TIELD-FREE, *adj.* Exempted from *illth*, *S.*

To TIEF, *Trds.* *v. a* To reject *tip*, *Aberd*, perhaps orig *vally* *Tief*, "to be in a pot"

To TIFT, *v. a* To quaff *Stam* or a draught

To TIFT, *v. n.* To beat like the *TIFT*, *s* Condition *plight*, *S.*

ty/a, *manus* *elictus* *motus*, good order," *Gl. Westmor*.

To TIFT, *v. a* To put in order,

TIFT, *s.* Used as expressive of tediousness, *S.*—*Isl.* *tof-ia*, *Su. G.* *toefw-a*, to delay.

TIFT, *s.* 1. The act of quarrelling, *Loth.*; *Tiff*, *E.* 2. The act of struggling in a wanton or dallying way, *Loth.* 3. The action of the wind. *Ritson.*—*Isl.* *tyft-a*, to chastise.

TIFTER, *s.* A quandary; as, "He's in an unco *tifter* the day," *Roxb.*

TIFTY, *adj.* Quarrelsome, *Roxb.* *A. Scott.*

TIFTIN', *s.* A scolding; as, "I gae her a gay *tiftin'*."

TIG, *s.* 1. A twitch; a tap; a slight stroke, *S.* *Rob Roy.* 2. Sometimes a touch of a rougher description, amounting to a stroke, so as to cause a wound, *S.* 3. A game among children, in which one strikes another and runs off. He who is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can *tig* or touch another, on whom his office devolves, *Fife*, *Loth.* *Ettr. For.*—*O. E.* "*Tek*, or lytill touch, tactus," *Prompt. Parv.* *V. Tig*, *v.* 1. 4. The stroke itself. He who, in the game, gives the stroke, says to the person to whom he has given it, *Ye bear my tig*, *Fife.* 5. The person who receives it, *Loth.* This game in *S.* is the same with *Touchlast* in *E.*

To TIG, *v. n.* *To take the biss*, applied to cattle who run hither and thither in consequence of being stung by the gad-fly, *S.* This is viewed as the original sense of the term. *V. Bizz.*

To TIG, *v. n.* 1. To touch lightly; to dally, *S.* *Evergreen.* 2. *v. a.* To give a stroke to another, and then run away; a term used in a game of children. He who has received the stroke is said to be *tiggitt*, till he gives it to another, *S.* 3. To trifle with; to treat in a scornful and contemptuous manner. *Rutherford.*—*Isl.* *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allicere.

TIG, *Tava*, *s.* A pet; a fit of sullen humour. *Ferguson.*—*Gael.* *taoig*, a fit of passion; *Su. G.* *tig-a*, to be silent.

TIGER-TARRAN, *a.* A waspish child, *Teviotd.* *V. TIRAN.*

TIGGY, *adj.* Petty; prone to pettishness, *S.*

To TIGGLE-TAGGLE, *v. n.* The same with the *v.* *to Tig-tag*, in sense 2, *Fife.*

To TIGHER, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way; to titter, *Ayr.*; *synon.* *Kigher.* *V. TICHER.*

To TIGHER, *v. n.* To ooze out; applied to blood and other liquids, *Berw.* *V. TEICHER.*

TIGHT, *Ticht*, *part. pa.* and *pret.* 1. Tied, *Sir Gawain.* 2. Prepared; girt for action. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S.* *tyg-an*, to bind, *Isl.* *ty-ia*, instruo.

To TIGMATEEZE, *v. a.* To pull one about, *Upp. Clydes.*; apparently from the *S. v.* *to Tig*, *q. v.* and *E.* *to Tease*, connected by the conjunctive particle *ma.*

TIG ME IF YOU CAN. The name of a game of children, *S. A.*; the same with *Tig.* *Blackw. Mag.*

To TIG-TAG, *v. n.* 1. To trifle; to be busy while doing nothing of importance. *Baillie.* *E.* *ticktack*, a game at tables. 2. To be tedious in making a bargain; to haggle, *Fife.*

TIG-TAGGIN, *s.* The act of haggling; as, *We had an awfu' tig-taggin about it, before we could mak our bargain*, *Fife.*

TIG-TOW, *s.* 1. The name given to the game of *Tig* in *Ang.* 2. *To play at Tig-tow*, to pat backwards and forwards; to dally, *S.*—*Tig*, and *Su. G.* *toefw-a*, *morari.*

To TIG-TOW, *v. n.* 1. "To touch and go; to be off and on," *S.* *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "To *Tig-tow* w^t a Lass, to seem inclined to marry her, yet to hang off," *S.* *ibid.*

TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday. *V. Tysday.*

TYISHT, *pret.* Enticed. *Bellen.* *V. Tyse*, *v.*

TIKE, **TYKE**, **TYK**, *s.* 1. A dog; a cur; properly one of a larger and common breed, *S.* *Dundar.*—*Su. G.* *tkh*, *Isl.* *tyk*, a little bitch. 2. The common otter, *Shetl.* 3. A selfish snarling fellow, *S.* *Surv. Moray.*—*A. Bor.* *tike*, "an odd or queer fellow," *Grose.*

TYKE AND TRYKE, *adv.* Higgledy-piggledy; in an intermingled state, *S. B.*—*Su. G.* *tiock*, *densus*; and *tryck-a*, *angustare.*

TYKED, *adj.* Having the disposition of a degenerate dog; curish. *Watson.*

TYKE-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog, *S.*

TYKEN, **TYKIN**, **TYKE**, *s.* 1. The case which holds the feathers of a bed or bolster, *S.* *Tick*, *Ticken*, *Ticking.* *Rates.* 2. *Tyken o' a bed*, used for the bed itself, *Teviotd.*

TYKEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth denominated *Tick*, *S.* The origin seems to be *Su. G.* *tyg*, a general designation for cloth.

TIKE-TYRIT, *adj.* Dog-weary; tired like a dog after coursing or running, *S.* *Minstr. Bord.*

TYKE-TULYIE, *s.* Literally, a dog's quarrel; metaph. applied to any coarse scolding-match, *S.*; *synon.* *Collyshangie.*

TIL, **TILL**, *prep.* 1. To, *S.* *Barbour.*—*Moes. G.* *A. S.* *til*, *Su. G.* *till*, *id.* 2. With; in addition to. *Wyntown.* 3. From; improperly, *ibid.*

TIL, **TILL**. As a mark of the infinitive, instead of *to*. *Douglas.*

To TYLD, *v. a.* To cover, *S. B.* *Pal. Hon.*—*Isl.* *itald-a*, *tentorium figere*, *aulaeum extendere.*

TYLD, *s.* Covert. *Gawan and Gol.*—*A. S.* *tyld*, *Isl.* *itald*, a tent, an awning.

TYLD, *s.* Tile. *Bellenden.*

To TYLE, *v. n.* *To Tyle a Lodge*, to shut the door of a mason lodge; whence the question, "Is the lodge *tyled*?" *S.*

TILER, **TYLER**, *s.* The door-keeper of a mason-lodge, *S.*—*Isl.* *till-a*, *leviter figere.*

TILE-STONE, *s.* An anomalous term, which must formerly have been used in *S.* for a tile or brick. "Later, a *tile-stone*, or brick." *Wedd. Vocab.*—*Tent.* *teghel-steen*, *tichel-steen*, *Germ.* *sieghel-steyn*, *tegula*, *later*; *Sw.* *tegelsten*, *brick*, *Widg.*

TILFER, *s.* The loose flooring of a boat, *Shetl.*—*Goth.* *thil*, a floor; *Su. G.* *far*, a boat.

TILFOIR, *adv.* Before. "A yeir *tilfoir* he deceis-
st." *Aberd. Reg.*—*Su. G.* *till-foerene*, *prius.* *V. TOFORE.*

To TILL, *v. a.* To entice. *V. TRAL.*

TILL, *s.* A cold unproductive clay, *S.* *Stat. Acc.*

TILL, *adv.* While; during the time that. *Barbour.*

TILL, *conj.* That; so that; to such a degree that, *Buchan.* *Christmas Ba'ing.*

TILL-BAND, *s.* Pudding-stone, or primary Breccia, *S.* *Headrick's View of Arran.*

To TILLER, *v. n.* A term applied to grasses when they give out a number of stems or suckers from the same root, *S. A.* *Stirl.*; *synon.* *Stool.* *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* "Tiller, to send out shcots, as wheat, *Durham*," *Gl. Brockett.*

TILLER, *s.* "The rising blade of growing corn shooting out several stems from one seed." *Gl. Surv. Moray.*—*A. S.* *telg*, *ramus*, *surculus*, *frondes.* *Somner*; *Sax.* *telghe*, *telgher*, *ramus*, *ramale*, *frons*, *frondes*, *Kilian.*

TILLIE, **TILLY**, *adj.* Of or belonging to *till*, *S.* *Surv. Inveru.*

- TILLIE-CLAY**, *s.* 1 "Cold clay, unproductive-soil," *S.* *Gall. Encycl.* 2 Used metaph. as expressive of coldness of heart, *ibid.*
- TILLIE-LICK**, *s.* A gibe *Gall. Encycl.*
- TILLIE-LICKIT**, *s.* 1 An unexpected stroke, *Wife*, the same with the preceding word, only used literally. 2 An unexpected misfortune *ibid.*
- TILLIKESOUL**, *s.* A place to which a gentleman sends the servants and horses of his guests, when he does not choose to entertain the former at his own expense, *loth=Fr. tiller, a ticket, and soul, soldiers' pay.*
- * **TILLIE-VALLEY**, *adv.* "A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent," *Johns.* I introduce this E word merely in regard to its etymon.—It has every appearance of being of Fr. extraction, and might be resolved into *Tay la villa*, Be silent there, look, or "attend from faire, to be silent, and cur, to see."
- TILLING**, *s.* Perhaps for *tilling* the tillark. *Stat. Acc.* The tillark is called in Fr the tillen.
- TILLY PAN**, *s.* A skillet, *Moray.*
- TILLIT** *pret v.* Coaxed. *Wallace*.—*1st. last-la, pellere*
- TILLOWIE**, *s.* 1 A cry to urge bounds on to the chase, *Clackmann.* evidently a corr. of the E huntman's cheer *Tallishoo*. 2 Used of one who has drunk too freely, as, "He has gotten his *tillowie*," *ibid.*, q "he has got as much as urges him on."
- TILLT** *To it*
- TILT**, *s.* Account, tidings of, *S. B. Ross*
- TILT up, pret.** Snatched *Chr Kirk—Fr. tiller, lever, tollers, 1st. till-a, (pret. tytle) attollere, Lat. tolla.*
- TILTH**, *s.* Plight, condition, good or bad, like *Tist* as, "The land's in so bad a *tilth*, that we cannot sow the day," *Roxb.* This seems to be merely a secondary sense of A. S. and E. *tilth*, as signifying the state of tillage.
- TYMBER, TYMMER, TYMBELL, TYMBALL**, *s.* Crest of a helmet *Encyclas—Fr. timbre, id.*
- TIMBER MARE** An instrument of punishment formerly used among the military *Spalding. V. TACK MARE*
- TYMBRELL**, *s.* A small whale *Balf Pract—L. B. timbrell* as
- TYMBRIT**, *part pa.* Crested. *Douglas.*
- TIME**, *s.* The act of once harrowing a field. *Surre Berr.* *Tine*, synon. *Clydes Wife.*
- TYME**, *s.* The herb thyme, *S.*
- TIMEABOUT**, *adv.* Alternately, *S. Spalding.*
- TIMELIOUS**, *adv.* Timely, as, "See that ye keep *timeous* hours," *s.* e that ye be not too late *S. Timous* in O E but now obsolete.
- TIMEOUSLY** *adv.* In due time, *S. Ol Crooksh.* It occurs in our metrical version of the Psalms, *Psalms cxix*
- TYME-TAKER**, *s.* One who lies in wait for the opportunity of effecting his purpose, used in a bad sense. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherland*
- TIMMER**, *s.* Timber, *S. Sw timmer, id.*
- TIMMER**, *adv.* Of or belonging to wood, as, "a *timmer* up," a wooden bowl, "a *timmer* trencher" a wooden plate, *S.*
- To TIMMER**, *v. n.* To beat, to chastise, properly with a stick, as, "I trow, he *timmer'd* him well," *S. O. Aberd.*
- TIMMER**, *s.* A legal quantity of forty or fifty sh in packed up within two boards. *Shene*—The word is

used in the same sense in Fr. *Timbre* "a certain quantity, or number." *Cougr—N. G. timmer, on the pretorium, 40 shil. value of timbre makes an improvement.*

To TIMMER up, *v. n.* A term in variety of applications, but signify do strengthening, and as a result require continual exertion and to *timmer up* the law, to play *timmer up* the field, to ply the ball *floor* with a double-court, to clean it rubbing, to *timmer up* the lamp, to in getting one's lesson done, to *timmer up* readily, or *he timmers up* expected to *timmer* the Latin is a deal of Latin he *timmer* says.

And who is doing up and down
Pumped through his *timmer*,
He *timmer'd* up the *timmer*,
In good broad *timmer* *V. Timmer*

—The original sense of the term is *timbre* *q. and fleur, extracto. A S. TIMMER BRICKS* *Timmer Park, S.* for a coffin, *Roxb. Jo. Hogg*

TIMMERIN, *s.* "A dealing with *Knayel*

TYMMER-MAN, *s.* 1 A carpenter, *Bu. O. Trol. timmer-man, laborer* *timmerman 1st timmer-stead, id.* From *Su. G. A S. timmer* 2. A dealer in wood.

TIMMERTYKED, *adv.* Having a *ye. ce. S.*

TYMMER-WECHT. A sort of *timber* sense 2.

TIMMING, TWMING, *s.* A kind of cloth, *S. Stat. Acc.—Fr. timbre, stamp, aluminium tertium K. 1st. H. 1st. timbre ad from Lat. timbre*

TIMOURSTON, TIMBER, etc. *adv.* *Timourst* A E *Timourst*, *Timourst* *timorous, Gt. Rochett*

TIMPAN, TIMPANT, *s.* The middle of a house raised above the level of the floor, resembling a gallery for carrying up a sort of air to apartments in the roof, also called a *tympant* *part, block* the gable end of a house. *Clegg*

TYMPANE, *s.* The antrum, *Lat. tympanum*

TIMPANY WINDOW, *s.* A window part of the house, *S.*

TIMTY, *s.* A mode of labouring the island of Lewis, by digging it with a *—1st. Norw. Su. G. timt* the word also a place of pasture. *1st. is synon.*

TIN, *s.* A jug of tinned iron, *S.*

TIN, *s.* Loss. From *tine*, to lose.

TYNAR, TYNKE, *s.* 1 A liver, *S.* One who loses his cause, or is *law, ibid.*

TINCHELL, TINKEL, *s.* 1 A *timber* who by surrounding a great space narrowing, brought great quantities *S. P. 1st. 2. A tin or tin* *Guel. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th.*

To TYND, *v. n.* To kindle. *V. Tind.*

TYND, *s.* A spark. *V. Tind.*

TYND, s. 1. A harrow-tooth ; a tine, *S.*—*Isl. tindr*, *Su. G. tinnē*, *id.* 2. One course of the harrow over a field, *S.* *V. TIME*. 3. *Tyndis, s. pl.* the horns of a hart. *Douglas*.—*Su. G. tinnē*, any thing sharp like a tooth.

TINDE, s. *On tinda*, in a collected state. *Sir Tristram*.—*Isl. tyni*, collectum.

To TIME, TYNE, v. a. 1. To lose. *Wallace*. 2. To forfeit. *Acts Ja. I.* 3. To lose a cause in a court of justice ; to receive a decision contrary to one's claim. *Act Dom. Conc.* 4. To kill or destroy. *Wynat.* 5. To *Tyne heart*, to lose courage or spirit, or inclination to any business. *Pitcottie*. 6. To *Tyne the hearts* of others, to lose their affections, *S. ibid.* 7. To *Tyne the saddle*, to lose all, *S. Baillie*.—*Isl. tyn-ast*, perdere.

To TIME, v. n. To be lost ; to perish, in whatever way. *Ship Lewis. Old Song*, "Tak your auld Cloak about you." *Mr. Nares*, in his valuable Glossary, has shown that *Spenser* uses this word as signifying "to perish, to die."

TIN-EGIN, s. Forced fire, *West. Isl. V. NEID-FYRE*.

TINE HEART, TYNE A'. A proverbial phrase urging the necessity of not suffering the spirits to sink, when one meets with difficulties, *S. Ross*.

TINEMAN, s. An appellation given to one of the Lords of Douglas, from his being unfortunate in losing almost all his men in battle. *Godcroft*.

To TING, v. a. To ring, *S. Henrysone*.

TING-TANG, s. Sound of a bell, *S.*—*Teut. tینگ-tang-en*, tintinare.

TYNING, s. 1. The act of losing, *S.* 2. The state of being lost, *S.*

BETWEEN THE TYNING AND THE WINNING. 1. Applied to any cause or matter, the issue of which turns on a very narrow hinge, *S. Poet. Museum*. 2. Used in a moral sense ; in that intermediate state, in which a person may either be lost or saved, *S. Galt*.

To TINK, v. a. To rivet ; including the idea of the noise made in riveting ; a Gipsy word, *Roxb.* The *E. v. to Tink*, as denoting a sharp sound, is probably the origin.

To TINKLE on, v. n. To ring chimes about. *Baillie*.

TINKLER'S TIPPENCE. Expl. "useless cash." *Gall. Encycl.* Money to be spent, as a *sticker* wastes his, in the *change-house*.

TINKLE-SWEETIE, s. A cant name formerly given, in Edinburgh, to the bell rung at eight o'clock, *P.M.* as that which was rung at two o'clock was called the *Kail-bell*. The *Eight-hours' bell* was thus denominated, because the sound of it was so sweet to the ears of apprentices and shopmen, as they were then at liberty to shut in for the night.

TINNEL, s. Water-mark. *Balf. Pract.*—*L. B. tinnel-ius*. It may have been formed from *A. S. tynē*, a hedge, a fence, or *Su. G. taen-ia*, to extend, *q.* that which forms a fence to the sea, or the utmost extent of its fluctuation.

TINNIE, s. The small tin jug or porringer, used by children, *S.*

TYNSAILL, TINSALL, TYNSELL, TINSEL, s. 1. Loss, *S. Barbour*. 2. Forfeiture. *Acts Ja. I.*

To TINSALL, v. a. To injure, from the *s. Baron Courts*.

TIN-SMITH, s. A tin-plate worker, *Aberd.*

TYNT, TINT, pret. and part. pa. Lost. *V. TIME, TYNE, v.*

TINT FOR TRIAL. *V. TAINT.*

TINTOE, s. The pin used in turning the cloth-beam of a loom, *Paisley, Edinburgh*.

TINWALD COURT. "This word, yet retained in many parts of Scotland, signifies *Vallis Negotii*, and is applied to those artificial mounds which were in ancient times assigned to the meeting of the inhabitants for holding their *Comitia*." *Sir W. Scott*.

TIORDIN, s. Thunder, *Shetl.*—*Dan. torden*, *id.*

TIP, s. A ram, *Galloway. Burns. A. Bor.* "Teap, tup, a ram, North." *Grose*. He also gives it in the form of *Tip*. *V. TUR*.

To TIP, v. n. To take the ram, *S. Kelly*. Used also actively.

To TIP, v. a. To nettle from disappointment, *S. A* metaph. use of *E. tip*, to strike slightly.

To TIPPENIZE, v. n. To tippie small beer, *S. from two-penny. Ramsay*.

To TIPPER, v. n. To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way ; to totter ; as, *To tipper up a hill*, *Fife*.—*Su. G. tippa*, leviter tangere. This undoubtedly gives the origin of *Tipperty*, *q.* to *tipper*, or walk unsteadily, on the *fas* or *too*.

To TIPPER-TAIPER, v. n. To totter, *Lanarks*.

TIPPERTY, adj. 1. Unstable, *S. B.* 2. *To gang tipperty-like*, to walk in a flighty, ridiculous manner, *S. B.* 3. Applied to a young woman, who walks very stiffly, precisely, or with a mincing gait, *Fife. V. TIPPERTIN*.

TIPPERTIN, s. A bit of card with a pin passed through it, resembling a *tetotum*, *Loth.* Hence, *to loup like a tippertin*.

TIPPET, s. 1. One length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line, *S. Tibbet, Fife. Synon. Lett, Upp. Clydes.*—*O. B. tip*, a bit, a small fragment, or *Teut. tip*, apex. 2. A handful of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching, *Aberd. E. snood*.

• **TIPPET, s.** *St. Johnstone's Tippet*, a halter. *V. RIBBAND*.

TIPPET-STANE, s. A circular stone with a hook in its centre for twisting *tippets*.

TIPPY, adj. Dressed in the highest fashion ; modish, *Renfr. A. Bor.* "Tippy, smart, fine. *Tippy Bob*," *Gl. Brockett*.

TIPPY, s. The *ton* ; as, *at the tap of the tippy*, at the top of the fashion, *Renfr.* Most probably from *E. tip*, the top, the extremity.

To TIPTOO, v. n. To be in a violent passion, *Ayr.* Perhaps *q.* set on *tiptoe* ; but see *TAPTOO*.

TYRANDRY, s. Tyranny. *Wallace*.

TYRANE, s. A tyrant. *Bellenden.*—*Fr. tyran*, *id.*

TYRANE, adj. Tyrannical. *Lyndsay*.

TYRANESE, v. a. To overwork. *Buchan*.

TYRANFULL, adj. Tyrannical. *Bellend.*

TYRANLIE, adv. Tyrannically. *Douglas*.

TYRE, s. A hat of *tyre*, part of the dress of Bruce at Bannockburn. *Barbour.*—*A. S. tyr*, tiara.

TYREMENT, s. Interment. *Douglas.* Abbrev. from *entyrement*, *id.* used by the same writer.

TIRL, s. A substitute for the trundle of a mill, *Shetl. Stat. Acc.*—*Su. G. trill-a*, to trundle.

TIRL, TIRLE, s. 1. A smart stroke, *S. V. DIEL*. 2. A touch, in the way of intermeddling. *Cleland*. 3. A dance. *Ramsay*. 4. A gentle breeze, *S. ibid.*

To TIRL, TIRLE, v. a. 1. To uncover, *S. Burns*. 2. To pluck off expeditiously ; applied to dress. *Priests Peblis*. 3. To strip ; applied to property. *Ramsay.*—*Isl. thyril-a*, turbine versari subito.

To TIRL, v. a. To thrill, *S. B. Skinner*.

To TIRL at the Pin. It has occurred to me that this is probably the same with *E. Twirl*, "to turn round." This idea has been suggested by the notice in *Gl.*

- Antiq. "Twirling of the door-pin, twisting the handle of the latch."
- To **TIRL**, v. n. To change, to veer about, applied to the wind, loth. — Allied perhaps to Ist *thiri-a*, circumagere, *thiri-a*, turbine versari subitō.
- To **TIRLĒ**, v. n. To produce a tremulous sound by slightly touching, S. *E. trill*, v. n. *Muscle's Tremulus*.
- TIRLES**, s. pl. Some disease. *Montgomery*. — *Fr. tarte*, a wood-worm.
- TIRLESS** **TIRLESS**, **TIRLES**, s. 1 A lattice, S. *Baillie*. 2 A wicket, S. B. *Law Cases* — *Fr. fresille*, *Tent trache*.
- TIRLESS-YETT**, s. A turn style, S.
- TIRLEST** part adj. Trelliced, S.
- TIRLIE**, s. A winding in a footpath. *Tirlies*, little circular stoppages in path-ways, which turn round. *Ball Encycl*.
- TIRLEWIRLIE**, s. 1 A whirligig, S. 2 An ornament consisting of a number of interwoven lines, S. *Forbes's Soap Dill* — *Su. G. trul-a*, and *Awor-a*, rotate.
- TIRLIE WIRLIE**, adj. Intricate, or as composing the ideas of intricacy and trivial ornament, S. *Antiquary*.
- TIRLING OF THE MOSS**. The act of paring off the superficial part of the soil which lies above peats, S. *Surv. Poeb*.
- TIRLY TOY**, s. Apparently synon with *Tirly-spirity*, a toy or trifle, *Abard*. *Skinner*.
- TIRMA** s. The sen-pie *Martin*.
- To **TIRR**, **TIRRE**, v. a. 1 To tear. *Douglas*. 2 To uncover forcibly, thul. 3 To unroof, S. *Spalding*. "To *Tirr the Kirk, to Theek the Quire*," S. *Prov* to act preposterously, to pull down with the one hand in order to rebound with the other. 4 To strip one of his property *Morrison*. 5 To pare off the sword, S. *Statist Acc* — A S. *tyr-on*, *tyr-wan*, to tear. 6 To undress, to pull off one's clothes, S. B.
- To **TIRR**, v. n. To snarl, S. *Tent. terph-en*, to irritate.
- TIRR**, adj. Crabbed, S. B. — *Isl. tērin*, difficult, austere. V the v.
- TIRR**, s. An ill tempered child, S.
- TIRRAKKE**, s. The tarrock, *Iarus tridactylus*, *Linna*. *Shell Pirate*.
- TIRKAN**, s. 1 A tyrant, S. *Call Encycl*. 2 Any person of a perverse humour wth whom it is hardly possible to live, S. O *Fr. tyroine tyranne femme méchante, qui agit comme un tyran, qui abuse de son autorité, Roquesfort*. V *Tyrann*.
- TIRROCK**, s. The common tern, *Sterna Astrundo*. *Fleming*.
- TIRRIVEN**, s. A fit of passion, or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c. S. *Waterley*. *Fr. furor* to dart forth, and *oif*, lively denoting the lively action of rage.
- To **TIRSE**, v. a. To pull with a jerk, *Sheth*.
- TIRRIE**, **TARRAN**, adj. Angry, furious, *Orkn*. V *Tyrann* adj.
- TIRWIR**, **TIRWIRING**, adj. Habitually growling, S. — *Tent. terph-en*, to irritate, and *terren*, to contend.
- TISCHE**, **TYSCH**, **TYSCHY**, **TUSCH**, s. A galle, *Douglas* — *Fr. tisse* d. *Belg. teache* a whip.
- TYSDAY**, **TUSDAY**, s. Tuesday, S. *A nor* — A S. *Tuesday*, from *Tuaco*, a Paxon deity, or Goth. *Tys*, *Isa Tysday*, id.
- TYSZ**, **TYSZT**, **TYSZT**, v. a. To entice, S. B. *Douglas*. — *Arm. tse* a train, *Su. G. tuse* a. to incite dogs,

- TISLE**, s. "A struggle, same with *Encycl*. Merely a variety of *Taisle*."
- TYST**, **TAYST**. The black guinea (Shell) s. The Greenland dove, *Call*. *Isl. tust-a*, *Norw. tuste*, id.
- To **TYSTK**, v. a. "To stir up, to entice" V *Tus*, v.
- TYSTRE**, s. A case, a cover *Wp*. *Inter-am*, covering of a ball.
- TIT** s. A watch. V *Tys*, s.
- TIT** *Isl. agor* *Fr. e* V *Tin*.
- TIT FOR TAT**. Exact retaliation, a fall for a fall. *Rams*. *Thiaphrase*. *Tit for tat*, is the language of children, in the following when one returns a stroke received. "Tit for tat's tat" play in game words. — Perhaps we should view it as a sort of the *Tet* or *Goth* proverbs signifying with the slight change of a letter of the thus, *Belg. dat voor dat* would be retaliation for that.
- TITAN TAUM**, s. A term used in *Ag* understand the definition transmitted by saying a sort of humour perhaps from stroke and *Tum*, a fit of convulsion.
- TITBORE**, **TATBORE**. The play of *B*. *Tet-bo*. *Forbes's Disc. Prov. Idiom*.
- To **TYTR** v. n. To totter, *Buchan*. same with *Tytr*, v. g. v.
- To **TYTE** over, v. n. To fall over, *Rever*.
- To **TYTK**, v. a. 1 To snatch, to drag. *Wynlow*. 2 To move by jerks, S. — *Tent. tyd-en*, *trahere*.
- TYTK**, **Tyr**, s. 1 A quick pull. *Wp*. tap 3. V the v.
- TYTE**, adj. Direct, straight, S. B. *Ra*. close, thick.
- TYTE** **Tyr**, v. n. *Scot. Barbour* — *Y*. *Als tye* as soon as as tye, id. *City*.
- TITGANDIS**. L. *titandis*, as in *M. d. d. d.*
- TITHY**, adj. Apparently the same with *th-yng* V *Tily*.
- TITHIB**, adj. The other used after *TITHING*, *TITHAN*, s. *Tithing*. *Ra*. *tyding* *Isl. tufende*, id.
- TYTY**, s. A grandfather. *Stratmore* is merely a fondling term as it is used — O B *tait*, a grandfather, *Garin*. *Junius* observes us that the ancient *Fr* a father *tyte*.
- TITING** s. The tit last *Orkn*. *Alas*. *Land*. *Low* *Fenn*. *Ordn*.
- TITIAR**, **TITILLAR**, s. A tailor *Henry*.
- To **TITLE**, v. n. To praise idly, S. *Ma*. *twitlen* double-tongued.
- TITIKNE**, **TITHKO**, s. The hedge-quarreling v. id. *Templ* S.
- TITLY**, adv. Speedily *Sir Trewman*.
- TITLING**, s. The titark V *Tutaga*.
- TITTAR**, adv. Rudely, sooner *Earb*. compar of *tid* r frequently *Tutag* phrase at B used by old people. *Estr* *Y*. usually plebeian V *Tys*, adv.
- TITTY**, s. A bunch of water S. *Ridm*.
- TITTY**, adj. 1 Coming in flocks, S. 2 stroke 2 Tasty, ill-humoured, *Mont*. set as B nearly resembles A *thir* V *Fr*. fretful, fractious, as children when teeth, "Gross" V *Tys*.

TITTIE-BILLIE, s. An equal; a match; as, "Tam's a great thief, but Willie's *tittie-billie* wi' him," a vulgar term, Roxb. From *Tittie*, sister, and *Billie*, equal, or perhaps q. "They are *Tittie* and *Billie*," i. e. sister and brother; having the strongest marks of resemblance.

TITTISH, adj. Captious; testy, S. B.

TITTS, s. pl. A disease in the dugs of cows. *Mont-gomerie*.—Teut. *titte*, udder.

TITUDAR, s. The name given to a person who, although a laic, had a donation of church-lands, as of those belonging to an abbey, priory, &c. at, or after, the Reformation. *Acts Cha. I.* "Titulars of Erection are those who, after Popery was destroyed, got a right to the parsonage teinds which had fallen to monasteries, because of several parishes that had been mortified to them." *Dict. Feud. Law.* The person invested with this property was thus designed, as having a legal *title* to the tithes.

TITUP, s. A trigger. *Bellenden*. From *tit*, a tap, and the prep. *up*.

TIVLACH, s. A thick cake of coarse meal, Shetl.

To TIZZLE, v. a. To stir up or turn over; as, "to *tizzle* hay," Fife. It seems merely a variety of *tousle*.

TO, adv. Used in the sense of *down*, S. "Ganging *to* of the sun," his going down. *Balf. Pract. Doug. Virg.*

TO, adv. Too, A. S. id. *Barbour*.

TO, adv. Preceding a *v. part.* or *adj.* quite; entirely; very. *Wyntown*. *To* is prefixed to many A. S. words, and has various powers; *to-fægen*, perlaetus, *to-bræccan*, dirumpere, *to-cwysan*, quater, dissipare.

TO. Shut. *The door is tue*, S.—Belg. *toe*, id. *De deur is toe*.

TO-AIRN, (o pron. as Gr. α,) s. A piece of iron with a perforation so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being consumed by the fire, Roxb.

TOALIE, TOLIE, s. A small round bannock or cake of any kind of bread, Upp. Clydes. *Todie*, synonym. Roxb.—C. B. *tœl*, that which is rounded and smooth.

To TOAM, v. n. To rope. V. *TOME*.

TOCHER, TOUCHQUARE, TOCHER-GOOD, s. The dowry brought by a wife, S. *Bellenden*.—Ir. *tochar*, a dowry.

To TOCHER, v. a. To give a dowry to, S. *Pittscottie*.

TOCHERLESS, adj. Having no portion, S. *Skirreys. Waverley*.

To TO-CUM, v. n. To approach; to come. *Douglas*.—A. S. *to-cum-an*, advenire. In old writings, it is often used with respect to the receipt of letters, for *come to*. "To al thaim to quhais knaulage thir present lettres sal *to cum*." *Regist. Scon.*

TOCUM, To-CUMING, s. 1. Approach. *Douglas*. 2. Encounter, *ibid.*—A. S. *to-cyme*, an approaching.

TOD, s. The fox, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Isl. *toa*, *tove*, vulpes. This word is used by Ben Jonson. It must be recollected, however, that he was of Scottish extraction.

TOD, s. Bush. *Ivy tod*, ivy bush. *Antiquary*.—This is an O. E. word, now obsolete, and I mention it merely to point out what seems to be the root, although overlooked by English lexicographers.—Isl. *tota*, ramusculus, *Halderson*.

TOD, TODIE, TODDIE, s. A small round cake of any kind of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour, Roxb. *Toatie*, synonym.—Isl. *taata*, placenta infantum.

TOD AND LAMBS. A game played on a perforated board, with wooden pins, S. *Tennant*. It is called in Fife the *tod-brod*.

TODDLE, s. A small cake or skon, Upp. Clydes. A dimin. from *Tod*, id.

TODDLE, s. A designation given to a child, or to a neat small person, Ang.

TODDLER, s. One who moves with short steps, S. V. *HODLE, v.*

TODGIE, s. A round flat cake of a small size, Berw. Apparently from *Tod*, id.—C. B. *tæis* and *teisen*, however, signify a cake.

TOD-HOLE, s. A hole in which the fox hides himself, S. *Hogg*. More commonly *Tod's hole*.

To TODLE, TODDLE, v. n. 1. To walk with short steps, in a tottering way, S. *Burel*. 2. To purr; to move with a gentle noise, S. *Fergusson*. 3. It denotes the murmuring noise caused by meat boiling gently in a pot, Fife; more generally *tottle*, S. A. *Douglas*.—Isl. *dudd-a*, segnipes esse; Su. G. *tult-a*, minutis gressibus ire.

TODLICH, (pult.) s. A child beginning to walk, Fife.

TOD-LIKE, adj. Resembling the fox in inclination, S. *Str A. Wylie*.

TOD-PULTIS. *Inventories*. Probably an error of the writer for *tod-peltis*, i. e. fox-skins.—E. *pelt*, Teut. *pels*, Germ. *pelts*, id.

TO-DRAW, s. A resource; a refuge; something to which one can draw in danger or straitening circumstances, *Teviotd.*—Teut. *toe-dragh-en* is adferre, and Dan. *tildragende*, attractive.

TOD'S BIRDS. An evil brood; sometimes *Tod's Bairns*. *R. Bruce*.

TOD'S-TAILS, TOD-TAILS, s. pl. Alpine club-moss, an herb, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

TOD'S-TURN, s. A base, crafty trick; a term still used in some parts of the North of S. *Letter from a Country Farmer to his Laird, a Member of Parliament*.

TOD-TYKE, s. A mongrel between a fox and a dog, S. *Gall. Enc.*

TOD-TOUZING, s. The Scottish method of hunting the fox, by shouting, bustling, guarding, hallooing, &c. *Gall. Encycl.*

TOD-TRACK, s. "The traces of the fox's feet in snow. By the marks of his feet, he seems to have but two; for he sets his hind feet exactly in the tracks of the fore ones." *Gall. Encycl.*

TOFALL, TOOFALL, s. 1. A building annexed to the wall of a larger one. *Wynt.*—O. E. "*Tofall* shedde, appendicium, appendix, eges," Prompt. Parv. A. Bor. "*Toofal*, *twofall*, or *teefall*, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof resting on, the wall of a larger one; often pronounced *touffa*." Gl. Brockett. 2. It now properly denotes one, the roof of which rests on the wall of the principal building, S. *Spald.*—Teut. *toe-vall-en*, adjungere se, adjungi.

TO-FALL, TOO-FALL, s. The close. *To-fall o' the day*, the evening, S.—Teut. *toe-val*, eventus; *toe-vall-en*, cadendo claudi. *Pop. Ball.*

TOFORE, prep. Before. *Douglas*.—A. S. *to-for*, ante, coram.

TOFORE, adv. Before. *Douglas*.

* **TOFT, s.** "A place where a message has stood," *Johns*.—L. B. *toft-um*, from which *Johns* derives this word, has certainly been formed from *æn. G. toft*, area, properly that appropriated to a V. *TAPT*.

TOFT, s. A bed for plants, *Calthea*.

PLANT-TOFF, *s.* A bed for rearing young coleworts or cabbages, *ibid.* *Burr. Cultiv.*—*Isl.* plant-a, plant-are, and toff, area.

TO-GANG, *s.* "Encounter; meeting, accompaniment," *Gl. Sibb.* *vo. To-rum*

TO-GAUN, *s.* A drubbing, *as*, "I'll gie you a gude to-gaun," *Lanark.* This seems originally the same with *To-gang*. Apparently from *Gae*, to go, with the prep *To*. *Gae* to, *synon*

TOGEIDER, *adv.* Together. *Rep. Aberr.*

TOGERBUM, *adj.* Tedious; tiresome. *From* *Tahopertum*, *Mearns*—*Ger.* *aper-n*, *aper-n*, *ardere*, *moerum* *trahere*, from *sup*, *moer* *vel* *tractus*.

TOHILE *L.* to hide, to conceal. *Wynetown*—*Isl.* *hyl* *ca*, occultare.

TOY, *Tor* *Mar.*, *s.* A head-dress of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes, *B.* *Burns*—*Su. G.* *natt-tys*, a night-cap, *Belg.* *tooy-en*, to tire, to adorn, *Fr.* *toque*.

TOIG, *s.* A small straw basket for meal, *Shetl.*

TOIGHAL, (*toit*), *s.* A parcel, a budget, luggage, any troublesome appendage, *Dunbarton.* *Tonghal*, *Id.* *Pertha*—*Gael.* *tiagh*, *tiach*, *tiachop*, a bag, a wallet, a satchel.

To TOIR, *s. a.* To beat; *S.* *loor*. *Douglas*—*Su. H.* *torfu-a*, verberare.

TOIT, *s.* A fit, whether of illness, or of bad humor. *Simple.* *V.* *Torr*.

TOYT, *s.* *Toys* of *Tay*, the fresh water mussels found in *Tay*. *Mus's Thren.*—*Tout.* *tats*, *tuyt*, *cornu*, *extremities* *in* *cornu*.

To TOYTE, *Tor*, *v. n.* To totter like old age, *B.* *Burns*. *V.* *Todler*

TOKEN, *s.* A ticket of lead or tin, given as a mark of admission to the Sacrament of the Supper, *B.* *Spalding*.

TOKIE, *s.* An old woman's head-dress, resembling a monk's cowl, *B. B.*—*Fr.* *toque*, a bonnet or cap, *toqued*, collared.

TOKIE, *s.* A fondling term applied to a child, *B. B.*—*Ger.* *locke*, a baby, a puppet.

TOLBITHE, *Tollbooth*, *s.* A prison or jail, *B.*—*Isl.* *tolbit* *Dan.* *tolbod*, *telonium*

TOLBOUR, *Talbour*, *s.* A kind of cloth wrought with threads of gold. *Inventories.* This is evidently the same with *Twiced* *doir*—*Q.* *toile d'or*, from *Fr.* *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, and *toir*, of gold. The origin is *Lat.* *toila*, a web. *V.* *Twell*, and *Twoldere*.

TOLIE, *s.* A small round cake of any kind of bread. *V.* *Toalie*.

TOLL, *s.* A turnpike, *B.* *Sir J. Sinclair*

TOLL-BAR, *s.* A turnpike, *B. A. Bos.* evidently from the bar or bars employed to prevent passage without payment of the toll imposed.

TOLLIE, *s.* Excrement. *Fife*.—*Armor.* and *Corn* *teit*, dung, dirt.

TOLLING, *Towling*, *s.* The sound emitted by the queen bee before swarming, *Upp. Clyden.* *Edin. Enc.* From the *B.* *v.* *Toll*

TOLLONESELLAR, *s.* A dealer in tallow; anciently written *Tallons*, *Aberr. Rep.*

TOLL-ROAD, *s.* A turnpike road, *B.*

TOLMONTH, *Tolmond*, *s.* A year; twelve months. *B. Tourmont* *Acta Ju. VI.* *Aberr. Rep.* Pronounced, in *F.* *to*, *Twal* *month*

TO-LOOK *Tolue*, *s.* A prospect, matter of expectation, *B. Knox*—*A.* *B.* *to-loo-ian*, *adipiscere*.

TOLOR, *s.* State, condition. *V.* *Talan*.

To TOLTER, *s. a.* To move. *King's Quair*.—*Bu. O.* *tolter*, *ambling*

TOLTER, *Toltra*, *adj.* Unstable. *K. Quair*.

TO-LOCK, *s.* *Lock*, what is given from the vulgar idea of giving in *Lock* *easy*

TOME, *Tom*, *Tom*, *Tom*, *Tom*, *s.* 1. *red*, *S. O. Shell* *Happ.* 2. A copy, glutinous substance, as sealing wax, *Ac.* *Clydes.* *Id.* *lorius*, *Now* *tomme*, a line, a *re*

To TOME, *Tom*, *v. a.* To draw or

To TOME or *Tom* *cat*, *v. a.* To *line*, to *line* as *long* *throat*, substance, *as*, "It *line* *down*" To *line* *down* *down*, to *line* *cat* *ve* from the *lips*, *ibid.*, 1 *hair* *line*.

TOME, *s.* Used, perhaps, for *to* *luculus*, *colica*; *Fr.* *come*, part *volume* *Form* *16th* *Century*

TOMERALL, *s.* "A horse two *cost* or *sting*." *Gall. Emryd* *Two* *year* *old*.

TOMMACK, *s.* A billock. *V. T.*

TOMMINAUL, *s.* An animal of the *year* *old*, *Agra.* *Corr.* from *Tom* *months*, and *auld*, *old*. *V.* *Errata*

TOMMY NODDIE, *Tom* *no* *nod*. *The* *Orin*. *The* *Tom* *Norris* of the *the*

TOMSHIE, *s.* A fairy block, *the* *TO* *NAME*, *s.* A name added, for *the*

TO NAME, *s.* A name added, for *the* *hon*, to one's *supper*, or *word* *Hab* of the *Shaw* *Must* *Bord*.

TONE, *part* *pa.* *Taken*, *S. tone*.

TONGABCAA, *s.* Inconstant speech.

TONG GRANT, *s.* Verbal acknowledgment. "He *with* *long* *grant*"

TONGUE, *s.* 1. On one's tongue.

TONGUE, *s.* 1. On one's tongue. *To* *give* *off* *the* *tongue*, to *deliver* a *contradict* *argued* from *writing* *give* *it* *in* *writing*" *Na.* *I* *g.* *ed* *the*

TONGUE-FERDY, *adj.* Loquacious of tongue, *Aug.*—*Su. G.* *lang*, *ling* *paratus*.

TONGUEY, *adj.* 1. Qualified to *cause* with the *tongue*, *B.* 2. *longued*, rather used in a bad sense.

TONGUE RAKE, *s.* Elocution, *B.* *rek* *a*, *vagat*

TONGUE-ROOTS, *s. pl.* It was *just* *roots*. A phrase intimating that a *about* to catch a term that had *cat*

TONGUE, *s.* A phrase intimating that a *about* to catch a term that had *cat* *has* *tatter*, or that he was on the *po* *idea* *n* which he has been *noting* *all*

To TONGUE-TACK, *v. a.* To prevent of speech. *Society* *Contendings*.

TONGUE-TACKED, *part* *pa.* 1. *plied* to those who have an impediment

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TONGUE-TACKED, *part* *pa.* 1. *plied* to those who have an impediment *consequence* of the *membrane* *with* *tongue* to the *palate*, *con* *by* *the* *from* *Tongue* *tack*. 2. *Applied* to

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TONGUE-TACKED, *part* *pa.* 1. *plied* to those who have an impediment *consequence* of the *membrane* *with* *tongue* to the *palate*, *con* *by* *the* *from* *Tongue* *tack*. 2. *Applied* to *accustomed* to speak a good deal, *or* *denly* or *unusually* *silent* *as*, " *W* *night*, *man*! *Ye* *look* *as* *if* *ye* *were* *o*

3. Mealy-mouthed; not speaking the truth with becoming boldness, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.*
 4. Mumbling, in consequence of being in some degree intoxicated, Roxb.
TONNE, *adj.* Apparently made of *tia*. "Ane tonne flakeune," i. e. a flagon. *Aberd. Reg.*
TONNY, *adj.* "Ane tonny quot," perhaps a tawny-coloured coat. *Aberd. Reg.*
TONNOCHED, *part. pa.* Covered with a plaid, Perth. *Donald and Flora.*—Gael. *tonnag*, a wrapper round the shoulders.
To TOOBER, *v. a.* To beat; to strike, S. O.; *tabour*, E. and Loth.—Fr. *tabourer*, to strike or bump on the posteriors, q. as on a drum.
TOOBER, *s.* A quarrel, S. O.
TOOBERIN, *s.* A beating; a drubbing; as, "I gae him a gude tooberin," S. O. V. *TABOUR.*
TOOFALL, *s.* V. *TO-FALL.*
TOOK, *s.* A particular and disagreeable taste or flavour. V. *TEUK.*
TOOK, *s.* A tuck.
To TOOK, *v. n.* To tuck.
TOOLYE, *s.* A broil. V. *TUILYIN.*
To TOOLYE, *v. n.* To quarrel. V. *TUILYIN.*
TOOM, *adj.* Empty. V. *TUMM.*
TOOM, *s.* A place into which rubbish is emptied.
TOOM-SKIN'D, *adj.* Hungry. V. *TUMM.*
TOOP, *s.* A *Top*; a ram; pron. like Gr. *v. S.* *Burna.*
TOOPIKIN, **TOOPIOK**, **TOPIOK**, *s.* 1. A pinnacle; a summit, *Aberd. Walker's Peden.* 2. A narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling, *ibid.* 3. A dome, cupola, turret, or steeple, *ibid.*—O. B. *topianog*, having a top or crest.
TOOR, *s.* A turf, S. B. Pronounced in Fife, *Tore.* V. *TURR.*
TOORRIN, *part. pr.* "Hay is said to be *toorrin*, when it rises on the rake in raking." *Gall. Encycl.*—E. *towering*, Lat. *turris.*
TOOSH, **TOUSH**, *s.* A woman's bed-gown; *synon. Short-gown.* An abbrev. of *Ourtoush*, q. v.
To TOOT, **TOUR**, *v. a.* 1. To blow or sound a horn, S. *Fountainhall.*—Su. G. *tut-a*, Isl. *taut-a*, ululare; Su. G. *tuta* i horn, to blow a horn. 2. To sound loudly; to spread as a report. "It was *tootit* throw a' the kintry," "the kintra claks war *tootit* far and wide," Fife.
To TOOT, **TOUR**, *v. n.* 1. To cry as if one were sounding a horn; to prolong the voice, S. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* 2. To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loudly and mournfully, S.—Isl. *taut*, murmur, susurrus, *taut-a*, murmurare.
TOOT, **TOUR**, *s.* 1. The blast of a horn or trumpet, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The horn itself. *Ja. VI.*
To TOOT, *v. n.* To express dissatisfaction or contempt, S.—Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare.
TOOT, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S. The same with E. *Tut.*
To TOOT, *v. a.* To drink copiously. *Toot it up*, drink it off. V. *TOUR*, *v.*
TOOTH. V. *TEETH.*
TOOTHFU', *s.* To tak a *toothfu'*, to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S. *J. Nicol.* A *toothfu'* o' drink, a quantity of drink. *Gall. Enc.*
TOOTH-RIFE, *adj.* Agreeable to the taste; palatable, Roxb.—A. S. *tooth*, dens, and *ryfe*, frequens, q. what one wishes to employ his teeth about frequently.
• TOOTH-SOME, *adj.* Not merely pleasing to the taste, as in E. but easily chewed, Fife.

TOOT-MOOT, *s.* A muttering. This is the pron. of *Tut-mute*, *Aberd.*
TOOT-NET, *s.* A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. *Law Case.*—Belg. *tootebel*, a certain square net.
TOOTSMAN, *s.* One who gives warning, by a cry, to haul the *toot-net*, S.
TOOTTIE, *s.* A drunkard; often pleonastically, "a drucken *tootie*," S.
To TOOTTLE, *v. n.* To mutter; to speak to one's self, Kinross.—A dimin. either from *Toot*, *v.* to express dissatisfaction, or from the Isl. radical term, *taut-a*, murmurare.
To TOP, **TOPE**, *v. a.* 1. To tap; to broach. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Also used in a laxer sense, as equivalent to *breaking bulk.* *Aberd. Reg.*
TOP, **TAP**, *adj.* Capital; excellent; as, "That's *tap yill*," excellent ale, S. q. what is at the top, S. A.
TOP, **TAIL**, **NOR MANE**. V. *TAP.*
TOP ANNUEL. A certain annuity paid from lands or houses. *Acts Marie.*
To TOPE, *v. a.* To oppose. *Baillie.*
TOPFAW, *s.* Soil that has fallen in, or sunk from the surface, Fife.
TOPINELLIS, *s. pl.* "The lines for haling the top-sails." *Gl. Compl.*
TOPMAN, *s.* A ship or vessel with topa. *Pink. Hist. Scotl.*
TOP OUR TAIL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Lyndsay.*
TOPPER, *s.* Any thing excellent in its kind; as, "That's a *topper*," *ibid.* A. Bor. *Top*, good, excellent. "Topper, any thing superior; a clever or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense," *Gl. Brockett.*
TOPSTER, **TOPSTAR**, *s.* A tapster. *Acts Cha. II.*
To TOPT, *v. a.* To tap; to broach. *Acts Cha. I.*
TO-PUT, *part. pa.* Affixed. *Pinkerton.*
TO-PUT, (pron. *Tee-pitt*), *s.* 1. Any thing unnecessarily or incongruously superadded, *Aberd.* 2. Any fictitious addition to a true narrative, *ibid.*
TO-PUTTER, *s.* Taskmaster. *Ramsay.* "Ill workers are aye gude *to-putters*."
TOQUE, *s.* Formerly used to denote the cushion worn on the fore-part of the head, over which the hair of a female was combed, Perth. Ang. *Quentin Durward.* V. *TOKIN.*
TOR, (of a chair) *s.* Perhaps the round, or the semi-circular arm of a chair of state. *Knox.*—Fr. *tour*, Tent. *tour*, circulus; or the ornamented terminations of the two upright posts at the back, from A. S. *tor*, a hill, tower.
TORRE, (of a saddle) *s.* The pommel, the fore-part of which is somewhat elevated, S. *Colvil.*—A. S. *tor*, a tower; an eminence. [pere.
To TORRE, *v. a.* To tear. *Doug.*—A. S. *teor-an*, rum-
TORRETT or **TORRETT CLAITH**. A muffler. *Invent.*—Fr. *tourret de nez*, a muffler, Cotgr. The *torrett* was meant to cover the nose.
TORFEIB, **TORFER**, *s.* Hardship; difficulty. *Gassan and Gol.*—Isl. *torfaer-a*, iter difficile et impeditum.
To TORFEL, **TORCHER**, *v. n.* 1. To pine away; to die, Roxb. *Gl. Sibb.*—Isl. *torfellde*, *torvellde*, difficilis, arduus. 2. To relapse into disease, Roxb. 3. Metaph. to draw back from a design or purpose, *ibid.* *Hogg.*
TORFLE, **TORFRA**, *s.* The state of being unwell; a declining state of health, Roxb.
• TOREY, *s.* A term expressive of the greatest indignation or contempt; often applied to a man
 "Ye vile little *Torey*," *Agas.*

TORRYT. *L. teryt*, tarried. Wallace.

To TORK, *Torkon*, *v. a.* To torture, or give pain by the cruel and infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scrat'ing. Roxb. — *Fr torqu-er*, *Lat torqu-ere*, to writh.

To TORN, *v. a.* To turn. Douglas. — *Ital torn-are*.
TORN BUT Retaliation Harbour — *Fr tourn-er*, to turn but a but, on equal terms.

TORNE, *s.* A turn, an action done to another Douglas.

TORNE, *s.* A tower. *Monro's Exped.* — *Tout torn*, *torn* the mine with *torre*, *turtia*.

TORPIN, *s.* Torpentine, Upp. Clydes. — Perhaps retained from *t.* *B turpant*, *id*.

TORRLE, *Tort*, *s.* A beetle that breeds in dung, and consumes grain. *Surv. Banffs*. The *torre* worm is exp. "the hairy caterpillar," means the grub-worm. Aberd. — *Fr Belg torce*, vermin et carabeus, scarabæus pilarius, cantharus.

TORRLE, *s.* A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf *Fr* — *Lat torreo*, *q.* what is scorched.

TORRY EATEN *adj.* Torry-eaten land, poor moorish soil, exhausted by cropping, very bare, and bearing only scattered tufts of sheep's fescue, &c. *B* — *Lat torreat*, *v.* *argre reputabilis*, or *Fr torce*, verma, and *eat-en* *q.* worm-eaten.

To TORRLE EAT *v. n.* The same with being Torry-eaten *q. v.* *Surv. Banffs*.

TORRIS, *pl.* Towers. Gowan and Col.

TORT *part pa.* Tortured, distorted. Doug. — *O. Fr tort*, *Lat tort-us*.

TORTIN, *s. pl.* Wrongs.

TORTOR, *s.* A tormentor, *Lat. Rollock*.

TOSCH, *Tosch*, *adj.* 1 Neat; trim, *S.* Douglas. — *O. Fr toast*, clipped, *Belg dos-en*, to clothe. 2 This word is expl. as signifying "happy" *Gall. Encycl*.

TOSCHNEODERACHE, *s.* 1. The deputy of a *Maie of Fr Rep Maj*. 2. The name given to the office itself. *Skene* — *Gael. Ir teachdaire*, a messenger, *teachdauracht*, a message.

TOSILLY, *adv.* Neatly, *S.* *Picken*.

TOSHUCH, *s.* A comfortable looking young person, from *Tosh*, happy. *Picken*.

TOSIL, *adj.* 1 Tpsy, intoxicated in some degree, *S.* *Meston*. 2 Intoxicating. *Hamilton*. — *Mod. Sax. dōng giddy*, *isl. dōr*, drunken.

TOSIL, *Tosil*, *adj.* Warm and snug, *Clydes*.

TOSILIE, *Tosilie*, *adv.* Warmly and snugly, *Clydes*.

TOSINEL, *Tosiness*, *s.* Warmth and snugness. *Clydes*.

TOSOT, *s.* An instrument of torture anciently used in *S.* *MacLaurin's Crim. Cases*. — Perhaps an instrument of torture for the toes, from *S.* *G. toa*, pron. *to*, *lat. to*, the toe, and *sul*, dolor.

TOSS, *s.* 1 A health proposed, a toast, *S. A.* 2 A celebrated beauty, one often given as a toast, *ibid.*

To TOST, *v. a.* 1 To tense, to vex, *Clydes*. — *O. B. tost*, to cause violent pain, to rack, to torture. 2 Equivalent to the *E. v. to Toss*.

TOSTIT TOSTAN, *part. adj.* 1 Tossed, used metaphorically in regard to difficulties and opposition. *Rollock*. 2 Oppressed with severe affliction. *S. B.*

TOT, *s.* A fondling designation for a child, *S.* *Rams*. *V. Torre*.

To TOT *Tot about*, *v. n.* 1 To move with short steps, as a child, *S.* 2 To move feebly, and in a tottering way. *S.* *Toyle*, synonym *Ayr*.

TOT, *s.* The whole of any number.

Agill or whole prefixed, the whole.

S. The *Entail*. *Lat tot-us*. A tot, a common pleonasm, *G. L. H.*

To TOT II, *v. a.* 1 To toss about.

To rock a cradle, *Nathaniel*. *Crom*.

To TOT III, *v. n.* To move with

as, 'a totchen' poney, *Roxb*.

TOTCH, *s.* A sudden jerk, *Pisa*.

To TOT II, *v. a.* To stand

a totch fold. *Surv. Banffs*.

TOTH, *s.* The manure made in

Tatus.

TOTH FOLD, *Toth-Fall*, *s.* A

nuring land, *Banffs*. *Moray*, *ib.*

TOTHIR, *Tothir*, *Tidder*, *adj.*

pron. *tither*. *Wallace*. 2 The

3 Indefinitely, in the mean of an

Barbour.

To TUTTLE, *v. n.* To move with

synon. *Todle*, *Todde*.

TUTTLE, *adj.* Warm, snug, *Perth*.

to warm. *Syn. Coe*.

TUTTLE, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool.

Syn. taste — *S. G. totte*, a handful.

To TUTTLE, *v. n.* 1. A term

noise made by boiling gently, *S.*

part, applied to a stream, *Dumfr.*

V. Totle.

To TUTTLE, *v. a.* To boil. *Herb.*

To TUTTLE, *v. n.* To walk with

Todle, *Ayr*, *Gall*.

TOTUM, *s.* 1 The game of *To-tot*

of endearment for a child, *S.*

Two-thirds had to women they

The whole is a bit of a

Whence of the *torre* *q. v.* *Fr*

Who turns *q. v.* *Lat*

torre. *Lat* *torre* *q. v.*

* To TOUCH, *v. a.* 1. Applied to an

wheel it received the royal *assent*

Suppl. 2 To hurt, to hurt, *S.*

To TOUCH *v. a.* To animated rest

TOT (HLELL), *s.* An curwig, *S. A.*

A *Bot* *Twick-tell*, *id*. It is

bell, *q. v.*

TOT (HET, *gust*) *s.* A lagwing.

touchet. *Wedderburn's Vocab.*

Tiquair.

TOUCH SPALL, *s.* The curwig, *S.*

Torchuall.

TOUCHIE, *s.* A small quantity, a shot.

To TOVE, *v. n.* To give forth a surge

a thing (a sail) to 'love and reek,

reek gunga form up the lorn," *s. a.*

close body, *Edin. For*. A *Scott*.

To TOVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly

cheerfully, *S.* often, to *low* and *cr*

Norw *tove*, to prattle, to be talkative.

TOVIE, *adj.* 1 Tpsy, lath. 1 *id*

in an incoherent manner, *Clydes*.

warm as, "a *tove* fire," *Edin*.

Syn. Tove.

To TOVIZE, *v. a.* To flatter, to use

Ayr. *Edin. Map*.

TOUK, *s.* An embankment to hinder

washing away the soil, *Roxb*, synonym.

TOLE, *s.* A heavy pull, a tug, *S.* *id*

twice-on, *vehement*.

To **TOUK**, **Trok**, v. n. To emit a sound, in consequence of being beaten. *Evergreen*.

TOUK, s. 1. A stroke; a blow. *Douglas*. 2. *Touk of drum*, beat of drum, S. Gl. Sibb.

TOUM, s. A fishing-line. V. **TOME**.

TOUM, s. The gossamer, Roxb. Probably a secondary sense of *Tome*, *Toum*, a fishing-line.—In Fr. the gossamer is called *Alandres*, thin threads.

TOUMS, adj. Bopy; glutinous, Roxb. V. **TOME**, v.

TOUN, **Town**, s. 1. This term is used in S. not merely as signifying a city or town, but also as denoting a farmer's steading, or a small collection of dwelling-houses, S. *Burns*. 2. A single dwelling-house, S. *Waverley*.

TOUNDER, s. Tinder. *Lyndsay*.—Alem. *tundere*, Isl. *tunthere*, id.

TOUN-GATE, s. A street, S. A. *Ed. Mag.*

TOUN-RAW, s. The privileges of a township. To *shraw* one's self out o' a *toun-raw*, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed in a small community, Roxb.; q. a row of houses in a town.

TOUN'S-BAIRN, s. A native of a town, city, or village, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

TOUP, s. A foolish fellow, Mearns.—Dan. *taabe*, a fool. V. **TAUPIE**.

To **TOUR**, v. n. To speed. *Helenora*.

By **TOUR**, adv. Alternately; by turns. *Spalding*.

TOUR, **Toor**, s. A turf, S. B. *Old Song*.

TOURBILLON, s. A whirlwind; a tornado, Ayra.—Fr. id.

TOURE, s. Turn; course; in regular succession, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *tour*, id.

TOURKIN-CALF, **TOURKIN-LAMB**, s. A calf or lamb that wears a skin not its own. A *tourkin-lamb* is one taken from its dam, and given to another ewe that has lost her own. In this case the shepherd takes the skin of the dead lamb, and puts it on the back of the living one; and thus so deceives the ewe that she allows the stranger to suck, S. B.—Isl. *torkend-r*, notu difficilis, item deformatus.

To **TOUSE**, v. a. To disorder; to dishevel; particularly used in relation to the hair, S. This word occurs in O. E.

TOUSH, s. A part of female dress. V. **TOOSH**.

TOUSIE, **Towsie**, adj. 1. Disordered; dishevelled, S. sometimes *touslis*. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Rough; shaggy, S. *Burns*.

To **TOUSLE**, **Towzle**, v. a. 1. To put into disorder; often, to rumple, S. *Genl. Shap.* 2. To handle roughly, as dogs do each other. *Polwart.*—Isl. *tusk-a*, luctari, *tusk*, lucta lenis et jocosa.

TOUSLE, **Tozle**, s. Rough dalliance, S. *R. Galloway*.

To **TOUSLE out**, v. a. To turn out in a confused way, S. A. *Antiquary*.

To **TOUSS**, v. a. 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to rumple, Roxb.; synonym. *Touse*. 2. To handle roughly, *Tweedd.*

TOUST, s. *Acts Ja. VI.* Probably corr. from *Towage*, a term of the E. law; signifying "the rowing or drawing of a ship or barge along the water by another ship or boat fastened to her," Jacob.—Fr. *touaige*, id. L. B. *towag-ium*. A. S. *te-on*, to tow, to tug.

TOUSTIE, adj. Irascible; testy, Loth.—Teut. *twistigh*, contentious, litigious.

To **TOUT**, v. a. To empty the cup. *Turraz*.

To **TOUT aff**, v. a. To empty the vessel from which one drinks, S.

To **TOUT at**, v. a. To continue to drink

To **TOUT out**, v. a. The same with to *Tout aff*, S., also to *Tout out up*. *G. Turnbull*.—Teut. *tuyle*, a drinking vessel; Isl. *tott-a*, sugere, vel evacuare.

To **TOUT**, v. a. V. **TOOT**.

To **TOUT**, **Toot**, v. n. To take large draughts, S. *Fergusson*.

TOUT, s. 1. A copious draught, S. 2. A drinking match, S. B. *Gl. Skirr*.—Perhaps from Teut. *tocht*, a draught.

To **TOUT**, **Towt**, v. a. 1. To toss; to put in disorder, S. *Chron. S. P.* 2. To throw into disorder by quibbling or litigation. *Melvil's MS.* 3. To tease; to vex, S.

TOUT, s. 1. An ailment of a transient kind, S. *Entail*.—Belg. *tocht*, *togt*, wind; *een swaare togt*, a sore bout. 2. A transient displeasure; a fit of ill-humour, Ang. *Skirreys*.

To **TOUT**, **Towt**, v. n. 1. To be seized with a sudden fit of sickness, Clydes. 2. To be seized with a fit of ill-humour, *ibid.*

To **TOUTHER**, v. a. To put into disorder, *Ettr. For. Tweedd.*; synonym. *Touse*.

TOUTHERIE, adj. Disordered; confused; slovenly, *ibid.*; S. *tawthrie*. E. *tawdry*.—Teut. *touter-en*, motitare.

TOUTING HORN. A horn for blowing, S. *J. Nicol*.

To **TOUTLE**, **Tootle**, v. n. To tittle; as, a *tootlin body*, one addicted to tippling, Loth.

To **TOUTLE**, v. a. To put clothes in disorder, *Berwicks*. This may be a dimin. from the v. *Tout*.

TOUTTIE, adj. 1. Throwing into disorder; as, a *touttie wind*, S.—Belg. *togtig*, windy. 2. Irritable, easily put in disorder, S.—A. Bor. *Totey*, bad-tempered, (a *totey body*), *Gl. Brockett*. 3. Subject to frequent ailments, S.

TOW, s. 1. A rope of any kind, S. *Leg. St. Androis*.—Su. G. *top*, Isl. *tog*, *taug*, Belg. *touw*, id.; E. *tow*, the substance of which some ropes are made. 2. A halter, S. *Muse's Thren.*

To **TOW**, v. n. To give way; to fail; to perish, S. B.—Alem. *douw-en*, Su. G. *do*, to die.

* **TOW**, s. 1. Hemp or flax in a prepared state, S. 2. That which especially occupies one's attention, S. To *hac offer Tow* on one's *Rock*, to have business quite of another kind, S. *Kelly. Rob Roy*.

TOWALL ROSS. *Aberd. Reg.* Something made of oak is evidently meant.

TOWAR, s. A ropemaker. *Aberd. Reg.*

TOWDY, s. The breech or buttocks, Upp. Clydes. *Perths. Gl. Evergreen*.—O. E. *toute*, used by Chaucer.

To **TOWEN**, **Towin**, v. a. 1. To beat; to maul; to subdue by severe means, Loth. *Ramsay*. 2. To tame, especially by beating, sometimes pron. q. *Town*; as, to *towin*, or *town*, an unruly horse, Loth. *Berwicks*. 3. To tire; to weary out, *Fife*.—Teut. *touw-en*, premere, subigere.

TOWERICK, **Towrickie**, s. A summit, or any thing elevated, especially if on an eminence, Roxb.; a dimin. from E. *Tower*.

TOWK, s. 1. Expl. "a bustle; a set-to. I had an unco *Towk* wi' a deil's bairn." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "A take up in ladies clothing," *ibid.* 3. e. a tuck, a sort of fold. In the first sense, perhaps the same with "Tuck"—Su. G. *tuck-a*, trahere, a hard pull.

Gall. Encycl. A *tall*, id.

"hive, for some time."

TOW-LOWSENG, *s.* A thaw, *Shetl.* *Q. Shaw*, *c. s.* draw loosening.

TOWMONDALL, *s.* A yearling, *Ayr.*, the same with *Towmontall*, *q. v.*, from *Towmond*, twelve months, and *auld*, old pron *gull*, *S. O.*

TOWMONT, *Towmon*, *Towmond*, *s.* A year, *cott* of *twelvemonth*, used in the same sense, *S. Burns*.

TOWMONTALL, *s.* A cow, or a colt, of a year old, *Ayr.*

TOWNIN, *s.* A drubbing, *Ayr.*, generally used in relation to an animal that is restive or refractory.

TOWNIT, *s.* The manufacturing of wool, *Shetl.* — *Isl.* *to, lana*, and *kny't-a*, lecture.

TOWNNYE, *pl.* Tuns, large casks. *Darb.*

TOWNSHIP, *s.* "A township is a farm occupied by two or more farmers, in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet, or village." *Jur. Forf.*

TOWT, *s.* A fit of illness, &c. *V. Toor.*

TOWTHER, *s.* A tawling, *Perth.* *Donald and Flora*. *V. Toother*, *s.*

TOXIE, *Toxy*, *adj.* Topsy, *Ayr.* *Perth.* *Annals of the Parish*.

TOXIFIED, *part. pa.* Intoxicated, *S.* — From *L. B.* *toxi* and *venere* *inducere*.

TOXKE, *Toxik*, *s.* The mark at which the stones are aimed in *curling*, *Loth.* It is also called the *Cock*, and the *Tree* — *Eng.* *foxt-en*, to look to, to regard.

TOXIK, *adj.* Topsy. *V. Toxin*.

TOZIE, *adj.* Warm and snug. *V. Toxin*.

TRACED, *adj.* Laced, *as*, a traced hat, *S.* — *O.* *Fe. trace* or, *sa* or *un thau*.

To TRACHLE, *Trachle*, *v. a.* 1 To draggle, to trail, *S.* *Attil's MS* — *Alem.* *drage-en*, per incuriam aliquod pendere. 2 To dishvel. *Complaynt S.* *Gael.* *trachladh*, to loosen. 3 To drudge, to overtoil, *S. H.* — *Sw.* *trach-a*, duro labore exerceri. 4 A person is said to *trachle* corn or grass, when he injures it by treading on it, *S.*

To TRACHLE, *v. n.* To drag one's self onwards, when fatigued, or through a long road, *S.* *Tennant*.

TRACHLE, *s.* A fatiguing exertion, especially in the way of walking, *S.* *Tennant*.

TRACK, *s.* Course of time, *S.* *Tract*, *E.* *Walker's Peden*.

TRAIK, *s.* Feature, ornament, *S.* — *Belg.* *trek*, *id.* from *trek-en*, to delineate.

TRACK BOAT, *s.* 1 A boat used on a canal, *S.* — *Belg.* *trek schuyt*, *id.* from *trek-en*, to draw. 2 A boat employed in fishing, for dragging another. *Acta. Ch. I.*

TRACKIT, *part. adj.* Much fatigued, *S.* *Dundee*.

TRACK-POT, *s.* A ten-pot, *S.* *Ann. Par.* — From *Belg.* *trek-en*, to draw.

TRACTILE, *s.* A treatise, *Croisaguel* — *Fr.* *tracté*, *id.*

TRAD, *s.* Track, course in travelling or sailing *Wynfowen*. — *Isl.* *troeda*, *terra*, quod teratur et calcetur.

TRADES, *s. pl.* The different bodies of craftsmen belonging to a borough, *S.* *Mayne's Siller Gun*.

TRADESMAN, *s.* A handicraftsman, all who keep shops being according to the constitution of boroughs, called merchants, *S.* To *E.* a tradesman is defined "a shopkeeper" *Johns*.

TRAE, *adj.* "Stubborn, a boy who is free to learn is stiff to learn" &c. *Gall. Encycl.* The term seems to be the same with our old *Thra*, obstinate, pertinacious.

TRAFFETER, *s.* Trafficker. *Presb. Rep. Kilmacall. O'N.*

TRAFFICKER, *TRAFFICK*, *s.* *Intertrahere*, *S.* a limited sense, borrowed from the use of *Fr.* *traffiquer*, as denoting trade, *commer.*

TRAG, *s.* Trash, any thing common, *S.* *Terrus*. *See G. trash*, *noted*, *noted*.

TRAGET, *Traguer*, *s.* A trick, a snare. *Douglas*. — *Fr.* *trigaud* or, to ensnare.

TRAY, *s.* *Trouble*, vexation. *Darb.* *See G. trash*, *Alarm*, *scare*, *dolor*.

To TRAIK, *v. n.* 1 To go idly from place to place. 2 To wander or to lose one's self, as to the young of poultry, *Dumfr.* *He has a phrase, 'He's hane o' the brin' he can take good care of himself*.

TRAIK, *s.* 1 A plague, a mischief. The loss of sheep, &c. by death from disease, or by accident, *S.* *I'm sure* worst part of a flock of sheep, *Loth.*

To TRAIK after, *v. n.* To follow in a dangling way, &c. *Heard M. Loth.*

To TRAIK, *v. n.* To be in a declining state. *Basile* — *See G. trash*, *cum d. theal*.

TRAIK, *adj.* Weak, in a declining state, very weak. *Roeb.* *V. Traik*, *v.*

TRAIKIT LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of fatigue from ranging about. — *Belg.* *trek*, *See trash*, *a. n. u.*

TRAIL, *s.* A term of reproach for a dirty, "Ye wile trail," you nasty busy. *Alm.* *E. word*, or *Teut.* *trayl*, *as*, *trashy*.

TRAILER, *s.* In fly fishing, the hook at the line. *S.* That above it is called *Dumfr. babbler*, because it ought to bob of the water.

TRAILIK, *TRAILOUS*, *s.* "One who trails by clothes." *Gall. Encycl.*

TRAILIE, *TRAILIE*, *s.* A name applied to cloth woven in some checked form, *as* *traces* or *cross-bars*. *Interd.* — *Teut.* *trai*.

TRAILYET, *adj.* Lathet. *Act. Dumfr.* *Trailie*.

TRAILYER, *adj.* So long as to trail. *Douglas*. *V. Side*.

TRAIN, *s.* A small quantity of gunpowder and kneaded into the form of a pyramid, the priming of a toy gun, *Abert.*

To TRAYN, *v. n.* To draw, to entice. *Fr.* *train-en*, to draw.

TRAIN, *s.* A rope used for drawing, *Ork.* *See*.

TRAIS or GOLD Gold lace, *Interd.* and *Trise*.

To TRAIKIE, *v. n.* To tread down, corn to make small roads through grass. *Dumfr.* *See G. trash*, *as*, *Roeb.* *Hogg* — *Fr.* *tracail* or, to leap.

To TRAIET *TRAIT*, *TRAIT*, *s.* 1 To pledge faith, by entering. *Gawen and God.* — *Isl.* *trai-a*, *See G. trash*, *as*, *Roeb.*

TRAIET, *TRAIT*, *s.* *Trust*, *faith*, *See G. trash*, *as*, *Roeb.*

TRAIET *TRAIT*, *adj.* 1 Trusty, faithful. *Isl.* *trai-a*, *See G. trash*, *as*, *Roeb.* *Barbour* — *Germ.* *traist*, *See G. trash*, *as*, *Roeb.* *Secure*, *safe*, *id.*

TRAIST, s. An appointed meeting. *Barbour. V. Trayst.*

TRAIST, s. Frame of a table. *V. Trayst.*

TRAISTIS, s. pl. A roll of the accusations brought against those who, in former times, were to be legally tried. *Acts Ja. III.*

TRAISTLY, adv. Confidently; securely. *Barbour.*

TRAYT, s. Bread of *trayt*, a superior kind of bread made of fine wheat. *Chalm. Air. Panis de Treyt, Flota.*

TRAITIS, s. pl. Probably streaks or lines. *Inventories.*

TRAKIT, part. pa. 1. Much fatigued. 2. Wasted; brought into a declining state by being overdriven, starved, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather, *S. Keith's Hist. V. TRAK.*

TRAM, s. 1. The shaft of a cart or carriage of any kind, *S. Dunbar.—Su. G. traam*, that part of a tree which is cut into different portions. 2. A beam or bar. *Spalding.* 3. In a ludicrous sense, the leg or limb; as, *lang trams*, long limbs, *S.*

TRAMALT NET. Corr. from *E. trammel. Lyndsay.*

TRAMORT, s. A corpse. *Dunbar.—Su. G. tra*, to consume, *mort*, dead.

To TRAMP, v. a. 1. To tread with force, *S. Lyndsay.—Sw. trampa pa*, conculcare. 2. To tread, in reference to walking, *S. Fergusson.* 3. To cleanse clothes by treading on them in water, *S. V. To TRAMP CLAISE.*

To TRAMP, v. n. 1. To tread with a heavy step, *S.—Su. G. tramp-a*, id. 2. To walk, as opposed to any other mode of travelling, *S. Pop. Ballads.*

TRAMP, s. 1. The act of striking the foot suddenly downwards, *S.* 2. The tread; properly including the idea of weight, as the trampling of horses, *S. Antiquary.* 3. An excursion, properly a pedestrian one, *S. Burns.*

TRAMP, s. A plate of iron worn by ditchers below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; q. for receiving the force of the *tramp* in digging, *Roxb. Aberd.—Isl. tramp*, conculcatio.

To TRAMP CLAISE. To wash clothes by treading them in a tub, *S. Marriage.*

To TRAMP on one's Tacs. Metaph. to take undue advantage of one, *Aberd.*

TRAMP-COLL, s. A number of colls or cocks of hay put into one, and tramped hard, in order to their being farther dried previously to their being sowed or stacked, *Aberd.*

TRAMPER, s. A foot-traveller; used in a contemptuous way, q. a vagrant, *S. Heart Mid-Loth. A. Bor. "Trampers, strollers, whether beggars or pedlars," Grose.*

TRAMPILFEYST, adj. Untoward; unmanageable, *Roxb. Syn. Gumpfe-foisted.*

TRAMP-PICK, s. An instrument similar to a narrow spade, used for turning up very hard soils, *Mearns. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*

TRANSICKS, s. pl. Ragged clothes, *Shetl.*

TRANCE, TRANSE, s. 1. A passage within a house, *S. Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. A close or passage without a house. *Spalding.* 3. A close or passage from one alley to another. *Blue Blanket.* 4. Used metaph. in relation to death. *Rutherford.*

To TRANT, v. n. To travel. *Burel.—Su. G. tran-a*, incedere, gressus facere.

TRANGAM, s. A trinket; a toy. *The Abbot.*

TRANKLE, s. A small rick of hay, *Annandale; puth.* a corr. of *Tramp-coll*, q. v.

To TRANONT, TRANOYNT, TRANOWNT, TRANENT, TRAWYNT, v. n. 1. To march suddenly in a clandestine manner. *Barbour.* 2. To march quickly, without including the idea of stratagem or secrecy. *Wallace.* 3. To return; to turn back. *Pal. Honor.—Fr. traine*, a snare, an ambush.

TRANOWINTYN, s. A stratagem of war. *Barbour.*

To TRANSE, v. n. To determine; to resolve. *Burel. Fr. trançh-er*, decider, parler franchement.

TRANSE, s. A passage. *V. TRANCE.*

TRANSE-DOOR, s. The door between the outer door and the kitchen, *S. O. Surv. Ayrs.*

TRANSING, adj. Passing across a house, from wall to wall. *Spottiswood's MS. Dict.—Lat. trans-ire*, to pass through.

To TRANSMEW, v. a. "To transmute or change," *Gl. Sibb.—Fr. transmu-er.*

TRANSMOGBIFICATION, s. Transmutation, *S. Entail.—A. Bor. "Transmogrified, transformed, metamorphosed," Gl. Brockett.*

To TRANSMUGRIFY, v. a. To transform; to transmute, *S. Burns.*

*** To TRANSPORT, v. a.** To translate a minister from one charge to another, *S. Pardovan.*

TRANSPORTATION, s. The act of translating a minister, *S. Acts Assembly.*

TRANSS, s. A species of dance anciently in use. *Chr. Kirk.*

TRANSUMPT, s. A copy; a transcript; an old forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.—L. B. transumptum*, copie, *Du Cange.*

TRANTLE, s. The rut made by a cart-wheel when it is deep, *Ang.*

TRANTLE-HOLE, s. A place into which odd or broken things are thrown. *Gall. Encycl. V. TRANTLES.*

TRANTLES, TRITTLE-TRANTLES, TRANTLINS, s. pl. 1. Trifling or superstitious ceremonies. *Cleland.* 2. Movables of little value; petty articles of furniture, *S. Ross.* 3. Toys used by children, *S.; Loth. Trantles. V. TRENTALIS.*

TRAP, s. A sort of ladder, *S.—Sw. trappa*, Teut. *trap*, gradus.

To TRAP, v. a. 1. To correct a higher boy in saying a lesson at school, so as to have a right to take his place; a schoolboy's term, *S. "Trapp, to trip, to catch another reading wrong." Gall. Encycl.* 2. In play, to catch; to lay hold of; as, *I trap you*, *S.* 3. When one finds any thing, if there be others present, he cries out, *I trap* or *I trapes this*, by which he means to exclude the rest from any share, *Loth.; synon. Chap, Chapes.—Fr. attrap-er*, to catch, to apprehend.

TRAP-CREEL, s. A basket used for catching lobsters, &c. *Fife. Stat. Acc.—O. Teut. trappe*, muscipula decipula.

TRAPPIN, s. Tape, *Mearns.*

TRAPPYS, s. pl. Trappings. *Douglas.—L. B. trapus*, *Hisp. trop-o*, cloth.

TRAPPOURIS, TRAPOURIS, s. pl. Trappings. *Doug.—L. B. trappatura*, ornatus à *trapo seu panno.*

TRAS, s. The track of game. *Sir Gawain.—Fr. trace*, id. *trasses*, the footing of a deer.

To TRASH, v. a. To maltreat; to dash; to jade; to abuse; as, "He *trash't* that horse terribly," by overheating or over-riding him, *Ettr. For. Roxb.; synon. Dash.*

TRASH of war S. Salkinks; syn. Dash.

TRASHY, *adj.* *Malay*, *sq*, trashy weather, *ibid.*, synonym blashy weather.

TRASHTRIE, *s.* *Tash*, *Ayr*, *Burns*.

TRAST, *Trast*, *s.* A beam. *Wallace*—*O. Fr.* *traste*, a cross-beam.

TRAT, *Trattres*, *s.* An old woman, a term generally used in contempt, *S.* *Douglas*—*Germ.* *trat*, an old woman, a witch.

TRATLAR, *s.* A prattler, a talker. *Colt* *Sow*. *V* *TRATTIL*, *v.*

To **TRATTIL**, *TRATLE*, *v. n.* 1. To prattle to tattle. *Dunbar*. 2. To repeat in a rapid and careless manner. *Lyndsay*—*O. B.* *tryd ar*, to prattle. "A tame purse makes a trafficking merchant," *S.* prov. retained in *Loth*. Of the same meaning with that, "A loom purse makes a blaat merchant," *S.* *e.* *baalful* *Kelly*.

TRATTILS, *s. pl.* Tattles, idle talk. *Pitcottie*.

To **TRAUCHLE**, *v. a.* *V* *TRACHIS*.

To **TRAUCHLE**, *v. n.* To walk as if trailing one's feet after one, *Lanark*.—*Isl.* *tragele r*, tardus.

To **TRAUFFIQUE**, *v. n.* To traffic. *Con. of Burghs*.

* **TRAVELLER**, *s.* A beggar. *Elfr* *Par.* *Pilo*.

TRAVERSE, *s.* A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen. *Pink* *Hist.* *Scotl.*

TRAVERSE, *s.* *V* *TRAVISE*.

To **TRAVISCH**, *TRAVISH*, *v. n.* To sail backwards and forwards. *Pitcottie*. *Corr.* from *Fr.* *traverse*, *v.* *traverse*.

To **TRAVISH**, *v. a.* "To carry after a trailing manner." *Gall.* *Encycl*—From *Fr.* *traverse*, *v.* to thwart, to tremor. *s. q. v.*

TRAWART, *adj.* Perverse. *Dunbar*. *V* *TRAWART*.

TRAWENTIT *V* *TRAWONT*.

TRAVILEYS, *s. pl.* The props of vines. *Douglas*—*L. B.* *travile*, *uz.* *fulcrum mensae*, *E.* *trestle*.

TRE, *s.* Wood, timber. *Aberd. Reg.* *Wallace*.

To **TREADLE**, *v. n.* To go frequently and with difficulty, *F. le*.

TREAD WIDDIE, *s.* A short iron chain, terminating at each end like the letter *S*, connecting the swingletree to a harrow, *Morny*, the same with *Trad widdie*.

TREU, *s.* A sort of rampart, *Ordn.* *Su. G.* *trafee*, a heap of any kind, as of wood &c. *V* *GORDAUX*.

TREUBSCHET, *s.* A balance. *Forbes*.—*Fr.* *tre* *buchet*, a pair of gold weights, *Colgr*.

TRUCK, *interj.* Considered as an expletive equivalent to *troth*, *Lanark*. It seems, however, to be merely the abbreviation of *Quhat Rak*, *q. v.*

TRECK POT, *s.* A scaput, *S. O.*, elsewhere *Track-pot*, *q. v.* *Entail*.

To **TRED**, *v. a.* To track, to follow the footsteps of an animal. *Acts Ja. VI*—*Su. G.* *traed-a* *s. ens* *folapor*, vestigia al capas insister.

TRED, *s.* The act of tracking. *Acts Ja. VI*—*A. S.* *træda*, *grosus*, *Teut.* *trede*, *id*.

TREDWALLE, *s.* A Christian name formerly in use, *S.* *Aberd. Reg.*

TREDWIDDIE, *s.* *V.* *TREAD-WIDDIE*.

TRE, *s.* A barrel, *S.* *Acts Ja. V*—*Su. G.* *traa*, *menburum uiderum*.

TRKE and **TRANTHL**. A piece of wood that goes behind a horse's tail, for keeping back the skirts or sods used instead of a saddle, *Perth*.

TRE-CLOUT, *s.* A piece of wood formerly put on the heels of shoes, *Teivold*.—*Teut.* *tree*, arbor, and *kloot* *klotte*, mass.

TRECLOUT, *adj.* Having wooden heels, *Roeb.* *Jo. Hoop*.

To **TRERSE** with one. To contend or bicker with, *Buchan*. Perhaps *v.* *Tratan*.

TREK-HIN, *s.* *Courting*, *Roeban*.

TREKVOLLE, *s.* A wadding, *Ayr*.—*Irish* *tr*, to trouble.

TRUILLION *TRUILLION*, *s.* 1. A count, *Dunbar*. *Ayr*. *O. B.* *trupion*, frequenter, to effect a calculation. 2. A company used such as are not accounted respectable from irregularity.

TRILLIE, *adj.* Cross-hatched, lattice applied to cloth. *Chalm* *Mary*.

TREIN, *Trema*, *adj.* *Woolen*, *trone*.—*A. B.* *trereu*, shorted, *ignora*.

TREIN MARE. A barbarous instrument formerly used in the army. *S.*

TREINPRISS, *s. pl.* *Intest*. *Tre* seems to be merely *S.* *trine*, of wood, *phases*, *q. v.* *wooden traves*.

To **TREISELE**, *v. n.* To abuse by use. *O. Fr.* *treiseler*, to leap or skip.

To **TREIT TRE**, *v. n.* To utter, *S.* *træl* *Dunbar*. *O. Fr.* *traver*, *id.*.

TREITCHROUXE, *s.* A traitor, *tricheur*.

TREYTER, *s.* A messenger for love, *Barbour*.

TREK, *adj.* Discased, dying, *hagard*. West of *S.* *V* *TRAK*, *v.* and *s.*

TREYLE, *s.* A species of cloth. *V* *TR*.

TRELYE, *s.* Lattice cloth. *Art* *De* *TRAILYET*.

TRELYE, *TRULYEA*, *s. pl.* *Carryon*.—*Fr.* *drille*, *lat.* *strigil*.

TREMBLES, *s. pl.* The palsy in sleep, *Essays on Nat. Hist.*

TREMBLING EXIES. The ague, *Loth.*

TREMBLING FEAKES. The ague, *Am.* *agres* *lat.*—*V.* *on Fr.* *agres*. *Colgr.* *febre*, as signifying "a fit of an ague."

TREMBLING ILL. A disease of the "Trembling, Thwarter or Leap of the" appellations, of which the last is the *Annandale*, and the first in *Belkirkshire* eastward are now used as synonymous. *High! Soc.*

TREMERIT, *adj.* Ill-arranged, *altered*.

TRENCHMAN, *s.* 1. "A *pl.* train for perling, carver, from *Fr.* *tren*, *A. v.*, interpreter, *Fr.* *trenchman*." *Ed. Babb.* *preter*. "Interpreter, no interpreter of Despatch. *Gram.*

TRENKETS, *s. pl.* Iron heels put on shoes. Also called *ruddie* *Acra*, from their use on a shoe, *Ed. v.*

TRENSAND, *part. pr.* *Cutting* *trenchant*, *id*.

TRENTAL, *s.* A service of thirty masses usually celebrated upon as many days after the dead. *Ban. P.*—*Fr.* *trened*, *id.* thirty.

TRES-ACE, *s.* A game in which general-gaged, one taking a station before, two yards behind him, three twelve cards two. One is the rick pole. *Acra* and at any post than three, the superior must always shift and seek a new

catchpole can get in before the person who changes his station, he has the right to take his place, and the other becomes pursuer, Fife.

TRESS, TRES, s. A walt or binding. *Invent.* The same with *Trais*, q. v. whence our vulgar phrase, *gold-traced*.—Fr. *trousse*, cordon plat, fait de plusieurs brins de fil, de soie, ou d'autres filets entrelacés en forme de natte, *Dict. Trev.*

TRESS, s. A frame of wood, S. V. **TREST.**

TREST, adj. Trusty; faithful. *Invent.* V. **TRAIST.**

To TREST. To trust. V. **TRAIST.**

TREST, TRAIST, TRIST, s. 1. The frame of a table; S. *tress*. *Pal. Hon.* 2. A tripod. *Douglas.* 3. The frames for supporting artillery. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *treteaux*, fulcrum mensae.

TREST, s. A beam. V. **TRAST.**

TRESTARIG, s. A kind of ardent spirits distilled from oats. *Isle of Lewis.* *Martin.*—From Ir. Gael. *treise*, force, strength, and *teora*, three, thrice.

TRET, adj. Long and well-proportioned. *Wallace.*—Fr. *traict*, *traît*, drawn out, lengthened.

TRETABYL, adj. Tractable; pliable. *Douglas.*

To TRETIE, v. a. To entreat. V. **TREIT.**

TRETIE, s. Entreaty. *Henryson.*

TRETIE, s. A treatise. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *traité*.

TREVALLE, s. Perhaps of the same meaning with *Trevalle*, q. v. *St. Patrick.*

TREVALLYIE, s. A train or retinue; implying the idea of its meanness, Clyde.—O. B. *trafull-iaw*, to bustle extremely.

TREVISS, TREVESSE, TRAVERSE, s. 1. Any thing laid across by way of bar, S. 2. A horse's stall, *Ettr. For.* Fife. 3. A counter or desk in a shop, S. B.—L. B. *travacha*, *travayso*, Fr. *travaison*, intertignum. 4. Hangings; a curtain. *King's Quair.*

TREUYTH, s. Truth. *Breckins Reg.*

TREULES, TROWLESS, adj. Faithless; truthless; false, Gl. *Sibb.*

TREUX, s. Truce. *Acts Ja. III.*

To TREW, v. a. To trust. V. **TROW.**

TREW, s. Often in pl. *trewis*, a truce. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *treu*, also *tretes*, id.

TREWAGE, s. Tribute. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *truage*, *treuage*, toll, custom.

TREWANE, adj. *Auld trewane*, anciently credited. *Knox.*—Su. G. *troen*, fidus. V. **TRONIE.**

TREWBUT, s. Tribute. *Wallace.*

TREWYD, part. pa. Protected by a truce. *Wynf.*

TREWS, s. pl. Trousse; trousers, S. *Jacobite Relics.*—Ir. *triús*, Gael. *triubhas*, Fr. *trousse*.

TREWSMAN, s. A denomination for a Highlandman, or perhaps for an *Islesman*, from the fashion of his dress, S. *Leg. Montrose.*

TREWTHELIE, adv. Truly. *Act. D. Conc.*

TRY, adj. "Bad; cross;" given as synon. with *Thrawart*. *Gl. Ross.* Apparently an errat. for *Tary*, q. v.

* **To TRY, v. a.** 1. To vex; to grieve; to trouble, S. 2. To afflict; to harass, S. 3. To prove legally; to convict. *Acts Ja. VI.*

TRY, s. Means of finding any thing that has been lost, S. B.

* **TRIAL, TRYELL, s.** Proof, S. *Spalding.*

TRIAL, s. Trouble; affliction, S.

TRIAPONE, s. Apparently some species of precious stone. *Burel.*

TRIARIS, s. pl. Soldiers in the Roman army who were always placed in the rear. *Bolland.* Lat.

TRIBLE, s. Trouble. *Winyet.*—Fr. *tribouil*, "trouble, molestation, (an old word,)" Cotgr.; Lat. *tribul-are*, to afflict.

TRIBULIT, part. pa. Troubled. *Winyet.*

TRICKY, adj. 1. Knavish; artful; addicted to mean tricks, S. *Trickish*, E. *Surv. Stirl.*—A. Bor. "Tricky, artful, cunning; full of tricks," Gl. Brock, 2. Somewhat mischievously playful or waggish, without including any idea of dishonesty; as, "O! he's a tricky laddie that," S.

TRICKILIE, adv. Knavishly, S.

TRICKINESS, s. Knavery, S.

TRIE, s. A stick. "To hawe strickin him with ane trie." *Aberd. Reg.* The short thick stick which herds throw at their cattle is named a *tree*, Fife.

TRYFFIS, 3 p. s. v. n. Prospers; thrives. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Su. G. *trifw-as*, valere, bene esse.

TRIFT, s. Work of any kind, but particularly knitting, Shetl.—Goth. *thrif*, E. *thrift*.

TRIG, adj. Neat; trim, S. *Macneill.*—Probably from E. *trick*, to dress.

TRIGGIN, s. Apparently, decking out, Buchan. *Tarras.*

To TRIGLE, TRIGIL, v. n. To trickle. *Douglas.*—Isl. *tregrill*, alveolus.

TRIGLY, adv. Neatly; trimly, S. *Tarras.*

TRIGNESS, s. Neatness, the state of being trim, S. *Annals of the Parish.*

TRYING, part. adj. 1. Distressful, S. 2. Hard; severe; as, "These are trying times," S.

* **To TRIM, v. a.** To drub; to beat soundly, S. A. Bor. *Brockett.*

TRYME, adj. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis.* This is merely E. *trim*, disguised by the orthography.

TRIMMER, s. A disrespectful designation for a woman, nearly synon. with E. *Vixen*, S. *Antiquary.*

TRIMMIE, s. 1. A disrespectful term applied to a female, S. B. 2. A name for the devil, *Strathmore.*—Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon.

TRIM-TRAM. A reduplicative term, apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt. "*Trim-tram*, like master, like man," S. Prov. *Kelly.*

To TRINDLE, v. a. To trundle, S.; a variety of *Trindle*.

TRYNE, s. Art; stratagem. *God y Sangs.*—Fr. *traine*, id.

TRYNE, s. Train; retinue. *Burel.*—Teut. *treyn*, comitatus.

TRINES, s. pl. Drinking matches. *Poew.*

TRING, s. A series; things in succession; as, "a tring of wild geese," "a tring of stories," &c. *Berwicka.* Perhaps corr. from *Tryne*, a train, q. v. or from *string*.

TRINK, TRANK, s. 1. Apparently synon. with E. *Trench*. *Surv. Caithn.*—Ital. *trincea*, id. 2. A small course or passage for water; a drain, *Aberd.* 3. The water running in such a drain, *ibid.*

* **To TRINKET, v. n.** To lie indirectly. *Fountainhall.*

TRINKETING, s. Clandestine correspondence with an opposite party. *Baillie.*—O. Fr. *trigaut*, one who uses shifts and tricks.

To TRINKLE, TRYKLE, v. n. To trickle, S. *Doug.*

To TRINKLE, v. n. To tingle; to thrill. *Baillie.*

TRINNEL, s. Calf's guts, Upp. Clydes.

To TRINSCH, v. a. 1. To cut; to hack. *Douglas.*—Fr. *trancher*, id. 2. To cut off; to kill, *ibid.*

LE. 2. "Tua pund trinschell, price of the sword. *Reg.*

To TRINTLE, TRINLE, v. s. To trundle, or roll, s.
Galt *Fr. trondel-er*, id., A. S. *trendel*, globus.

TRINTLE, TRINLE, s. Anything round used in turning — A. S. *trendel*, lb.

TRIP, s. A flock, a considerable number *Henryson* — C. R. *tyrfa*, a flock They say in Fife, 'a troop of wild geese'

TRYPAL, TRYPALL, s. Expl. "ill-made fellow," *Aberd. Gl. Skenn. Fr. tripestie*, "a quantity of tripes, or guls, cut up, from tripe, the paunch. A tall meagre person is denominated 'a lang tripe o' a fellow,'" s. The term seems exactly to correspond with Lat. *longurio*

TRIP TROUT, s. A game in which a common ball is used instead of the cork and feathers in shuttle-cock, *Kilm. Perth.*

TRYP VILVOT An inferior kind of velvet. *Invent. Fr. tripe*, or *tripe de velours*, étoffe de laine qu'on met en velours, et qu'on coupe comme le velours.

TRYING, s. Truce *Balk MS Mem. Jo. VI*

TRYSE, adv. Thrice. *Aberd. Rep.*

TRIST, adj. Sad, melancholy *Douglas*. — *Fr. triste*, Lat. *tristis*

TRYST TRIST, TRISTE, TRISTE, s. 1 An appointment to meet, assignation s. *Wynt. To set tryst*, to make an appointment to meet, s. *To keep tryst*, to fulfil an engagement to meet. s. *To break tryst*, to break an engagement. s. *Spald. To crack tryst*, id. *Z. Boyd.* 2 An appointed meeting. s. *Minst. Bord.* 3 The appointed time of meeting. *Wallace.* 4 The place appointed, s. *Houlata.* 5 A journey undertaken by more persons than one who are to travel in company. The termination of such a journey is called the *tryst's end*, s. *B. Ross.* 6 A concurrence of circumstances or events. *Fleming.* 7 A trial, an affliction. *A. Hart.* The word *Tryst*, *Tryat*, is also used for a market, s. and A. *Bor.* A fair for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c., as, *Falkirk Tryst*, *Long Framlington Tryst*, *Fellon Tryst*, *Gl. Brockett.* V. *TRIST* v.

To TRIST TRISTE To keep an engagement to meet with another; including the idea that one waits the fulfilment of it at the time fixed s. *Rob. Roy.*

To TRIST, v. a. 1 To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place, s. *Fountainhall.* 2 To meet with, used with respect to a divine ordination. *Baillie.* 3 To bespeak, as, "I *trystit* my furniture to be home" or such a day, s. 4 It occurs as denoting such accuracy in motion as to make every step in a difficult road correspond with the one that has preceded it. *Sir A. Halliour.*

To TRYST, v. n. 1 To agree to meet at any particular time or place, s. *Waldron.* 2 To enter into mutual engagements. *Spald.* 3 To cohere with, used metaph. as to circumstances or events. *Flem.* 4 Often used in a passive sense, in relation to one's meeting with adverse & special ones, s. *ibid.*

To TRIST, v. a. To squeeze, Orkn. and Shetl. It seems the same with *Thrust*, to thrust, &c. q. v.

TRISTENE, s. The act of giving on credit or trust. *Leop. St. Andrew.*

TRYSTER, s. A person who convenes others, fixing the time and place of meeting. *Baillie.*

TRYSTING, s. An engagement to meet, as implying a mutual pledge of safety. *Pitcottie.*

TRYSTING PLACE, s. 1 The place of meeting previously appointed, s. *Minst. Bord.* 2 Used metaph. to denote a centre of union, or medium of fellowship. *Guthrie's Trial.*

TRISTERS, s. pl. The stations and persons in hunting. *St. George.*

TRYST STANE, s. A stone placed marking out a roadstead, s. *F. A.*

TRISTSUM, adj. Sad, melancholy. *Cent. Lat. tristis.*

TRITIKIL, TRITIKIL, s. *Phew. I.*

To TRIVYLE, TRIVYLE, v. n. To grope way in darkness, *Shetl.* A dim fellow man but tentative, *Nor. friend, id.*

TROAP, s. *pron. as R. loam.* A group similar to K. *trup.* For a descent point to the large Diet.

TROCK, TROCK, s. 1 Exchange. *Fr. troc*, id. *Fr. troc*, id. 2 Small pieces of business that crop of shoring, s. *B. B.* 4. *Familiar in Horace.*

TROCKER, s. One who exchanges trader. *Edin. For. V. Throcker.*

TROD, s. *Tread, footstep.* s. *B. B.* *trod vestigium, grana, pascua, "a footstep," Somner.*

To TROD, v. a. To trace, to follow or track. Thus, one is said to "trode" s. *B.*

To TRODDLE, v. n. 1 To walk with a little child does, *Ang. Horace.* *tarle et puer incedere.* 2 To push. s. *B. B. Tarras.*

To TRODOR, v. n. To trudge, s.

TRODWIDDER, TRODWIDDER, s. The chaff the harrow to what are called the *Strods* *Depr. on the Clan Campbell* *Id. trodwyder*, vimen, q. the twigs which bound

To TROG, v. a. To truck, to barter.

TROG, s. Old clothes. *Galt. Engh.* to truck, to barter, V. *Truck.*

TROUGER, s. One who trucks, *Truffer.*

TROGGERS, s. pl. A species of truck gather old clothes, q. *Trocker, W. Statist. Acc.*

TROGGIN, s. *Pellar's wares.* Truck.

TROGE, adv. A vulgar oath, *Lanark.* same with *Trage* q. v.

TROGIL, s. A young horse, *Upp. Clyde.*

TROILYA, s. A fairy, *Shetl.* a diamond, q. v.

TROISTRY, s. The entrails of a beast, s. *Id. trus, trash, Fr. trisist, trisistary.*

TROYT, s. An inactive person, s. *B. B.* *plgato, traido, troett, trum, lassus.*

TROYT, TROCHT, s. *Aberd. Rep. Perth.*

To TROYTLE, v. n. To lull, to give variety of *Truffil*, q. v.

* TROY WEIGHT, Troy's Weight. A

of weight, used both in s. and in K. This, in the act is ordered to be used the weight called of the *Troy Weight*, received its name from being used in capital of Champagne.

To TROKK, v. n. To transmit business way, s. *St. Konan.* V. *Taco.* v.

To TROKE, v. n. 1 To bargain to change to barter, s. *trud, K. For troquer, to exchange.* 2 To do business with, s. 3 To be busy about business way, s.

TRAWLER, s. A ring through which the rope passes betwixt the two horses, or oxen, next the collar, Ang.—Isl. *travale*, impedimentum; *trælie*, clathrus, a bar. V. **SOWME.**

TROLL, s. 1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground, Roxb. 2. *Troll* denotes an object that has length disproportionate to its breadth, Perth.

TROW, s. A goblin. V. **TROW.**

TROW, s. The dung of horses, cows, &c. also of man, &c.

TROBAGS, TROLLIBAGS, s. pl. A low or ludicrous name for the paunch or tripe of a slaughtered animal, Ill. Enc.—A. Bor. "*Trolly-bags*, tripe; Cumb." V. **TROLIS.**

TROLLAY, s. A term which occurs in a rhyme by young people on the last day of the year, S. has been viewed as a corr. of Fr. *trois rois*, three kings are come.

TROCH, s. The crupper used with a pack-saddle; made of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle cord at each end, Mearns. V. **TREX**, and **TREL.**

TROCHER, s. The person who had the charge of the *Stat. David II.*—L. B. *troner-ius*.

TROCHER, v. a. To subject to the disgraceful punishment of the pillory. *Kennedy.*

TROCHER, s. A throne. *Douglas.*—Fr. *id.*

TROCHER, s. Synon. with *E. Truant*, Dumfr. *To play the troch*, to play the truant, *ib.*

TROCHER, s. A trowel used by masons, Gall.; Dumfr. *troch*; pron. *trooen*, Lanarks. and some other places, as Fife. *Gall. Enc.*

TROCHER, s. 1. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares, S. *St. Da. II.*—L. B. *statera publica*; Isl. *trana*, a crane, rostrum, scutum. 2. The pillory, S. *Acts Sed.* 3. A trowel, Ayr. *Ann. Par.*

TROCHER-MEN, s. Those who carry the soot from chimneys; denominated from their work at the *Trone*, Edin.

TROCHER-WEIGHT, s. The standard weight used at the *Trone*, S.

TROCHER, s. A truant, Dumfr. V. **TROCHER.**

TROCHER, s. 1. A traditionary saw, general in rhyme; any thing often repeated, S. B. Applied the same with *Trethane*. 2. A long story, more. 3. Trifling conversation; an oblique use of the term, as signifying a tedious story, *ibid.* *larling*, *ibid.*

TROCHER, s. "A boy who plays the truant." *Gall. II.*—Teut. *trouwant-en*, otiose vagari.

TROCHER, s. *O the School.* To play the truant, Ab.

TROCHER, s. Perhaps wood for fences. *Stat. Acc.*—*trod-r*, lignum, quod materiam præbet sepeliendi.

TROCHER, s. A truant, Aberd.

TROCHER, s. An appellation of contempt and reproach for a woman, Shetl.; obviously the same as *Truckier*, *Trucker*.

TROCHER, v. n. To walk with short quick steps, V. **TRUTLE.**

TROCHER, s. pl. Expl. *troops*. *Barbour.*—Teut. *globus*, congeries.

TROCHER, v. a. 1. To pack up; to truss, S. 2. To pack up and set out, S. B.; also *truss*, S. A.—Fr. *truss*, to truss.

TROSSIE, s. pl. The small round blocks in which the lines of a ship run. *Complaynt S.*—Sw. *trissa*, Dan. *tride*, a pulley.

To TROT, v. a. To draw a man out in conversation, especially by the appearance of being entertained or of admiration, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. Both the term and the practice are well known in Glasgow. *Peter's Letters.*

TROT, s. 1. *Schalk* a trot seems to have been a phrase for *Take a dance*. *Complaynt S.* 2. An expedition by horsemen. Synon. *Raid*. *Spalding.*—Teut. *trot*, *cursus*, *gressus*.

TROTCOSIE, s. A piece of woollen cloth which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, and buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast; for defence against the weather, S. Properly *Throatcosie*, as keeping the throat warm. *Waverley.*

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol. *Bride of Lam.* *Trothplight* is used by Shakspeare as an adj. in the sense of betrothed, affianced. It occurs also as a v. "*Trothplitt-yn*, affido," Prompt. Parv.

TROTTEE, s. One who is shown off, like a horse in a market, so as to be held up to ridicule. *Peter's Letters.*

TROTTER, s. One who shows off another in this manner, *ibid.*

TROTTERS, s. pl. Sheep's feet, S. *Fergusson.*

TROUBLE, s. A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal, S.; called also *Dyke* and *Gae*. *Ure.*

TROUCHE, s. Trough. *Dundar.*

TROVE, s. A turf, Aberd.; *toor*, Ang.; *tore*, Fife. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. Isl. *torf*, *id. torfa*, effodere.

TROUGH, s. The same with *Trow*, q. v. *Peter's Letters.*

TROUK, s. A slight but teasing complaint; as, "a *trouk* o' the cauld," Mearns.; synon. *Brash*, *Tout*.—A. S. *truc-ian*, deficere, languere.

TROUSH, interj. A call to cattle; as, "*Troush*, hawkie," Mearns. V. **PREU**, and **PAUTONIE.**

To TROUSS, v. a. To tuck up; to shorten; as, "to *trouss* a petticoat," to turn up a fold of the cloth of which it is made, S. pron. *trooss*. Originally the same with the E. v. to *Truss*, from Fr. *trouss-er*, "to tuck, bind, or girt in," Cotgr.; Teut. *trass-en*, succingere, colligere.

TROUSS, s. A tuck or fold sewed in a petticoat or other garment, to shorten it.

TROUSTER, s. A tuck to shorten a garment, Aberd.

TROW, s. *The Trow of the water*, the lower ground through which a river runs; as, *the trow of Clyde*, Upp. Lanarks. Also the *trough* of Clyde, Middle Ward. Radically the same with *Trow*, a wooden spout.—Isl. *trog* denotes both the bed of a river, and a conduit pipe.

TROW, s. The wooden spout in which water is carried to a mill-wheel, S.—Su. G. Belg. *trog*, Dan. *trow*, E. *trough*.

To TROW, TREW, v. a. 1. To believe, S. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *traw-an*, Isl. *tru-a*, credere. 2. To confide in. *Barbour.* 3. To make believe, often in sport, S.

TROW, TROWN, DROW, s. 1. The devil. Orkn. 2. In pl. an inferior "*tröll*, a snarl."

HILL-TROW

to the

SEA-TROWER, *s. pl.* The name given in Orkney and Shetland to certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed by the vulgar as malignant spirits.

To TROW, *v. a.* Apparently to curse. Wallace.

To TROW, *v. a.* To season a cask, by rinsing it with a little wort before it be used, Ang. A *S. ge-trowian*, purgare.

To TROW, *v. n.* To roll over, as, to *trow down a hill*, to descend a hill, as children often do, by rolling or whirling, Upp. Lanarks Berwick.

To TROW, *v. n.* To put any thing into a rotatory motion, as, "to *trow a halfpenny*," to make it spin round on the table, Lanarks Ettr For. This may be the same with *K. Trol. Troll*. It may, however, be traced directly to *C. N. tro*, circumvolution.

TROWANIL, *adj.* Credible. Bellenden.

TROWAN, **TROWAN**, *s.* A mason's trowel, *S.*, apparently corr. from the *E.* word. *V. Trowe*.

TROWENTIN, *L. tranowintyn. Bardour. V. TRANOW.*

TROWIE, *adj.* Sickly, Orkney. "Under the malign influence of the *Trow*, or demon." *V. Trow Trowe*, *s.*

TROWIE GLOVES. A name given to sponges, Cathu. *Stat. Acc.* Quasi the gloves of the sea trowies.

To TROWL, *v. n.* Used in a different sense from *E. troll*, as in *trowling*, a line, with a number of hooks on it, extending from one side of a stream to the other, and fixed to a rod on each side, is drawn gently upwards, *S.*

TROWNSOWR, *s.* A trencher. "A downsone (dozen) of *trounsowrs*." *Aberd. Reg. V. TROUNSOWR*.

TROWS, *s. pl.* A sort of vessel, used in what is called *burning the water*, or night fishing on rivers for salmon, *S. A.*—*tal frog*, a small boat.

TROWS, *s. pl.* A trowel. *V. MILL-TROWER.*

TRUTH, *s.* 1. Truth. *Wynl. 3. Bel of. ibid.*

TRI BLANCE, *s.* Disturbance. *Aberd. Reg.*

TRUBLY, *adj.* Dark, lowering. *Doug.*—*Fr. trouble*, overcast, obscure.

TRUCK, *s.* Trash, refuse, Shell.

TRICKER, **TRUCKER**, *s.* *V. TRUKIER.*

TRUCK POT, *s.* A tea-pot. *V. TRUCK-POT.*

TRUCOUR, *s.* A deceiver. *Colkeltie Sow. V. TRUCKER.*

TRUDDER, *s.* Lumber, trampety, *Aberd.*—The first syllable of *Ir. and Gael. treathlaigh* denotes lumber, luggage.

TRUDGE BAK. A humpback. *K. Hart*—*Su. G. truin-a*, to swell.

TRUDGET, *s.* A trick, a mischievous prank, Loth. *Alem. trug*, fraud, *O. Fr. trick-er*, to deceive.

TRUDGET, *s.* A sort of paste used by tinkers, for preventing a newly soldered vessel from leaking. It is made of barley meal and water. *Roxb.*

TRUE-BLUE, *adj.* 1. An epithet given to good Presbyterians, from the colour of the cockade worn by the Covenanters, *S.* *True Bleu Fresh. Loyalty*. 2. Metaph. used in *S.* to denote a person of integrity and steadiness. "True blue will never stain," *S. Prov.* "A man of fixed principles, and firm resolutions, will not be induced to do an ill, or mean thing." *Kelly.*

TRUELINS, **TRULINS**, *adu.* Truly, Loth. *Dumfr. Ang.* Though, properly an *adv.* it is used as if it were a *s.* Thus, to one who doubts of what is asserted, it is often said *It's just truelins*.

TRUE-LOVE, *s.* One whose love is pledged to another, *S.* *Song, Wala, wala, up the Bank.*

TRUFF, *s.* Corr. of *E. turf*, *S.* *Ferguson.*

TRUFF, *s.* A trick, a deceit. *Doug.* *Id. truff-are*, to cheat.

To TRUFF, *v. a.* To steal. *Gl. Sh.*

TRIFFER, *s.* A deceiver. *Scott.*

TRUGS, **TRUGS**, *adv.* A mode of used among the vulgar, *S. B.*—*Mon. G. trigg*, faithful.

TRUSH, *s.* Breeches and stock-piece. *Pennant. V. Traws.*

TRICKER, **TUCKER**, *s.* 1. A deceiver. *O. Fr. trick-er*, a deceiver. Often given to a female in contempt, "worthless bussy," *S.* & *A. waggish*, *Roxb.*

TRULY. Anomalously used as an exclamation expressive of surprise, *My truly*, or *By my truly*, *S.* *Truly*.

TRULIE, *adj.* True, not deceived. *S. B.* *Su. G. troily*, credible.

TRULIS, *s. pl.* Some kind of game.

TRULLION, *s.* A sort of druggel, *trullione*, helcium, the trace of a *C.*

TRULLION, *s.* A foolish person; *Ayr.*

TRUM, *s.* Apparently, drum. "To *trum* nychtly, to converse the way." *Aberd. Reg.* *Germ. Dan. tromme*, *lal, trumba, tympanum*.

TRUM, *s.*

There will I wear out life's time
Just minding many an ills to come.

Qu. If the same with *E. Trum*, *q. 5.*
To TRUMP, *v. n.* To brag, to huck.
—*Id. trump-a*, concealure.

TRUMP (*Tongue of the*). The pipe that object on which there is used. *Monastery.* Synon. stany of the refers to the elastic part of the instrument, which causes the sound.

To TRUMP, *v. n.* To march, to tramp.
—*Id. trump-a*, calcare, *Germ. trum*.

To TRUMP up, *v. n.* 1. To trumpet.
—*Test. trump-en*, canere tuba. 2. backwards. *Wynloun.*

TRUMP, *s.* A *Jr.'s* harp. *Kelly*.—*Germ. trumpf*, *id.*

To TRUMP, *v. a.* To deceive. *Ber.*
True trump-en, *id.*

TRIMPE, *s.* 1. A trifle, a thing. *Douglas*. 2. In *pl.* goods, *Id.*—*rattle for children*.

TRIMPH, *s.* A card of the game of *pl.*
To play triumph about. To be in a
vexatious, *S. B.* *I' Buck. Dial.*

TRIMPIE, *s.* The Skua gull, *Ork.*

TRIMPLIFFANT, *s.* A quism of
Upp. Lanarks. Ayr.

TRIMPSIE, *adj.* 1. Glib-tongued, *Ang.*
tempered of a perverse spirit, *Roxb.*
to deceive.

TRUMPOUR, **TRUMPER**, *s.* 1. A drum.
—*Fr. trompeur*, *id.* 2. *True* as
deignat on, without any doubt or
in.

TRINCHER STEEL. A pothook of
Fr. tronch-er, to cut off.

TRINCHER, *s.* A plate, a tray.
—*Fr. trencher*, *quadra mensarum*.

To TRUNTLE, *v. n.* To trundle, *S.*

To **TRUNTLE**, *v. n.* To roll along, *S. A. Wilson's Poems.*

TRUPHANE, *s.* Left unexpl. *Colk. Sow.* Probably a deceiver.—*Ital. truffatore*, *id.*

TRUSTFUL, *adj.* Trustworthy. *Baillie.*

TRUSTRE, *s.* Butter, *S. B.*; as in *Ross-shire*. I see no term that has any similarity.

TRUTHFUL, *adj.* Honest; sincere; possessing integrity, *South of S. Antiquary.*

To **TRUTLE**, *v. n.* To be slow in motion; a term applied by nurses to children, *Dumfr. Trootle, Ayrs.* This is viewed as *synon.* with *Druttle*. It seems to be also merely a variety of *Troddle*.

TUACK, *s.* A small hillock, *Orkn.—Su. G. tufwa*, tuber, *Dan. tue*, "a little hill or mole-hill."

TUAY, *adj.* Two. *V. Twa.*

TUCHT, *Tuchta*, (*gutt.*) *s.* Vigour, *Ettr. For.*

TUCHTLESS, *adj.* Pithless; inactive, *ib. Upp. Clydes.—Teut. deughd, A. S. duguth*, *virtus*, *valor*, *potentia.*

TUCK, *s.* A jetty on the side of a river, *S. O.*; *pron. took. Law Paper.*

To **TUCK**, *v. a.* To beat. *Spald.—Teut. tuck-en*, *icere.*

TUCK, *s.* Tuck of Drum, beat of drum, *S. Wodrow. V. Touk.*

TUE, **TUED**, *part. adj.* Fatigued. *V. Taw, v.*

TEUCHING, *prep.* Concerning; touching. *Invent. V. TWICHE, v.*

TUED, **Taw'd**, *part. adj.* Killed; destroyed, *Berwicks. V. Taw, v. and s.*

To **TUEG**, *v. a.* To tug. *Gall. Encycl.—A. S. teog-an*, *Moes. G. tiuk-an*, *trahere.*

TUEIT, *s.* An imitative word, expressing the short shrill cry of a small bird. *Complaynt S.*

TUFF, *s.* A tuft of feathers or ribbons. *Watson.—Fr. touffe*, a tuft, applied to hair, ribbons, feathers, &c.

TUFFING, **TOFFIN**, *s.* Tow; oakum; wadding. *Douglas.—O. Fr. estoupe, stoupe*, *id. Lat. stupa.*

To **TUFFLE**, *v. a.* To ruffle; to put any thing in disorder by frequent handling, *S. Tyfe, A. Bor. tyfell*, *O. E.* to employ the fingers much about any thing. *Nithsdale Song.—Isl. tif-a*, *manus ocleriter movere*; or *O. Fr. touell-er*, *souiller*, *gâter*; to soil, to waste, to turn upside down; also, *touill-er*, *salir*, *tacher.*

TUG, *s.* Raw hide, of which formerly plough-traces were made, *S. O. Burns. V. Tug.*

To **TUGGILL**, *v. n.* To strive; to struggle. *Rawf Collyear. V. TUGGLE, v. a.*

TUGGL, *s.* A pin for fastening the ends of a band, *Shetl.—Su. G. toega*, to draw, *E. toggel*, *id.*

To **TUGGLE**, **TUGLE**, *v. a.* 1. To pull by repeated jerks, *S. Ross.* 2. To toss backwards and forwards; to handle roughly. *Polwart.* 3. To fatigue with travelling or severe labour; to keep under, *S. B. Gawan and Gol.—From Su. G. toeg-a*, to draw, or *E. tug.*

TUGHT, *s.* Vigour, *Ettr. For. V. TUCHT.*

TUG-WHITING, *s.* A species of whiting, a fish. *Spalding.*

TUHU, *s.* A spiritless person, destitute of energy, and incapable of exertion, *Fife.*

TUIGH, *s.* Suspicion. *S. P. Rapp.—A. S. twæg-an*, *dubitare*, *twæo*, a doubt.

TUIK, *s.* "He's had a gude tuik at that" *etc.* "a good spell at it," *Teviotd.*; *Tuik and Tuik.*

TUIK, *s.* A hye-*tuik*

TUIK, *s.* A *tuik* named in *sun*

TUIK, *pres.* Did take, *S.* "Tuik purpose, resolved." *Pitcottie.*

TUILYEUR, *s.* One who is addicted to fighting or engaging in broils. *Chalm. Air.*

TUILYIE, **TULYE**, **TOOLYIE**, *s.* 1. A quarrel; a broil; a struggle, *S. Polwart.—Fr. touill-er*, to mix in a confused manner. 2. *Tuilyie* is used, rather ludicrously, for a battle or skirmish. *Waverley.*

To **TUILYIE**, **TOOLIE**, *v. n.* To quarrel; to squabble; to struggle, *S. Skene.*

TUILYIE, **YOKIT-TUILYIE**. A winter amusement, in which a number of boys or lads take hold of each other's clothes, and sit down in a line on their *kun-kers*, while two or three lay hold of the foremost, and pull them along ice, *Roxb.*

TUILYIE-MULIE, *s.* The same with *Tuilyie*, *S. B.—Teut. muyl-en*, to quarrel.

TUILYIESUM, *adj.* Quarrelsome. *S. Prov.* "Tuilyie-sum dogs come happing hame," those who are inclined to brawls, generally suffer by them.

TUILYIE-WAP, *s.* A childish amusement in *Teviotdale*, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head; claspings themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass fall over. From *Tuilyie*, and *Wap*, to throw.

TUILL, *s.* Toll; trouble. *Maitland P.—Teut. tuyl*, labour.

To **TUIVE**, **Tuive up**, *v. n.* 1. To swell; to rise as dough from the effect of leaven, *Roxb.* 2. In a sense nearly allied, it is used to denote the operation of yeast, or the working of ale in a vat; "It's *tuivin up*," *ibid.—C. B. twf*, a rise, a lift; *toef-i*, to make dough.

TUKE, *s.* A hasty and rough pull; a tug, *S. A. A. Scott's Poems. V. Touk.*

TULCHANE, **TULCHIN**, *s.* 1. A calf's skin, in its rough state, stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk, *S.*

TULCHANE BISHOP. 1. One who received the episcopate, on condition of assigning the temporalities to a secular person. *Calderwood.* 2. A bag or budget, generally of the skin of an animal, *S. B. Journ. Lond.* 3. Applied to a chubby, sometimes to a dwarfish child, *Ang.—Isl. tulk-a*, *pellicere.*

TULIPASE, *s.* A tulip. "Tulipa, a *tulipase*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

TULLYAT, *s.* A bundle; used contemptuously. *Banyel*, *synon. Lanarka.*

TULLIE, *s.* A knife fixed in the haft, *Shetl.—Corrupted from Isl. taelguknifr*, *Su. G. taelgknif*, *Dan. taelgeknif*, *culter sectorius.*

TULLISAUL, *s.* *V. TILLIESOUL.*

TULSHIE, *s.* A sour-looking person, *Ayrs.—O. Fr. tule*, *etourdi*, *lunatique.*

TULSHOCH, *s.* A carelessly arranged bundle, *Aberd. V. DULSHET.*

TULSURELIKE, *adj.* Apparently, fierce or furious. *Henryson.—Gael. tulchoir*, obstinate.

TUMBLER, *s.* A small cart, lightly formed, used in the South-west of *S. Guy Mannering.* Perhaps a *corr.* of *E. tumbrel*, a dung cart.

TUMBLER, *s.* One of the names given in *S.* to the *narvoise*. "Delphinus phocaena, *Linn.*" *Walker's Nat. Hist.*

1. Any thing large, *Fife*; *synon. Dolver.*
2. inactive person, *ibid.—C. B.*
3. *ump*, a round mass; *tumpan*,
Owen.

TUMBOUS, adj. Large and slovenly, the reverse of Snod, *Wife*

TUMBLE, v. Perhaps swooning *Scott* *Lil* *tumb* a, cadere proceps, and *deysa*, hebeldo

To TUMBLE, v. a. To empty *S* - *Dan*. *tomm-er* *Su* *G* *1st form-d*, vacuare *V Tarn*

TUMK, TOOM, TOUZ, adj. 1 Empty, *S*. *Wynston*. 2 Uninhabited, *S* *as*, a *tumr* house *S* *Prov* 3 In a state of inanition, as to food, *S* *Ross* 4 Lack, *as*, and meagre, *S* 5 Shadowy, unsubstantial *Douglas* 6 Vain having no real cause for boasting, *ib* 7 Unprofitable, what brings no return, *S*. *Kamsay* 8 Deficient in mind *S*. 9 Ineffectual inefficient *Ross*

TUME, s. A tume of rain, a sudden and heavy fall of rain, *S* *B*

TIME HANDIT adj. Empty handed, in whatever respect, *S* *Ross* *Dan tom handet*, *id*

TIME-HEADIT TOOM-HEADIT, adj. Destitute of understanding, brainless, *S*. *Z. Boyd*

TIME-SKIN D, TOOM-ASIN'D, adj. Hungry *Gall*. *Encycl*

TIME TAIL, adj. 1 To Cume back Time-tail, to go away with a load, and return empty, *Ross* *S* *Prov* "The cart disna lose its errand, when it cumis na hame time-tail" 2 A plough is said to gang time tail when it is drawn along without making a furrow *Lith* 3 If I mistake not, the term is sometimes used metaph. of one who returns without gaining the object he had in view on leaving home, *ib*

TUMFIE, s. A stupid person, male or female, *S*. *O* *Entail*

TUMFIE, adj. Dull and stupid, *S*. *Q*. - *Dan*. *dum-fie* a blockhead.

To TUMBLE, v. a. To tumble, *S*.

To TUMBLE THE WULF-CAT "To tumble heels over head." *S*. *Gl Picken*. Apparently from the agility of a wild cat.

TUMMOCK, s. A tuft, or small spot of elevated ground, *Ayr*. - *C* *B*. *tom*, a mound, *tum*, a round heap.

To TUMPLE, v. n. "To roll over; to tumble." *Gl Picken*

TUMULT, s. The portion of land connected with a cottage house, *Ork*. This term seems allied to *Bu* *G* *tomi*, area.

TUNAG, s. "A short mantle, still worn by old women in some parts of the Highlands" of *S*. *Glan-Albin* - *Gael* *tonnag*. "a wrapper round the shoulders of women in the Highlands, like a shawl, a shawl, veil," *Shaw* If not derived from *Lat*. *tunic-a*, it may be from the same root

To TUNNIE, v. a. To push or jog with the elbow, *Wife*, radically the same with *Dunch*

TUNCH, s. A jog of the elbow, *ibid*.

TUNDLE BOX, s. A tinder box, *banacks*. *Ross*, by the gipsies commonly called "an an d wife's necessary" *C* *B*. *tantadant*, tending to fire igniferous

TUNIE, adj. Changeable in humour or temper, *Ear* *For*, evidently from *E* *Tune*

TUNNAKIL, s. 1 *expl* *Ad*. *Rep* *Perh*. some article of dress, a *dimin* from *tunag*, *q*. *v* or from *tunica*

TUP, s. 1 The common term for a ram, *S*. *Staffo* *da* *V* *Johnson* 2 A foolish fellow *S*. 3 An unpolished store-farmer *S* *A* *Guy Mann* *Torn* like a blind *Tup-i* the wind, a phrase applied to a young woman who runs into the company of men, as manifesting great eagerness to be married, *S*. *A* and *O*

TUP-YIKLH, TUP-WILD, adj. A term that prevails not with lamb according *Boab* *V* *Yain* *Yield*, *Ac*

TIPPENS, TERRAS, s. 7 *Wapens* *S* *Burn* *Tuppens* is the *S* *propos*

TUQUEIT TACWIT, s. The lapid *Probably* meant to imitate the *a* *hant*

TUQUEIT STORM A designation storm which almost invariably occurs of March and which is composed mostly observations of the passing appearance of the lapwing from winter, *S*. *Apr* *Suzn* *Kimord* the *Persweep* storm *South* of *A* *A* *ing* is collected with the phrase, "A makes a fat," or a "real, kichyard," *fatal* to old or to delicate people

TURBOT s. The name erroneously given to halibut, *S* *Stat* *Ar*

TURCAS, s. The stone called a turcas - *V* *tarqueus*

TURCHIE, adj. Short and thick, *angel* *dorcas*, *groom*, or radically *Durpy*

TURCUM, s. Clothed with *S* *tywarthen*, a covering, a strain, *Richards*

TURDION, s. A species of galliard *Compl* *S* *V* *turdion*

TURES, s *pl* *Turfa*, *S* *O* *Gl* *Proba* *Tures*, *Wife*

TURIT, TURV, s. *Sacchararia* *It* *a* *a* *muller*, or *urak* - *V* *leuret* *de* *Colgi* *O* *E* *Tur* *is* *expl* *Turritula*

TURRAS, TURRAS TURRAS, s. 1 *M* *S*. *Dunbar* - *Arm* *tarques* *turris*, *transferred* to a gipping appearance *id*

To TURKEN, v. n. To harden, *it* *was* applied to a young son, *Cledra* - *Germ* *torcken* *en* *exicare*, *arecare*

TURKEN, s. A piece of work, of whatever kind's turn *as*, 'She's a lazy q' worth her best, I cannot get her to do' *S*. *Spaulding*

TURN, s. On the turn, 1 Applied to *S* when turning acid, *S*. 2 The day's *days* are *beg* *ing* to lengthen, *S* *B*

TURN, s. To do the turn. 1 To part of work or business, *S* *Rep* *May* *cent* for any purpose to give satisfaction

TURN FYN, TURANACH TURANACH, s. *ing* stair of a castle *Wynston* *S* *a* *spiral* form built outside of a house *Test* *form*, a tower, *bar*, *ke* a place for

TURNER, s. A copper coin formerly *valued* two pennies Scots money, and *Bodle* *Spaulding* - *V* *tourner*, the penny coin *ib*

TURNER ASHIE, s. One who deviates *eccentric* course. *M* *Ward's* *Cent*

TURNGREYS, s. A winding stair, *turner* *a* *turn* and *gre*, a step

TURNGREW, s. A screw driver, *S*

TURNTAIL, s. A fugitive *Spaulding*

TURRA, s. To ride to Turra, to be in *Tarras* "Turra, is a large *in* *band* for merriment, hence *he* *is* *with* *in* *Turra*, who is merry" *S* *ibid*

TURRIS, *pl.* Turfs; a species of earthen fuel, *S.* *Acts Cha. I.* V. **TURVES**.

TURS, **TURSE**, *s.* A *turs* of heather, as much heath as a horse can carry on his back, *S.* A. "Turse, a truss." *Gall. Enc.* This seems merely a provinciality for *E. truss*, from *Fr. troussé*.

To **TURS**, **TURSE**, *v. a.* 1. To pack up in a bale or bundle, *S.* 2. To carry off hastily. *Wallace.* 3. To take one's self off quickly. *Doug.* 4. To *turs* furth, to bring out what has been kept in store. *Wallace.*

TURSABLE, *adj.* What may be carried away. *Spald.*

To **TURSE**, *v. a.* "To walk," *Buch. Tarras.*

TURSKIL, *s.* An instrument used for outting peats. *Surv. Caithn.* Apparently from *Isl.* and *Su. G. torf*, *Dan. toerf*, *turf*, and *skil-la*, to divide. *Syn. Tuskar.*

TURTOUR, **TURTUR**, *s.* The turtle-dove. *King's Quair.*—*Lat. turtur.*

TURVES. *Pl.* of *E. Turf*; often pron. *q. toors.* *Acts Cha. I.*

TURVVEN, *s. pl.* Peats, *Shetl.* This is the Scandinavian *pl.* retained.—*Sw. torfven*, *id.*

TUSCHA, *s.* *Act. Dom. Conc.* This seems to be the same with *Twache*, a girdle.

TUSCHÉ, *s.* A girdle. V. **TISCHÉ**.

To **TUSH**, *v. a.* To express displeasure. *Rutherford.*—*E. tush*, *Su. G. tyst*, *silens*; *tyst-a*, *silere*.

TUSHKARUE, *s.* A confused struggle, *Shetl.*

TUSHLACH, **COW-TUSHLACH**, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, when so dry that it may be burned, *Dumfr.*—*Allied*, perhaps, to *Gael. taos*, dough.

To **TUSK** *at*, *v. a.* To pluck or pull roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, *Fife*; to *Rusk at*, *syn.*

TUSK, *s.* The *torak* of *Pennant*, *S.* *Martin.*—*Isl. thosk-r*, *asellus*.

TUSKAR, **TUSHKAR**, *s.* An instrument made of iron, with a wooden handle, for casting peats, *Orkn. Shetl.*—A *corr.* of *Isl. torfakéri*, compounded of *torf*, *turf*, and *sker-a*, to cut.

TUSSOCK (*of wheat*), *s.* A tuft of wheat in a corn-field, generally owing to the vegetating of the nest or granary of a field-mouse, *Loth.*—*C. B. tusw*, a tuft; *tuswawg*, having a wisp or bundle.

TUTCH, *s.* A small boat or packet. *Acts Cha. I.*

To **TUTE**, *v. a.* To jut out; to project, *S. B.*

TUTE, *s.* A jutting out; a projection, *S. B.*—*Su. G. tut*, *Teut. tuyte*, rostrum, a beak.

TUTELE, **TUTILL**, *s.* Guardianship; tutelage. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. tutèle*, *Lat. tutel-a*.

TUTE-MOWITT, *adj.* Having the nether jaw projected. *Dunbar.*—*Teut. tuyte-muyt*, having the nether jaw projecting more than the upper.

TUTIE. *Drunken Tutie*, a designation given to a female who is addicted to drinking, *Angus. Herd.* V. **TOUT**, **TOOT**.

TUTIE TATIE, *interj.* *Pshaw.*—*Isl. taut-a*, *murmure*. *Hey tutti tatti* is the name of one of our oldest Scottish tunes, to which the song, "Scots, wha hae," is adapted. This, according to tradition, was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1314. The words *tutti tatti* may have been meant as imitative of the sound of the trumpet in giving the charge.

TUTIVILLARIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, *rustica.*—*Ir. tustam-hall*, *tustamall*, *rustic*.

TUTIVILLUS, *s.* *Colloquial Slang.* V. **TUTIVILLARIS**.

TUTIWING, *s.* *L. tust*—blowing of a horn. *Scott.*

TUTLAR—*Scott.*

TUT-MUTE, *s.* A muttering or grumbling between parties, that has not yet assumed the form of a broil, *S. B.*—*Teut. tuyt-en*, to buzz; *muyt-en*, *Su. G. mutt-a*, to mutter.

* **TUTOR**, *s.* A guardian appointed for a minor, whether by a testament, or by a disposition of law, *S. Spalding.*

TUTORY, *s.* 1. Tutorage, that stage of life in which one is under tutors, *S.* "Out of tutory, being passit xliij yeris of age." *Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr. tuteurie*. 2. Tutelage; tender care exercised about an infant, *S. Ross's Helenore.*

TUVA-KEUTHIE. *Unexpl. Ancient MS. Explic. of Norish words used in Orkney and Shetland.*

TWA, **TUAY**, **TWAY**, *adj.* Two, *S. Yorks. Wyntown.*—*Moes. G. twa*, *twat*, *A. S. twa*, *id.*

TWA-BEAST-TREE, *s.* The swingle-tree in the Orcadian plough, by which two horses draw.

TWA-FACED, *adj.* Double; deceitful, *S.*

TWA-FALD, **TWA-FAULD**, *adj.* 1. Double; twofold, *S. Wyntown.*—*A. S. twe-feald*, *Sw. twefallt*, duplex. 2. Bent down with age or infirmity, *S. Blackw. Mag.*

TWA-HANDIT CRACK. A familiar conversation between two persons, *S. Smugglers.*

TWA-HANDIT-SWORD. A two-handed sword, *S.* "Tohande swerde, spata, cluniculum," *Prompt. Parv.*

TWA-HANDIT WARK. Work so imperfectly done at first, that the operator finds it necessary to return to it, and commence his labour a second time, *S.*

TWA-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A swingle-tree stretcher of a plough, at which two horses draw, *S. Surv. Herb.*

TWAY, *adj.* Two. V. **TWA**.

TWA-YEAR-AULD, **TWA-YEAR-ALL**, *s.* A heifer that is two years old, *S. Davidson's Seasons.*

TWAL, *adj.* Twelve, *S. Barbour.*

TWAL-HOURS, *s.* 1. Twelve o'clock, *S.* 2. A luncheon or nunchion, *S.* Sometimes called *eleven-hours*, when taken before noon.

TWALMONTH, *s.* A year. V. **TOLMONTH**.

TWA-LOFTED, *adj.* Having two stories, *Loth. Bride of Lammermoor.*

TWALPENNIES, *s. pl.* A penny sterling; which, according to our ancient reckoning, included twelve pence Scottish currency, *S. Redgauntlet.* It is sometimes written as one word, at other times as two.

TWAL-PENNYWORTH, *s.* What is given as the value of a penny sterling, *S. Burns.*

TWA-MEN. The *Duumviri* of Rome. *Bellend T. Liv.*

TWA PART. Two-thirds. *Douglas. The two part and third*, i. e. two-thirds, *S. B.*

TWA-PART AND THRID. "The two-thirds of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.*

TWA-PENNIES, *s. pl.* The designation formerly given to a copper coin, in value the third of an *E.* half-penny; *syn. Bodle. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.*

To **TWASPUR**, *v. a.* To gallop, *Shetl.*—Compounded, perhaps, of *Isl. Su. G. twa*, or *two*, *duo*, and *sporre*, *calcar*.

TWASUM, *adj.* Two in company. This, although properly an *adj.* is used as a *s.* denoting a pair, a couple. It is pron. *twasum*, *Ettr. For. Rob Roy.* A *twasum dance*, a dance in which two persons are engaged, *Pertha Fife.* V. **SUM**, *term.*

TWA-THREE, *s.* A few, *S. q. two or three.* *Picken.* It is also pron. *twearrie*, and *twae'ree.* *St. Patrick.*

To **TWEDDLE**, **TWEL**, *v. a.* To work cloth in such a manner, that the wool appears to cross the warp vertically, *kersey-weave*, *S.*—*A. S. twaede*, duplex; *at twa*, and *dae*, part.

TWEDDLIN, **TWEDDLE**, *s.* Cloth that is tweeled.

Aberd. Reg.

TWEDDLIN, *adj.* Used in the same sense. *S.*

TWEEL, *adv.* Truly. *Tweel no, no indeed, S. V.*

ATWEEL

To **TWEEL**, **TWEAL**, **TWEIL**, *v. a.* To weave cloth diagonally. *S. — T. tweling, geminus, seemained*

TWEEL, *s.* 1 Cloth that is tweeled. *S. Herd's Coll.*

2 *Tweel* is somet. mes. used metaphorically in regard to literary composition, texture. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*

TWEELIE, *s.* A spawled or brown. *Dougl. Gall Davidson's Seasons.* Merely a provincialism for *Tulvie*. *V. TULVIE*

To **TWEELIE**, *v. n.* To contend. *Gall. Th.*

TWEELIN, *adj.* Belonging to cloth that is tweeled. *S.*

TWEESH, *prep.* *Be wxt, S.* the abbrev. of *atweesh* or *between*. *Ross's Helmsore*

TWETACK, *s.* The rock lark. *Shedl.*

TWEILD DOIR, *Inventories. V. Tolpore.*

TWELF, *adj.* Twelve. *Reg. Aberd.*

TWELLIE, *s.* "A dispute," given as the same with *Tulvie*. *Gall. Encl.*

TWELT, **TWALT**, *adj.* The twelfth. *S. Doug.*

To **TWICHE**, **TWICH**, *v. a.* 1 To touch. *S. B. H. Bruce* 2 To engage with. *Douglas*

TWICHING, *prep.* Touching, concerning. *Douglas*

To **TWIDDLE** one out of a thing. To circumvent, to obtain by cozening means. "He tried to twiddle me out of my money. Ith. also *S. B.* It is syn. w. *E. Diddle* a word which, although much used, does not seem to have found its way into any dictionary. From *A. S.* *twia*, two, and *daet*, part.

To **TWIG**, *v. a.* To wound the skin of a sheep in shearing. *Ettr. For.* perhaps from *A. S.* *twice-ian*, vellere, to twitch. *E.*

To **TWIG**, *v. a.* To pull hastily. *S. B. Morrison. E. twick, A. S. twice-ian, vellere, Germ. twice-en, id.*

TWIG, *s.* A quick pull, a twitch. *S.*

To **TWIG** *v. a.* To put cross ropes on the thatch of a house. *Ettr. For.*

TWIG RAPE, *s.* A rope used for this purpose, thid. Perhaps from *A. S.* *twip* ramus, as withes might be at first employed in this way.

TWYIS, *adv.* Twice. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **TWILT** *v. a.* To quilt. *S. Westmorel.*

TWILT, *s.* A quilted bedcover. *E. Bride of Lam.* "Twilt, a quilt or bedcover, North." *Grose.*

TWN, *s.* Tun. *Aberd. Reg.*

TWYN, *adj.* In twyn, in twyn, *etw.*

—*A. S. twyn, twain, from twyn, tw.*

To **TWIN** **TWINE**, *v. n.* To part, to separate.

To **TWIN** *v. a.* To twin one out of a number of it. *S. H.*

To **TWYN**, *v. a.* To empty, to throw.

To **TWIN** *v. or f.* *s. a.* To part from.

* **TWINE**, *s.* Intricate, complicated. *E.*

TWINE-SPINNER, *s.* A rope-maker.

twyn, thinn, d. spin, thinn, twyn.

To **TWINGLE**, *v. n.* To twine or round.

Beattie's Tales. Perhaps a dimin. from *twyn*, to twine.

TWYNKYS, *s. pl.* Pincers, nippers. *S.*

demish en, arcare.

TWINTER, *s.* A beast that is two years old.

quinter Doug. — A. S. twy winter d.

TWIRK, *s.* A twitch, Leth.

To **TWIRM**, *v. n.* To wither, to decay.

TWYS, **TWYS**, *s.* Perhaps a gentle or

Scot. Gleaner — (J. Fr. twyn, tw.

twyn, twyn, twyn.

TWINKAR, **TWINKER**, *s.* An instrument

used in the *Flawdler* game. *S.*

V. TUCKER

To **TWISLE**, *v. a.* "To twist, fold." *S.*

twys, twys.

TWIST, **TWIST**, *s.* A twig. *Mariner's*

twist, twist, twist.

TWYST, *adv.* Twice the vulgar form.

To **TWITCH**, *v. a.* To touch. *V. TWICH*

TWITCH, *s.* In a twitch, in a moment.

to the suddenness with which a tw.

"Twick touch, instant of time." *G.*

TWITTER, 1 That part of a thread that

is small. *S.* 2 Any person or thing that

feels. *E. A. s.*

TWITTERY, *adj.* Slender, properly, *S.*

S. Edin. twyn, twyn.

TWNE, *s.* The "twynches" or all of the

TWOLBERE, *s.* *Twyn, V. TWOLBERE.*

TWOLT, *s.* A cover lid for a bed. *S.*

twyn, twyn, twyn.

TWO PENNY, *s.* A small kind of beer,

perce the Scots pint or two quarts. *S.*

TWO-PENNY (or *TWYBY*) *house, s.* *A.*

To **TWISLE**, *v. a.* Perhaps a dimin. from

twyn, twyn, twyn.

U, V.

VACANCE, *s.* Vacation — applied to courts, schools, &c. *S. Fr. Spalding. L. B. vacantia*

VAD, *s.* Word. *Aberd. Reg.*

VADMELL, *s.* A species of woollen cloth manufactured and worn in the Orkneys. *Statist. Acc. — Is. radman, pannus radicus*

VAGE, *s.* A voyage. *Aberd. Vage, also Wage. Aberd. Reg. V. VADON and VADON.*

VAGET, *adj.* Mercenary, waged. *Paiscottie.*

VAGER, **VAGOUR**, *s.* A mercenary soldier. *V. WAGOUR.*

VAGGLE, *s.* A place where meat is hung for the purpose of being smoked. *Shedl. — Is. vapt, tights, perica.*

VAGLING, *s.* The habit of strolling idly. *Bower's Hist. Lower Edin.*

To **VAGUE**, *v. n.* To roam. *Frant.*

To **VALCK** on, *v. a.* To attend to, to be

N. Burne. Let me be a valck, a valck.

VAIG, *s.* A wandering fellow, a vagabond.

Beattie's John o' Arden.

To **VAIG**, *v. n.* 1. To wander, to roam.

Complaynt S. 2 Metaph. applied

Meven's MS. — Is. vud-a, vud-a, vud-a.

VAIGER, *s.* A stroller. *Beattie.*

VAIGIE, *s.* A peg to which cattle are

fast. *Shedl. — This seems really the*

vapt, Su. d. vapt, a stake, a stake.

To **VAIK** **VANK**, **WANK**, *v. n.* To be

unoccupied. *Crossed — V. vapt.*

are.

To VAIL, VALE, v. n. To make obeisance; to bow. *Priests Peb.* Perhaps from Lat. *vale*. **V. VALE, to descend.**

VAILYEANT, adj. 1. Valid; available. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Worth, ib.—Fr. *vaillant*, of much worth.

VAILYE QUOD VAILYE. At all adventures, be the issue as it will. *Doug.*—Fr. *vaille que vaille*, Lat. *valeat quantum valere potest*.

VAILLIS, s. pl. Apparently, veils. *Chalmers's Mary.*

VAIRSCALL, VAIR-STAW, s. *Aberd. Reg.* This might denote a stall for wares.

VAIRTIE, adj. Early, Buchan. **V. VERTIE.**

To VAKE, v. n. To watch; to wake; to observe. *Douglas.*—Lat. *vac-are*.

VALABIL, adj. Available; or of value. *N. Burne.*—Fr. *valable*, of force, of value.

VALAWISH, adj. Profuse; lavish, *Aberd.*

VALE, s. 1. Worth; value. *Act. Audit.*—Fr. *val-eur*, Lat. *val-or*, value. 2. Avail; weight. *Act. Dom. Audit.*

VALE, s. The gunwale of a vessel. *Doug.* **V. WAIL.**

To VALE, v. n. To descend. *K. Quair.*—O. Fr. *aval-er*, id.

VALENTINE, s. 1. A billet, which is folded in a particular way, and sent by one young person to another, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February, S. 2. A sealed letter sent by royal authority, for the purpose of apprehending disorderly persons. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VALHOOSE, s. An oblong chest, especially for holding grain; a hutch, or bin. *Balfour's Pract.*

VALIABILL, adj. Valid, q. available. *Keith's Hist.*

VALICOT, s. *Sark valicot* seems to signify a shirt made of flannel or plaiding. *Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials.* Evidently the same with *Wylecot*, q. v.

VALIENCIE, s. Strength; hardihood. *Pitcottie.*—L. B. *valentia*, virtue; firmitas, robur.

VALIENT, s. The value of one's property. *Thair haill valient*, synon. with the phrase, "all that they are worth." *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *vaillant*, "a man's whole estate, or worth, all his substance, means, fortunes," Cotgr.

VALISES, s. pl. Saddlebags, S. *wallees.* *Godscroft.* **V. WALLEES.**

VALLOUS, VELLOUS, s. Velvet.—Fr. *velours*

VALOUR, VALURE, s. Value. *Quon. Att.*—Fr. *valeur*.

VALTER, s. Water. *N. Burne.*

VALUEDOM, s. Value, Strathmore.

To VAMPER, v. n. To make an ostentatious appearance, S. A.—C. B. *gwemp*, splendid.

VANDIE, adj. Ostentatious, Kinross-shire. Synon. *vaunty, vauntie.*

VANDIE, s. A vain, vaunting, self-conceited fellow; a braggadocio, Fife.

VANE, s. 1. A vein. *Douglas.* 2. A fibre, or shoot, *ibid.*

VANE-ORGANIS, s. pl. The veins of the flank. *Dunbar.*—Fr. *veines organiques*, id.

VANHAP, WANHAP, s. Misfortune, S. *Compl. S.*—Isl. *van*, signifies want, privation.

VANIT, VANIT, part. pa. Veined, or waved. *Invent.*

VANQUISH, s. A disease of sheep, caused by a species of grass, which debilitates or vanquishes them, Galloway. *Statist. Acc.* Synon. *Pine, Pining, Dairing.*

To VANT, v. a. To want. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VANTOSE, s. A cupping glass. *Rates.*—Fr. *ventose*, id.

VARDINGARD, s. A vardingale. *Inventories.*—Fr. *vardingale*, Ital. *guardingale*.

VARDLOKUR, s. A magical song, Shetl. *Pirates.*

To VARY, VAIRIE, v. n. Applied to one who exhibits the first symptoms of *delirium*, as the effect of bodily disorder; as, "I observe him *vairyin'* the day," *Ettr. For.*

VARIANT, adj. Variable, Fr. *K. Quair.*

*** VARLET, s.** Used in the sense of warlock or wizard. *Brand's Zell.*

VARLOT, VERLOT, s. 1. An inferior servant, a varlet. *Priests Pebles.* 2. It sometimes denotes a groom *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *varlet*, jeune homme, jeune galant.

VARSTAY, s. *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps a corr. of *Ware-stall*, q. v. a stall for holding wares. **V. VAIRSCALL.**

VASIS, VAISIS, s. pl. Unexpl. *Inventories.*

VASKENE, VASQUINE, s. *Invent. Chalm. Mary.*—Fr. *vasquine*, "a kirtle or petticoat; also a Spanish vardingale," Cotgr. Perhaps from *Vascones*, the ancient name of the Biscayners.

VASSALAGE, WASSELAGE, s. 1. Any great achievement. *Bellenden.* 2. Fortitude; valour. *Barbour.* Fr. *vasselage*, valour; a valiant deed.

VAST, s. A great quantity or number; as, "He has a vast o' grund;" "They keep a vast o' servants," *Ang. Piper of Peebles.*

To VAUCE, v. a. To stab; to kill. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *fauss-er*, to pierce through; Lat. *fodio*, part. *passus*, id.

VAUDIE, WADY, adj. 1. Gay; showy, S. B. 2. Vain, *Aberd. Forbes.* 3. It sometimes denotes any thing great or uncommon, *Ang.*—O. Fr. *vaud-ir*, rejouir, egayir. 4. Cheerful; gay, *Aberd. Jacobite Relics.*

VAUENGEOUR, s. An idler; a vagabond. *Acts Ja. II.* S. *Waffle.* Apparently from L. B. *vaivium*, pecus vagans, O. E. *wayf*, E. *waif*. **V. WAFF.**

VAUNTY, VAUNTIE, adj. Boastful, S. *Tam o' Shanter. Ritson.*—Fr. *vaniteux*.

UBIT, adj. Pron. q. *oobit*. Dwarfish, *Ayrs.* **V. WOMAT, and VOWSET.**

UCHE, s. An ouch, or ornament of gold. *Invent.*

UDAL, adj. A term applied to lands held by uninterrupted succession, without any original charter, and without subjection to feudal service, or the acknowledgement of any superior. *Barry.*—Isl. *odal*, bona avita, fundi, *allodium*; from *od*, anc. *aud*, *oed*, possession.

UDAL-MAN, UDELAR, UDALLER, s. One who holds property by *udal* right. *Fea.*

UDDER-CLAP, s. A sort of schirrous tumour, affecting the udder of ewes, by an unexpected return of milk after being some time *cild*, *Teviotd.*

To UDDER-LOCK, v. a. To pull the wool from the udders of ewes; principally with a view to allow the lambs free access to the teats, though sometimes done to sheep which have no lambs, with a view to cleanliness, *Boxb. Essays Highl. Soc.*

UDDER-LOCKS, s. pl. The wool thus plucked, S. A. *ibid.*

VDER, WDER. Often used in the sense of *other*. *Aberd. Reg.* **V. UTHIE.**

VEADGE, s. Voyage. *Acts Cha I.*

*** VEAL, s.** A calf. **V. VAIL.** [old.]

VEAND, adj. Superannuated, *Teviotdale.*—Fr. *vieux*.

VEEF, adj. Brisk; lively, *Boxb.*; the same with *Vive*, q. v.—Fr. *vif*.

VEEM, s. 1. Expl. "a close heat over the body, with redness in the face, and some perspiration," *Ayrs.* 2. "In a veem, exalted in spirits." *Gall. Encycl.* This is undoubtedly the same with *Feist*, id. S. B.

VEES, *s*. Some kind of disease. *Montgomery*.—*Test. vices, delirium, lat. vici, tumultuarius impetus et gustus.*

VEYAGE, *s*. Voyage, West of S. *Acts Mary. V. W. 1800.*

VEIL, *s*. A calf. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. veau, a calf, from lat. vitulus, id.*

VEYIE, *adv*. Well. *Barbour*

VEIR, *VER* **WEIR**, **WAIR**, **VIR**, *s*. The spring, weir, S. A. *Barbour*—*Lat. ver, Su. G. waar, lat. ver, Or cap, Gael. carrach, id.*

VELLE, *VELL*, *s*. A violent current or whirlpool. *Ballenden*.—The same with S. *well, waller, lat. celli, etallio. V. WELK.*

VELICOTTE, *s*. *Chalmers's Mary*.—O. *Fr. vol-er, to conceal, and oute, a coat, q. a concealed coat? V. WELKOT.*

VELVOUS, *s*. Velvet. *Maitland P.*—*Fr. velours.*

VENALL, **VINILL**, *s*. An alley, a lane, S. *Skene*.—*Fr. venalle, id.*

VENDACE, *s*. The gwinled, salmon lavaretus, *Linn. S. Stat. Acc.*

VENENOWS, **WENOWS**, *adj*. Venomous. *Wynf.*—O. *Fr. venencus, lat. venenosus.*

VENESUM, *adj*. Venomous. *Complaynt S.*

VENT (of a fowl), *s*. The anus, *Dumfr.*

VENT, *s*. Progress, speed, as, "Are ye comin' any thing gude vent the day?" Are ye making speed? a question regarding any piece of work, *Roeb.*

To **VENT**, *v. n*. To sell, to vend, *Ventit, part. pa.* synon with *Sould*, or perhaps set forth. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VENT, *s*. To tak Vent, to have currency, to expose to sale. *Acts Cha. I.*

VENT, *s*. A chimney, S. as being a place of egress for the smoke.

To **VENT**, *v. n*. To emit smoke, well or ill, as, "That lum vents ill," S.

VENTAILD, *s*. The breathing part of a helmet. *Gowan and Gol. Fr. ventaille.*

VENTURESI M, *adj*. Rash, foolhardy, S. *Venturesome, Ol. Cumh. Guy Mannering.*

VENUST, *adj*. Beautiful; pleasant. *Douglas*.—*Lat. venustus.*

VER, **VERR**, *s*. The spring. *V. VEIR.*

VER, *adv*. Worse. *S. P. Repr. S. war.*

VERDOUR, *s*. Tapestry representing rural scenery. *Inventories*.—*Fr. ouvrage de verdure, "forrest work or fleurist work, wherein gardens, woods, or forrests be represented," Colgr.*

VERES, *s pl*. Glasses. *Sir Gaw.*—*Fr. verre.*

VERGE, *s*. A belt or stripe of planting, *Clyden*; q. a border according to the E sense of the word.

VERGELT, **WERGELT**, *s*. Ransom or restitution legally made for the commission of a crime. *Rep. May*.—A. S. *wergeild*, the payment of the werg, or price at which the life of every individual was estimated.

VERGER, *s*. An orchard. *Pal. Hon.*—*Fr. vergier, lat. viridarium, a green place enclosed.*

VERLOT, *s*. V. **VABLOY**.

VERNAGE, **WERNAGE**, *s*. A kind of white wine. *Wallace*.—L. B. *vernaccia, vernacia, O. Fr. gar-nache, id., Ital. vernaccia.*

VERKAY, *adv*. Vary. *Aberd. Rep.*

VERRAYMENT, *s*. Truth.—*Lat. verum, id. V. WERRAYMENT.*

VERV, **WERV**, *s*. A term used in old charters, to signify a right to cut green wood. *Chart. Q. Anne*.—*Fr. verd, lat. viridus.* [ibid]

VERTER, *s*. 1. Virtue, *Boxb. Etr. For. S.* A charm,

To **VER** **VERTER**. To poison, or to apply virtue, by which certain diseases may.

VERTER WELL, *s*. A medicinal well, ruptured from virtue, well, S. a well, or the power of healing.

VERTENIT, *s*. Virtue, virginity. *Id.* Doug. The Tular name is about the same, is equivalent to virtue, *James Roquesford.*

VERTGADIN, *s*. A fault, error. The cause find in when the Queen Regent, Andrew, after the battle of Pinkie, called *Fernandina*. The *Abert* is from *Hap. verdugado, id. But Tr. Gard.*

VERTIE, **VAIRIE**, *adv*. Early up early at business, *Barbour. Tottus* into *forthy*; *partus ad iter.*

To **VERTIE**, *v. s*. To ward, *Scott. id. A fort, as.*

VANTLE, **VRANS**, *s*. Thrift, industry.

VERTUOUS, **VIARTOWN**, *adj*. Thrifty. *Idem.*

VERVILL, *s*. Vassal, *Mare. 1900.*

VERGILIARIS, *s pl*. Washerman & laundress. *Aberd. Rep. Lat.* literally to signify that, from *emundare, extergere, purgare. V. S.*

VESTAB, *s*. A surveyor or examinator, *Idem.*—*Id. Aberd. Rep.*

To **VESTIE**, **VER**, **VIAT**, **WAT**, **WAT**, *s*. *Douglas*. 2 To examine an *Idem.* and *G. S.* 3 To send good or evil, *Id.* 4 To take aim, to mark, S.—*Fr. vest, to visit also, to survey.*

VESTREAN, *s*. The west, *Scott. lat. dentis.*

VENTURER, *s*. A man of a very rash disposition. *Test. mactia, vitium superbia, ex alio vel mactia dolio, perhaps sense.*

VETIT, *adv*. Forbidden. *S. P. Repr.*

VEUD, *s*. Amongst *Howlat*.—A. S. *whence fugere, a woker.*

To **VEV**, *v. n*. To be sorry. *I was lumb* disposed to be sorry, *Ang.*

VEX, *s*. A trouble, a vexation, S. A gard me learn the Single Carried, *Idem.* *Tales of My Lord.*

To **UG**, *v. n*. To feel abhorrence at, S.

To **UG**, *v. n*. To produce disgust at, as, *ug a body at them.*

UGERTOW, *adj*. Nice, squeamish.

UGRI M, **UGRI M**, *adj*. 1 Frightful, 2 Exhaling abhorrence. *Wynf.*

UGRI MNER, *s*. Frightfulness, horror.

UHU, *UHU*, *intery*. A sound, repeated children, expressive of affirmation or equivalent to yes or ay, S. It is said the nose.

UL, *s*. An isthmus or neck of land, *Lowig*.—*Dan. rig, vicius maris angustia.*

VIAGE, *s*. 1 A voyage, from *q. v. ad.* *Dom Conc.* 2 A journey, S. *Id.* In this sense.—*Ital. viatico, Fr. voyage, via, a way.*

VICENAIL, *s*. A screw nail. *Inventories.*

VIOLOUS, *adj*. Severe, as "violet Morays. Syn. "wykyd weddyrya."

V, *part. adj.* Defective. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *r*, to mar, *vicié*, imperfect, *vice*, defect, imperfection, default, Cotgr.

U A I, *s.* Grain of any kind, *S. Stat. Acc. vittal*, *L. victus*, food.

V-VITTAL. 1. Meal, of which the "two part is and the third bear," *i. e.* consisting of two of oats, and one-third of barley, *S. B.* 2. *ph.* transferred to a person on whom one can no dependence; as, "He's *Buchan vittal*" *S. B.*

ALLER, *s.* A corn-factor, *S.*

VYER, *s.* One who *vies* with. *Watson.*

A, *s.* Beef or mutton dried without salt. *V. A.*

IE, *adv.* In a lively manner. *A. Hume.*—Fr. *vif*, lively.

VYSS, *adj.* Wise. *Henrysons.*

A U S, *adj.* Perhaps, deceitful, *q. wilous.* *town.*

US, *adj.* "Loud, vilcous & scandalus lyf." *d. Reg.*—Perhaps immoral, from *Su. G. will*, and *kios-a*, to choose.

adj. Vile, *S. Burel.*

ELY, *adv.* Vilely. *S. Forbes on the Revelation.* speare uses *vild* and *vyld* for vile, *Nares.*

ILIPEND, *v. a.* To slight; to undervalue, *S. ty Contendings.* Mr. Todd has inserted this *v. t. vilipend-ere*, to make of no reputation.

E, VILITIE, *s.* Filth; pollution. *Acts Ja. V. vileté*, vileness, baseness.

s. Apparently, vault. *Monroe.*

(pron. oom), *adj.* Mad; furious, *Orkn.*

NCUS, *v. a.* To vanquish. *Bellend T. Liv. vainc-re*, *id.*

CT, *s.* Vengeance; revenge. *Guild. Spald. t. vindict-a.*

LENT, *v. a.* To do violence to. *Fleming.*—*violent-er*, *id.*

IR, VIOLAB, *s.* One who plays on the fiddle or n, *S. O. Fr. Fountainhall.*

s. "A great beauty," *Orkn.*

s. The arrow called a *quarrel*, used only for the bow. *Douglas.*—Fr. *vire*, *id.* *V. Wyr.*

ENIN, *part. pr.* Veering; turning or winding t. *N. Burne.*—Fr. *viroissant*, *id.*

ETHRED. Thread of a particular description. *d. Reg.*—Perhaps streaked thread, from Fr. *t.*, streaky.

US, *s.* "Some fancied liquid, considered to be sourest of any; It's as sour as *virgus*." *Gall. id.*—This is obviously *verjuice*; Fr. *verjus*, *id.* liquor expressed from crab-apples."

EER, *s.* The keeper of the grass or green wood forest. *For. Lawes.*—*L. B. viridar-ius*, Fr. *cur*, *id.*

IT, *s.* The same with *Valet*. *Chalm. Mary.*—Fr. *violet*, jeune homme, *Roquefort.* He also tions *L. B. varlet-us* as synon. with *valet-us*, ing both as diminutives from Lat. *vir.*

I, *s.* A small ring put round any body, to keep rm, *S. ferrule.* *Ramsay.*—*O. E. vyroll*, Fr. *le.*

VIR, *s.* Force; impetuosity, *S. B. Skirreft.* *ir.*

OCK, *s.* A corn, or bony excrescence on the *S. wirrock.* *Dunbar.*—Lat. *verruca*, a wart; *wearrig*, callosus, nodosus.

IE, *s.* Thrift, Loth. *V. VERTUE.*

VISE, in Coal-mines. *V. WEYSE.*

VYSE. *Bowys of vyse*, bows worked by screws.—Fr. *vis*, Belg. *vijs*, a screw. *Wynlown.*

To VISIE, *v. a.* *V. VESIE.*

VISIE, VIZY, VIZZIE, *s.* 1. A scrutinizing view, *S. Bride of Lammer.* 2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot, *S.* 3. The knob or sight on the muzzle-end of a gun, by which aim is taken, *S.*—Fr. *visée*, aim.

To TAK A VIZZIE. To take *un aim*; as, to look along a gun before firing it off, *S. Edmonstone Boat.*

* **VISION**, *s.* A thin, meagre person; as, "Puir thing! she's grown a mere vision," *S.*

To VISITE, *v. a.* To examine; to survey. Used as synon. with *Visie*. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *visit-er*, *id.*

VISORNE, *s.* A mask or visor. *Know.*

VISSIER, *s.* One who authoritatively inspects or examines. *Inventories.*

VYSSIS, *s. pl.* Apparently uses. *Acts Ja. V.*

To VITCH, *v. a.* To visit, Shetl.—In Isl. the synonyme is *vit-ia*.

* **VITIOUS**, *adj.* Fierce; fiery; ill-tempered; as, "He's a vicious beast that; I wiss he dinna break that puir man's neck that's on him," *S.*

VITIOUSNESS, *s.* Fierceness; unmanageableness, *S.*

VITUALL, *s.* Grain of all kinds. *Aberd. Reg. V. VICTUAL.*

VIVDA, VIFDA, *s.* Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt, *Orkn. Shetl. Edmonstone's Zett.*—Dan. *vift-a*, to fan, to winnow, the substance being dried by the action of the wind.

VIVE, VIVE, *adj.* 1. Lively; representing to the life, *S. Rollock.*—Fr. *vif*. 2. Brisk; vigorous, *S.* 3. Applied to what may be seen clearly; as, "vive prent," letter-press which may be read easily, *S. B.*

VIVELY, *adv.* 1. In a vivid light, *S. Ross.* 2. Distinctly; applied to sound. *Spalding.*

VIVERIS, VIEVERS, VIVERS, *s. pl.* Provisions for the sustenance of life; victuals, *S. Know.*—Fr. *vivres*, *id.*

VIVUAL, *adj.* 1. Living; alive, *Ayrs.* 2. Used to express identity; as, "The *visual* person," the self-same person, *ibid.*

VIVUALLIE, *adv.* In life; as, "*vivuallie* seen," seen alive, *Ayrs.*—*O. Fr. vivante*, vivant, plein de force, *Roquefort.*

To VIZZIE, *v. a.* To view accurately. *V. VISIE*, and *VESIE.*

VIZZIE-DRAP, *s.* "The little mark stuck up at the mouth of a gun-barrel, to guide the sportsman's view." *Gall. Enc. V. VESIE*, *v.*

ULE, *s.* Oil. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *huile*.

ULE O' HEAT, *s.* The mist that rises from the ground in a hot day; *Orkn. Syn. Summer colts.*

ULIE, ULYIE, *s.* Oil. *V. OLYE.*

ULISPIT, *pret. v.* Lisped; *MS. whispit. Barbour.*—*A. S. wisp*, dentiloqua.

ULK, WLK, *s.* A week. *Ab. Reg. V. OULK.*

ULLIER, *s.* The water which runs from a dunghill, *Shetl.*

UMAN. The pron. of woman, *Ang.*

UMAST, UMEST, UMAST, *adj.* Uppermost; highest, *S. B. Wynt.*—*A. S. ufemest*, supremus; from *u/a*, above, and *west*, most.

UMAST CLAITH. A perquisite claimed by the vicar, in the time of popery, on occasion of the death of any person. *Lynds.*

To UMBEDRAW, *v. n.* To turn about. *Douglas.*—Belg. *omdraaijen*, to turn about.

UNCOUNSELFOW, *adj.* Uncounsellaible; unadvisable, S. B.

UNCOUTHY, *adj.* 1. Dreary; causing fear, S.; pron. *uncoudy*, S. B. Ross. 2. Under the influence of fear, S. B. Eery, *synon.* 3. Unseemly, Fife. V. COUTH, COUTHY.

UNCOUTHNESSE, *s.* Strangeness; want of acquaintance. *Fergusson.*

UNCREDYBLE, *adj.* Unbelieving. *Doug.*—L. B. *incredibilis*, incredulous.

To **UNCT**, *v. a.* To anoint. *Abp. Hamilton.*—Lat. *unct-us*.

UNCTING, *s.* Anointing. *Hamilton.*

UNCUNNANDLY, *adv.* Unknowingly. *Dunbar.* V. CUNNAND.

UNCUNNANDNES, *s.* Ignorance. *Doug.*

UNDALA, *adj.* Mean; despicable, Shetl.—Isl. *odaell*, 'inutilis.

VNDEFESIT, *part. adj.* Without acquittance. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. DEFESSE, *v.*

UNDEGEST, *adj.* 1. Rash; imprudent. *Doug.* 2. Untimely; premature, *ibid.*

UNDEGRATE, *adj.* Ungrateful. V. UNGRATE.

VNDEID, *adj.* Alive; in the state of life. *Rauf Collyear.*

UNDEIP, *s.* A shallow place. *Douglas.*—Tent. *on-deipte*, vadium, brevia.

UNDEMIT, **UNDEMYT**, *adj.* Uncensured; Gl. Sibb.

UNDEMUS, *adj.* Incalculable; inconceivable; *undecmis*, *undecmint*, S. B. *Bellend.*—A. S. *un*, negat. and *dem-an*, to judge, to reckon. *Undoomis*, Shetl.

UNDERCOTTED, *part. adj.* Apparently for *undercoated*. *Walker's Rem. Passag.*

UNDERFIT, *adj.* A term applied to peats cast in a peculiar mode. *Gall. Encycl.*

UNDER-FUR SOWING. Sowing in a shallow furrow. *Max. Sel. Trans.*

UNDERGORE, *adj.* "In a state of leprous eruption," Gl. Sibb.

To **UNDERLY**, *v. a.* To undergo, S.—Belg. *onder-legg-en*, to lie under.

To **UNDERLOUT**, **WHDYLOWTE**, *v. n.* To stoop; to be subject. *Wyntown.*—A. S. *underlut-an*, *id.*

UNDERLOUT, **WHDYLOWTE**, *adj.* In a state of subjection, *ibid.*

UNDERN, *s.* The third hour of the artificial day, according to the ancient reckoning, *i. e.* nine o'clock, A. M. *Leg. Quat. Burg.*

UNDER SPEAKING. Under pretence of speaking with. *Spalding.*

UNDERSTANDABLE, *adj.* Intelligible. *Spalding.*

UNDIGHTED, *part. adj.* Not dressed, S. "Lana rudia, undighted wool," *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. DIGHT, *v.*

To **VNDIRGANG**, *v. a.* To incur; to be subjected to. *Parl. Ja. III.*—A. S. *under-gang-an*, subire, to undergo.

UNDIRSTANDIN, *part. pa.* Understood. *Act. Audit.*

VNDISPONIT, *part. pa.* Not given away. *Acts Ja. VI.*

VNDISTRUBLIT, *part. pa.* Undisturbed. *Act. Audit.*

To **UNDO**, *v. a.* 1. To cut off. *Douglas.* 2. To unravel, *ibid.* 3. To disclose; to uncover, *ibid.*—A. S. *un-do-en*, aperire, solvere.

UNDOCH, **UNDOCHT**, **UNDOUGHT**, **WANDOUGHT**, *s.* 1. A weak or puny creature; applied both to body and mind. S. *un-do-acht*. S. *undought*. 2. Expl. as *Tent. on-dought*,

UNDON, **WHDON**, *part. pa.* Explained. *Wyntown.*

UNDOOMIS, **UNDUMOUS**, (*Gr. v.*) *adj.* Immense; unaccountable; what cannot be reckoned, Ang. Shetl. "An *undumous* sicht," an immense quantity or number, *Mearns.* V. UNDEMUS.

VNDOUTABLE, *adj.* Indubitable; that cannot be called in question. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—This has been used in O. E. as *Sherwood* has *undoubtable*.

UNDRAIKIT, *part. adj.* Not drenched, *Stirlings.* V. DRAKE, DRAIK, *v.*

UNE, *s.* 1. Oven, S. *Bellend.* 2. The oppressive air of a room that has long been shut up, Shetl. V. OON.

UNEARTHLY, *adj.* Ghostly; preternatural, S.; *wan-earthly*, S. B. *Minst. Bord.*

VNECERT, *adj.* Uncertain. *Acts Mary.*—Lat. *incert-us*.

UNEGALL, *adj.* Unequal. *G. Buchanan.*—Fr. *inegal*.

UNEITH, **ONETH**, **UNETH**, S. **UNETHIS**, **UNEIS**, **UNESH**, **WNESS**, **UNEIST**, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty. *Wall.*—A. S. *un-eathe*, *vix*, scarcely.

VNENDIT, *part. pa.* Unfinished; not terminated. *Acts Ja. III.*

UNEPUT TO DEATH. Not executed. *Marioribank's Ann.*

UNERDIT, *part. adj.* Not buried. *Douglas.*

UNESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable. *Douglas.*

UNESS, *adv.* V. UNETH.

UN-EVER, *adv.* Never; at no time, *Moray.*

UNFANDRUM, *adj.* Bulky; unmanageable, Ang.

UNFARRANT, *adj.* Senseless; without quickness of apprehension, *Ettr. For. Hogg.* V. FARRANT.

UNFEIL, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable, *Roxb.* 2. Rough; not smooth, *ibid.* V. FEIL.

UNFEIROCH, *adj.* Feeble; frail; unwieldy. The same with *Unfery*, *Ettr. For. Perils of Man.*

UNFERY, **ONFEIRIE**, *adj.* Infirm; unwieldy, S. *Pop. Ball.* *Unfierdly*, Shetl.—Su. G. *wanfoer*, imbecillis. V. FERY.

UNFEUED, *part. adj.* Not disposed of in *feu*, S. *Aberd. Journ.*

UNFLEGGIT, *part. pa.* Not affrighted. *Fergusson.*

UNFORE. "All in ane voce baltht fore & unfor." *Aberd. Reg.* This might seem to signify "for and against."

UNFORLATIT, *part. adj.* 1. Not forsaken. *Rudd.* 2. Fresh; new. *Douglas.*—Belg. *wyn verlaat-en*, to rack wine.

UNFORSAIN'D, *adj.* Undeserved. *Ross.* Perhaps originally irremediable.—Tent. *on*, negat. and *ver-soen-en*, Sw. *foerson-a*, to expiate.

UNFOTHERSUM, *adj.* A term applied to the weather when not favourable to vegetation, *Dumfr. Corr.* from *unforthersum*, *q.* what does not further the crop. V. FOTHERSUM.

UNFRE, *adj.* Discourteous. *Sir Tristrem.*

UNFREE, *adj.* Not enjoying the liberties of a burgess, *Aberd. Spalding.*

UNFRELIE, **UNFREELY**, *adj.* Not handsome. *Houlate.* V. FRELY.

UNFRELIE, **UNFREELIE**, *adj.* 1. Frail; feeble, S. B. 2. Heavy; unwieldy, *ibid.*—Isl. *un*, negat. and *fralig-r*, fleet, also powerful.

UNFRIEND, **UNFRIEND**, *s.* An enemy, O. E. *Lyndsay.*—Tent. *on-wriend*, inimicus, parum amicus.

UNFRIENDSHIP, *s.* Enmity. "Inimicitiae, *un-friendship*," *Desp. Gram.*

UNFRUGAL, *adj.* Lavish; given to expense. *Crawford's Univ. Edin.*

UNFITE-SAIR, *adj.* *Priests of Poble.*—A & *foa-*
sare, dolor pedum, with the negat. prefixed.

UNGAND *part pr* Lost, not becoming *Doug*

UNGANG WUANG, *r* *Aberd Ry* This seems to
denote the range made by a fishing boat for one
draught of the net, or the act of landing.—A & *on-*
gang, ingressus

To UNGANG, *v a.* *If unganga me sair, I am much*
deceived, I am greatly mistaken, *Ang. Ross*

UNGIERD, UNGAIR, *adj.* 1 Not clad, un-
harnessed *Gl Sherr.* 2 Casteated, *Ayr. V*
GHIR

UNGLAID, *adj* *Sorrowful Doug.* Compounded
of un and glad.

UNGRATE, UNGRATER, *adj.* Ungrateful *S. B*
Morton Undebrate is also used, *Aberd* as in the
following prov. "It's that queen that's dane [done]
to the undebrate"

UNGROND *part pa* Not grinded. *Act Dom. Conc*

UNHABILL, UNHABILL, UNHABILL, *adj* 1 Unfit for
any purpose whatsoever, used in a general sense
Acts Mary 2 Unfit for travelling, by reason of
age or bodily infirmity *Balf Pract* 3 Under
a legal disability; used as a forensic term *Acts*
Mary

UNHALSIT, *part pa.* Not saluted, *Douglas. V*
HALLIS

UNHANTY, UNHANTY, *adj.* 1 Inconvenient, both
2 "Unhantly, over large A very fat person is
called unhantly," *Reutr. Gl Ficken. V Hanty*

UNHEARTY, *adj* 1 Uncomfortable, applied to the
state of the atmosphere, as, 'An unhearty day'
a day that is cold and damp. 2 Transferred to
bodily feeling, when one ails a little, especially as
regarding the sensation of cold, 3.

UNHEARTSOME, *adj* Melancholy *Bulkerford.*

To UNHIELD, *v a.* To uncover. *Pal. Hon.*—A. S.
unhelan, revelare. *V Hildan*

UNHELE, *s* Pain, suffering. *Howlate.*—A. S. un-
hele, crux, tormentum

UNHINE UNHYNE, *adj.* 1 Extraordinary; unpre-
cedented; unparalleled, in a bad sense, *Aberd.* 2
Expl. "immense, excessive," *Moray.* Also gene-
rally used in a bad sense.

UNHIT, *part pa* Not named *Douglas. V Har*

UNHONEST *adj* 1 Dishonourable. *Bellenden.*—
Lat. *inhonestus*, Fr. *inhoneste*, 2 Dishonest, *Aberd*
Spalding.

UNHONESTIE, *s.* 1 Injustice. *Acts Ja. VI* 2
Indecorous conduct, indecent carriage. *Acts Ja. I*
3 Dishonesty, *Aberd.*

To UNY, *v a.* To unite. *Acts Ja. IV.*—Fr. *unir*, id.

UNICORN, *s* A gold coin struck in 8 in the reign of
James III. and exhibiting a unicorn supporting a
shield with the royal arms. *Inventories*

UNICORN FISH The name given by our seamen to
a species of whale. *Monstrosities* *Waker's Essays on Nat Hist*

UNIBKIT *adj* Unweated. *Douglas.*

UNITE *s* A gold coin of James VI. "It was first
called the Unite, on account of the union of the two
kingdoms under one prince, they afterwards obtained
the appellation of Jacobus and Broad Pieces. Their
value was at 20 English shillings, which was 12
pounds Scots, afterwards they increased to 25." *Car-*
leton

UNKENSOME *adj* Unknowable. *M. nat Border*

UNKIRKAN, *adj* Not fit for human food, *Shed. Dao*
ukraten, unchristian?

UNKYAW, *part pa* Unknown *D*

UNKNOWINGLY, *adv* Ignorantly *Ad*

UNLAY, *s* Time, the same with UN-
LAY

UNLANDIT, *adj* Not in possession of
property *Acts Ja. IV*

UNLATIT *part pa* Unlashed, only
pertaining *Forbes V Lat*

UNLAW, UNLAW, *adj* Unlawful *Ad*

UNLAW, UNLAW, *s* 1 Any transgre-
ssion of the law.—A & *unlaw* of
transgression 2 A fine exacted for
transgression of the law *Walter*
partly, to denote a law which has no
basis

To UNLAW, *v a.* To sin *Harv L*

UNLEFUL, *adj.* Unlawful *Aberd*

UNLEIF, *adj* Unpleasant, ungrat-
ifying *V Lef*

UNLEIFSM, *adj* Unlawful

UNLEIFSMELY, *adj.* Unlawful
Interim. Aberd Ry V Lef

UNLEIF, *adj* Dishonest *Lyndal*

UNLEIFM, *adj* What cannot be put
in law *V Lef*

UNLETTIN, *part pa* Not released

UNLIFE-LIKE, *adj* Not having the
living or of recovery from disease, 2

UNLISOM, *adj* Unlively *Ad-*
just, unwell, 3 *V Lisom*

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just, unwell, 3 *V Lisom*

ABILLIT, *part. pa.* "Ane priestis son unrea-
." *Aberd. Reg.* The meaning seems to be, not
mated, yet legally in a state of bastardy. V.
BLE, REABILL.

ASON, UNRESSOUN, *s.* 1. Injustice; iniquity.
ts Peblis. 2. Disorder. *Acts Marie.*

OUNSALLIT, *part. pa.* Unreconciled. *Acts*
1.

DE, UNRIDE, *adj.* Cruel; severe. *Sir Tristrem.*
S. *un-ge-reod, un-ge-ridu*, barbarous, cruel.

ERATED, *part. adj.* Unnoticed; untold. *Pit-*
2.

ULAR, *adj.* Irregular, *Aberd.*

EMBRAND, *part. adj.* Unmindful. *Acts*
1.

PONSALL, *adj.* Unable to pay a fine or debt;
basic term. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. RESPONSALL.

T, *s.* 1. Trouble. *Wallace.* 2. A person or
that causes disquietude. *Baillie.*—Teut. *on-*
on-ruste, iniqua. This word is used by Shak-
e.

Thy sun sets, weeping, in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, wo, and unrest.
King Richard II.

ANREST.

ILFULL, *adj.* Ungovernable. *Parl. Ja. II.*

HT, *s.* Injustice; iniquity. *Lynds.*—A. S.
cht, Teut. *on-recht*, injustitia.

NGIT, *part. pa.* Not gnawed or fretted.
l. Reg. V. RONARD.

DE, *adj.* Vile; impure, *Ayrs.* *Douglas.*—
on-raed, sordes, immundities.

DE, *s.* Trouble; toil; vexation. *Rauf Coll.*
—Germ. *unruhe*, Teut. *on-roewoe*, iniqua, *on-*
gh, inquietus.

NYN, *part. pa.* Not run; not expired. *Act.*
1.

L, *adj.* V. UNSML.

CHT, UNSAUGHT, *adj.* Disturbed; troubled.
n and Gol.—Teut. *onsaecht*, durus, asper, rudis.

CHT, *s.* Dispeace; trouble, S. B.—A. S. *un-*
un-seht, discordia, inimicitia.

CHET, *v. a.* To open. *Doug.* V. SCHETZ.

D, *part. adj.* Not tried, S. *Fergusson.* V.
1.

L, UNSALL, UNSILLY, *adj.* 1. Unhappy;
ied. *Dunbar.*—A. S. *un-saelig*, Sn. G. *usel*,
s. 2. Naughty; worthless. *Montgomerie.*—
G. *usel*, malus.

LE, UNSELL, *s.* 1. Mischance; misfortune.
ur.—A. S. *un-saelth*, infelicitas, infortunium.
icked or worthless person. *Bannat. Poems.*—
G. *usel*, evil, wickedness. The term *unsell*
used in Dumfr. *Scoury unsell* is a contemp-
designation applied to a child by one who is in
umour. The provincial E. word *Oonsel* is
tly the same. It is thus expl. by Mr. Thorneby
title of reproach sometimes applied to the
'Ray's Lett.

FEABLE, *adj.* Unassailable. *Houlate.*

BLE, *adj.* Destitute of the exercise of
s. *Discipline.*

ING, *part. adj.* Not becoming, S. *Bollock.*
unsettin, or *onsettin*. V. SET, *v. 2.*

, *s.* An attack; for onset. *Douglas.*

MEFASTNESSE, *s.* Shamelessness—
met.

IB, UNSICKEN, *adj.*

s. 2. Unsteady, S.

Y, *adj.* V. UNST

UNSKAITHED, *part. adj.* Unhurt, S. Compounded
of *un*, and the E. *v. scath*.

UNSNARRE, *adj.* Blunt; not sharp, S. B. V.
SNARRE.

To UNSNECK, *v. a.* To lift a latch, S. *Pop. Ballads.*

UNSNEED, *part. pa.* Not pruned or cut, S. V. SNEED.

UNSNOD, ONSNOD, *adj.* Not neat or trim, S. V. SNOD.

UNSONSIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S. *Ramsay.* 2.
Causing ill-luck; fatal; as applied to the supposed
influence of witchcraft, S. *Rem. Niths. Song.* 3.
Dreary; suggesting the idea of goblins, S. *Waverley.*
4. Mischievous, S. *Ramsay.* V. SONSIE.

UNSOPITED, *part. pa.* Not stilled; not entirely
quashed. *Keith's Hist.* V. SOPITE.

UNSOUND, *s.* A pang. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut.
on-ghesonde, morbus.

UNSPEANT, *adj.* Not weaned. V. SPAIN.

UNSPERKIT, *adj.* Not bespattered, *Ettr. For.*
Winter Evening Tales.

UNSPOILYED, *part. pa.* Without being subjected to
spoliation. *Spalding.*

UNSPOKEN WATER. Water from under a bridge,
over which the living pass, and the dead are carried,
brought in the dawn or twilight to the house of a
sick person, without the bearer's speaking either in
going or returning, *Aberd.* The modes of applica-
tion are various. Sometimes the invalid takes three
draughts of it before any thing is spoken; sometimes
it is thrown over the house, the vessel in which it
was contained being thrown after it. The supersti-
tious believe this to be one of the most powerful
charms that can be employed for restoring a sick
person to health.

UNSUSPECT, *part. adj.* Not suspected; or not
liable to suspicion. "Ane famous *unsuspect* assiss."
Aberd. Reg.

UNSWACK, *adj.* Stiff; not agile, *Aberd.* A.
Beattie's Tales. V. SWACK.

UNTELLABYLL, UNTELLIBYLL, *adj.* What cannot
be told. *Bellenden.*

UNTELLABLY, *adv.* Ineffably. *Douglas.*

UNTELLIN, UNTELLING, *adj.* What cannot be told;
chiefly applied to number, *Roxb. Blackw. Mag.*

UNTENTED, *part. pa.* Not watched over; not
tended. *Sir W. Scott's Pibroch of Donald Dhu.*
Untented is used by Shakespeare, and perhaps in the
same sense. V. JOHNSON.

UNTENTY, *adj.* Inattentive; not watchful, S. *Leg.*
Montrose.

UNTHINKABILL, *adj.* Inconceivable. *Lyndsay.*

UNTHIRLIT, *part. adj.* Not astricted. *Bellenden.*
T. Liv.

UNTHOCHT. To *haud* one *unthocht lang*, to keep one
from wearying. *Pop. Ball.*—Teut. *ondeuchtigh*,
curae et timoris expers.

UNTHOLEABLE, *adj.* Intolerable, S. V. THOLE, *v.*

UNTHOUGHT LANG. Without thinking long; with-
out feeling *ensus*, S. B. A. *Latng's Thistle of Scott.*
V. LANG, *adj.*

UNTHRIFT, *s.* Wastefulness. "Many one blames
their wife for their own *unthrift*," S. Prov. *Kelly.*

UNTHRIFTY, *adj.* Unfriendly. *Douglas.* V. THRYFT.

UNTIDY, *adj.* Not neat; not trim; applied to per-
sons who are slovenly in the mode of putting on their

— awkwardly; as, "That's
— was very untidily
—, not neatly,

UNTILL, prep. Unto.

UNTIMED, adj. Untimely; unreasonable, S. V
TIMED

UNTYNT, part. pa. Not lost. Douglas. V TYNT

UNTO. Used in the sense of until. Acts Ja VI
Unto is used in this sense by Chaucer, as also until
in the sense of unto. Cf. Chaucer

UNTRAIST, adj. Unexpected. Lyndsay V. Traist,
adj

UNTRAISTER, adj. Faithless, unworthy of trust
Poems 15th Cent.

UNTRANSMITT, part. pa. Not transmitted. Acts
Ja I V TRANSMITT

UNTRACTABIL, adj. Unmanageable, intractable
Douglas - Lat. intractabilis

UNTRIG, adj. Not trim, unevenly, S. Annals of the
Parish V Trim

UNTHROWABILL, adj. Incredible. Lyndsay V
Throw

UNVICIAT, part. adj. Productive, not deficient
Acts Ja VI V VICIAT

UNWAR, UNWAR, adj. or adv. Unwary or unaware.
Douglas - A. S. unwar, un-war, incursus, Isl
war-a, v. dare

UNWAKYIT, part. pa. Not accused. Douglas V
Waky

UNWARNYET, part. pa. Not warned, S. V WARNIS

UNWARNISTLY, adv. Without previous warning
Douglas

VNWAUKIT, part. pa. Not failed. Act Dom
Cane

UNWHEEL, adj. 1 Ailing, volatundinary, S. Tales
of My Landlord. Mr. Todd has adopted Unwell as
an E word in this sense. 2 Sickly, of an ailing
constitution, S.

UNWEMMYT, part. adj. Unspotted, unstained
Douglas - A. S. unweanne, un-waemmed, inma
colatus

UNWERD, s. Sad fate, misfortune, S. Ruddiman.
A S un-weyrd, infortunium V WERD

UNWYNABILL, adj. Impregnable. Bellenden -
A S un-winna, invincibilis

UNWINN, adj. Extreme. Sir Trist - A. S. un
winna, invincibilis, inuicandus, inamoenus, asper
V WIK

UNWOLLIT, part. adj. Without wool having the
wool taken off. Aberd. Reg.

UNWROBIN, part. pa. Unrevengeed. Douglas -
A S un-wroccen, multus

UNYEMENT, s. Ointment. Bellenden. - O. Fr oigne-
ment, ad.

VOALER, s. A cat, Shell, q. a scowler, from Isl. vol-a,
querular

VOAMED, s. Meat injured by being too long kept,
Shed, apparently synon. with Heam'd, S. - Allied
perhaps to Isl. eam vilam

VOICE, s. Voice, S. B. Fife Aberd. Douglas

VODDER, s. Weather. Aberd. Reg. V WODDER

VODE, adj. 1 Empty, void. Douglas. 2 Light,
innocent, ibid.

To VOLE, v. a. To void, to empty, ibid.

VOE, s. A long, narrow bay, Orkney. Shell. Barry. -
Isl. vög-r. sigus maris augustus

VOGLE, VOGL, adj. 1 Vain, S. Ross - Fr rogue,
Isl. voga, esteem, repulse, vogue. 2 Merry, cheer-
ful S. B. Jac. Kel.

VOYAGE, s. A journey. Pittcollic. Fr. It. Ital
viaggio

To VOYCE, VOICE, v. n. To vote. Acts Cha. I.

To VOICE out, v. a. To vote

VOICER, s. A voter. Shell

VOICING, s. The act of voicing

VOLE, s. A vole, a mouse, a field mouse

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P, adv. 1. Denoting the state of being open, "Set up the door," open the door. S.—Sw. G. *upp*, id. Ithre observes, that in this sense it has no affinity to *upp*, denoting motion towards a higher place, but is allied to *offen*, *open*, *apertus*, E. *open*.—Germ. *auf*, is used in the same sense. V. To. 2. Used to denote the vacation of a court, or rising of a meeting of any kind. *The Session is up*, the Court of Session is not meeting at present, S. This phrase is also used by E. writers, although overlooked by Dr. Johnson.

UP, adv. Often used as a *s.* *Ups and Downs*, changes; vicissitudes; alternations of prosperity and adversity, S. *Walker's Remark. Passages.*

EITHER UP NOR DOWN. In the same state; without any discernible difference, S.

P *wt*. Even with; quit with; often used when one threatens retaliation; as, "I'll be up *wt*' him for that," S.

P-A-LAND, adj. "At a distance from the sea; in the country; rustic." Gl. Sibb. V. UPLANDS.

UP-BANG, v. a. To force to rise, especially by beating. *Watson.*

P-BY, UP-BYE, adv. Applied to an object at some little distance, to which one must approach by ascending, S. *Ross.*

COME UP-BY. To approach, as giving the idea of ascent, or to come above others, S.

UPBIG, WPBIG, v. a. 1. To build up. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To rebuild. *Keith's Hist.*—Sw. *upbygg-a*, to build up. 3. *part. pa.* Filled with high apprehensions of one's self, S.

UPBRED, v. a. To set in order. *Houlata.* V. BRAID *up*.

PBRINGING, s. Education; instruction, S. *Spald.* *Upbrought* is used by Spenser as signifying educated; nurtured.

With the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*.

UP-BULLER, v. a. To boil or throw up. V. BULLER, *v.*

PCAST, s. Taunt; reproach, S. *Henryson.*

PCAST, s. The state of being overturned, S. A. *St. Ronan.*

PCASTING, s. The rising of clouds above the horizon, especially as threatening rain, S.

PCOIL, s. A kind of game with balls. *Evergreen.*

PCOME, s. 1. Promising appearance. Perhaps from the first appearance of the blade after sowing. *Gods-croft.*—A. S. *up-cyme*, ortus. 2. Advancement in stature; bodily growth, S. *Campbell.*

UPDAW, v. n. To dawn. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *op-daag-en*, to rise, to appear.

PDORROK, adj. Worn out; bankrupt, Shetl.; from Isl. *upp*, and *throk-a*, also *thrug-a*, urgere, premere.

P-DRINKING, s. An entertainment given to gossips after the recovery of a female from child bearing, Perth. *Campbell.* Evidently from the circumstance of the mother being able to get up, or out of bed. This in Angus is, for the same reason, called the *ft*-or *foot-ale*. V. *VPSITTING*. [DAYS.]

P-FUIRDAYS. Up before sunrise, Roxb. V. FURK-

PGAE, s. An interruption or break in a mineral stratum, which holds its direction upwards. *Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydros.*

PGANG, s. A sudden increase of wind and sea; often applied to the weather, Shetl.—Isl. *uppgang-r*, incrementum.

PGANG, s. 1. An ascent; an acclivity. *Bertha*—A. S. *up-gang*, ascensus. 2. The act of going S. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

UPGASTANG, s. A species of loom anciently used in Orkney. *Statist. Acc.*

UPGESTRY, s. The proper orthography of this term is *Oppgestrie*, *Oppgestery*. It denotes a custom, according to which an udaller might transfer his property, on condition of receiving a sustenance for life. *Hibbert's Shetl.*

ONGESTER, s. The designation given to the person received for permanent support, according to this custom. *Hibbert's Shetl.* The word is obviously compounded of the particle *up*, and Isl. *gest-ur*, *giæst-ur*, hospes, q. one received as a guest.

VPGEVAR, UPGIVER, s. One who delivers up to another. *Acts Ja. VI.*

To UPGIF, v. a. To deliver up; an old forensic term. *Act. Audit.*

UPGIVING, s. The act of giving or delivering up. *Spalding.*—Tent. *op-gev-en*, tradere, Sw. *upgifva*, to deliver up.

UPHADIN, s. The same with *Uphald*, q. v. S. *H. Blyd's Contract.*

To UPHALD, UPHAUD, v. a. 1. To support; to maintain; to make provision for. *Blue Blanket.* 2. To furnish horses on a road for a mail, stage, or diligence, S. *Antiquary.*

UPHALD, s. 1. Support, S. *uphadd.* *G. Buchanan.*—Isl. *uphellde*, sustentatio, victualia. 2. The act of upholding a building, so as to prevent its falling to decay, by giving it necessary repairs; or the obligation to do so; S. *Uphaud.* *Acts Mary.*

To UPHALD, UPHADD, v. a. To warrant; as, to *up-hadd a horse sound*, to warrant him free of defect, S.

UPHALIE DAY, VPHALY DAY. The first day after the termination of the Christmas holidays. *Act. Audit.* It is written *Ouphalliday.* *Aberd. Reg.*

To UPHAUD, v. n. To affirm; to maintain, S. *Antiq.*

To UPHAUE, v. a. Apparently, to heave up. "To *uphaus* the sentrice of the brig." *Aberd. Reg.*—A. S. *up-hef-an*, *up-a-heaf-an*, levare, exaltare.

To UP-HE, UPHIE, v. a. To lift up; to exalt; pret. *upheit.* *Dunbar.*—Dan. *ophoyer*, Belg. *ophoog-en*, to exalt.

UPHEILD, part. pa. Carried upwards. *Doug.*—A. S. *up*, and *hyld-an*, inclinare.

To UPHEIS, v. a. To exalt, S. *Doug.* V. *HEIS.*

To UPHEUE, v. a. To lift up. *Doug.*—A. S. *up-hef-an*, levare, Isl. *upphæf-ia*, exaltare.

UPHYNT, part. pa. Snatched up. *Doug.* V. *HINT*, *v. a.*

UPH OUG, s. Ruin; bankruptcy, Shetl.—Dan. *ophugg-er*, dissecō, ictu discutio, Baden; q. to *heav up* by the roots.

UPLANDS, UP OF LAND, UPON-LAND, UP-PLANE, adj. 1. One who lives in the country, as distinguished from the town. *Burr. Lawes.* 2. Rustic; unpollished; as, "Jock *upo'-land*." *Dunbar.*—A. S. *up-land*, highland; also, a midland country.

UPLAND SHOOE. An old phrase for a sort of *rullion*, as would seem, or a shoe made of an undressed hide, with the hair on it. "Pero, peronis, an *up-land shoe*," Despaut Gram. G. Douglas renders *crudus pero* of Virgil by *rough rilling*.

VPLESIT, part. pa. Recovered. *Colkelbie Sow.*—A. S. *up*, and *les-an*, colligere, redimere.

To UPPLIS applied to money, &c. "in E. merely *up*."

WREILE, v. a. To raise or lift up with considerable exertion. *Doug.* V. **WREIL**.

W, s. Wreck; ruin, Buchan. *Tarras.* V. **JK**.

W, s. The wren, Loth. *Compl. S.—A. S.* n.

W, adj. Wrong, Buchan.

W, Chance; fortune. *Barbour.—O. Fr. cur, d; Teut. wre, vicissitudo.*

W, Practice; use; toil. *Matth. P.—Mr. Nares* properly referred to Norm. *Fr. wre, practice, use.* *en wre, put in practice, Kelham's Dict.* From the E. v. *to Inure.—Teut. wre, commoditas.*

W, The point of a weapon. *Acts Ja. I.—Su. G. ic. aur, a weapon; Isl. aur, an arrow.*

W, 1. Ore; in relation to metals, S. *Douglas.* e fur or crust which adheres to vessels, in consequence of liquids standing in them, S. B.

W, A denomination of land in Orkn. and Shetl. *Acc.—Isl. awri, octava pars marcae, tam in, quam in mobilibus.*

W, Colour; tinge, S. B.—Belg. *verw, Sw. ferg, id.*

W, Soil. *An ill wre, a bad soil, Ang.—Ir. Gael. mould, earth.*

W, Sweat; perspiration, Ang.

W, Slow heat, as that proceeding from embers; expl. a suffocating heat, Tweedd.—*Isl. wr, seu stricturae igniti ferri; Heb. wr, lux, ignis, Lat. ur-ere, to burn.*

W, 1. "A kind of coloured haze, which the sun make in the summer time, in passing through moisture which the sun exhales from the land ocean." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. This is expl. "a n the air," *Clydes. ibid.*

W, The dug or udder of any animal, particularly of a sheep or cow, Roxb. *Dumfr.; Lure, synonym. an. yver, yfwer, Isl. jagr, juf, id.* These radically the same with Lat. *uber.*

W, (Gr. v.) s. A ewe, Shetl.—*Isl. aor, ovis,*

W, **WCK**, s. The name given to the locks of wool are pulled off the udder of a sheep, when it is lambing time, to facilitate the admission of the, Roxb. V. **UDDERLOCK.**

W, s. A scythe, Shetl.

W, **AR**, s. A writer. *Ab. Reg.* Nearly the same he vulgar pron. of Loth. *Writer.* The pron. in *wreater.*

W, **URF**, s. 1. A stunted, ill-grown person, gene- applied to children, Roxb. *Ettr. For.; synonym. oth. Hogg.* 2. A crabbed or peevish person, implying the idea of diminutive size, *ib.* This to be corr. from *Warwolf, Werwolf, q. v.*

W, 2. 3. A fairy, Upp. Lanarks. V. **WARF.**

W, **lj.** Furred; crusted, S. B. *Fife.*

W, **lj.** Clammy; covered with perspiration, Ang. s. The name given to a satyr in the Highlands *Lady of the Lake.*

W, **I, Unusum, adj.** 1. Troublesome; vexations. 2. Frightful; terrifying, S. *Rudd.—Su. G. inquietus; oro, inquires.*

W, **I, adj.** Having a feeble and emaciated appearance, S. B. Perhaps q. *wuri-like.* *Ross.* V.

W, **To URN**, v. a. To pain; to torture, Ang. *Wall.—Isl. orne, calor, orn-a, calefacio.* V. **EAN**, v. which is the pron. of *Aberd.*

W, **To URP**, v. n. To become peevish, *Aberd.* V. **ORP**, v.

W, **URUS**. The wild white bull formerly so common in the Caledonian forest. Although this is not a S. word, I take notice of it in order to remark, that it is obviously of Gothic formation.—*Germ. auerochs, also ur-ochs, "an ure-ox, a buff, a wild bull," Ludwig.* *Aur, or ur, signifies ferus silvestris.*

W, **To USCHE**, v. n. To issue. V. **USCH**.

W, **USCHE**, s. Issue; termination, *ibid.*

W, **To USCHÉ**, v. n. To issue. *Dunbar.—Ital. uscire.* V. **ISCHÉ**, v. n.

W, **USE**, s. Interest of money, Roxb.—*L. B. us-us* occurs in the same sense with *usura*, *Du Cange.*

W, *** To USE**, v. a. To frequent; to be accustomed; to resort to. *Acts Ja. IV.*

W, **To USHE**, v. a. To clear. *Acts Sed.*

W, **USTE**, s. The host; the sacrifice of the mass. *Abp. Hamilton.—O. Fr. oiste.*

W, **USTED**, s. The curd of buttermilk heated with sweet milk, Shetl.—*Su. G. yst-a, pron. ust-a, Isl. id. coagulare.*

W, **UTASS, WTAST.** Corr. of *Octaves.* *Wallace.* The eighth day, or the space of eight days after any festival, *Nares' Gl.* V. **UTIS.**

W, **UTELAUY, WTELAUY, s.** An outlaw. *Barbour.—A. S. ut-laga, Isl. utlaeg-r, exul.*

W, **UTERANCE**, s. 1. Extremity, in any respect. *Doug.*

2. Extremity, as respecting distress, *ib.* V. **OUTRANCE.**

W, **UTGLE, UTOIKS, s.** Expense; expenditure, S.—Belg. *wytgate, id.*

W, **VTH**, s. "Ane proper vth of gold." *Aberd. Reg.* This should perhaps be read *uch*, *O. Fr. uche, a coffer; or for Ouch, an ornament, a carcanet.*

W, **To UTHERLOCK**, v. a. To pull the wool from a sheep's udder, that the lamb may get at the teats, *Clydes.* V. **UDDERLOCK.**

W, **UTHIR, UTHIR, (pron. Other.)** This is the common orthography of *Douglas* and our old writers. *Wyn town* uses both this and *othir.*

W, **UTOLE.** *Law Case, B. of Aberdeen v. Duncan.* V. **PENNY UTOLE.**

W, **UTOUTH, prep.** V. **OUTWITH.**

W, **To VTTER**, v. n. *Vltred, pret. Pitacottie.—From Fr. outr-er, traverser, parcourir, applied to horses; q went out of the lists; became unmanageable.* V. **ONTER, v.**

W, **UTTERANCE**, s. Extremity. *Sadler's Papers.* This is properly written *Outrance*, q. v. *At outrance*, is a state of the greatest discord.

W, **UTTERIT.** V. **OUTTERIT.**

W, **UTWITH, adv.** Beyond. V. **OUTWITH.**

W, **UVART, adj.** Unfrequented, Shetl. *Dan. uvant, un used.*

W, **UVEILTER**, v. n. To welter; to wallow, Shetl. *Dan. voelte sig, to roll one's self.*

W, **UVER, UVR, adj.** 1. Upper, in respect of situation. S. *Bellenden.* 2. Superior in power. *The wver hand, the superiority, S.* V. **OVER.**

W, **VULT**, s. Aspect. *Wallace.—O. Fr. vult, Lat. vult-us*

W, **To VUNG**, v. n. To move swiftly with a buzzing or humming sound; *Aberd. bung, S. O. Shérrefs.*

W.

W

W frequently appears in the place of V

WA' s Wall. Back at the Wa' V. DACK

WA, WAW, *interj* Used like E why as introductory of an assertion, or, instead of away, S. W. *Guthrie's Sermon* — A S. wa is not only used in the sense of Lat *ekwa*, but also of *euge*

WA, Waw, s. Wo, grief, S. wae. *Douglas*. — A S. wa, wae, Moes, G. wai

WA, Waw, *adj* Sorrowful, S. wae, comp. warr, superl. wayest. *Barbour* — A S. wa, moonan, affliction

WAAH, s. Any thing that causes surprise and admiration, Orkn. Isl. wa, any thing unexpected, commonly used in a bad sense

To WAAH, v. a. To join two pieces of metal by the force of heat, South of S. A. Scott's F. V. Well, v.

WAIT, Waur, s. The swollen and discoloured mark on the skin, from a blow by a whip or stick, Ayr. — K. weat, wheel

WAB, s. A web, Clydes. In Fife pron. wab.

WABAW, s. A hand ball made to strike a wall. V. M. a. a

WABBITT, *adj* Web-footed, Clydes.

WABRAN LEAVES. Great plants or waybread, S. — A S. *warg-brands*. Teut. *warg-brere*, plantago. In the South of S. it is not only called, in the singular *Wabran leaf*, but *Wabert leaf*

WABSTER, s. 1 A weaver, S. The term is now used in contempt, *Burns*. 2 A spider, Ayr. *Picken*. In F. to, *wabster*.

WACAST, s. Any thing contemptible, generally used with a negative. *Aberd*. This is, as it were, an inverted form of E. *Castaway*.

To WACHLE, v. n. To move backwards and forwards, S. E. *waggle* — Teut. *wagghelen*, id.

To WACHT, v. a. To quaff V. *Wacche*

WACHT, s. Keep the wacht o' him or it, "Keep him, or it, in view, do not lose sight of," Ayr. — *Dan* *raght*, Teut. *wacht*, custodia, q. "keep watch over" him or it.

WACK, *adj* Moist, S. B. "Macedo, to be wack or drunk," *Despaut Gram*

WACKNESS, s. Humidity V. *Wak*

WAD, WED, WEDDE, s. 1 A pledge, S. *Sir Tristram*. 2 A wager. *Kelly* — Sn. G. *wad*, A. S. *wed*, Isl. *raed*, pignus.

To WAD WED, v. a. 1 To pledge to bet to wager, *Chr. Kirk*. 2 To promise, to engage, S. *Shirreff* — A S. *wedd-tan*, to be surety, spondere

DR. D. WAD. A species of pledge viewed by our old laws as usurious. *Balf. Pract.*

WAD *pret* Welded. Clydes. *Ed. Mag.*

WAD, s. Woad "Fifty half pokes of woad." *Aberd. Reg.* V. *Woad*

WAD, s. The name of a hero of romance. *Col. Bow*

WAD, v. aux. Would S. *Picken's P.*

WADAND, *part. pr.* Expl. fearful. *Wynt* — Ir. *wadh*, fear

WADRE-AT, s. One who aims at something above his station as Indress, &c. *Roxb.*, q. "would be at"

WADD, s. Woad used in dyeing. *Chalm. Act* — A S. *wad*, *woad*, Teut. *weede*, woad. It also occurs in the form of woad. *Act Audit*. "Woods or woad for lictynge," *Prompt. Parv*

WAR

WADDER, s. Weather s. W.

WADDER, s. A waddler, S. R.

WADDIE, s. Apparently the same as E. *wadde*. *Surr. C.* + men

WADDIV, *part. adj* "Sinner iron heel into eye. *See Wad*

WADDIN, *part. pr.* V. *Wad* *waiter*, *waiter*, *waiter*, *waiter*

WADD, s. *pt* A small fish much used in making of pidgeons, in differently dressed. "Wadd and the Wadd, or amusement of the imperious spirits as follows" —

I have been over at the market
These are the best you can get
And a man I know a little better
What will you give me for the lot?

The waddy seems to signify the waddy. That part of a boat is drawn, *Shatt*

WADH, s. A bird, supposed to be the water rail, *Ab. Scot. Act*

WADOK, s. A wedge, S. *Just*

To WADOK, v. a. To shake in a to brandish, S. B. — Sn. G. *Wadok*

WADY, *adj* To a V. *Wadde*

WADMAH, s. A species of wood used and worn in Orkn. and *Wadmill*

WADNA, *Would not*

WADSET, s. 1 A legal deed, by which a considerable sum of money is lent to the debtor, that the latter may draw the principal, a former term, S. *Kelly* *Burns*

To WADSET, v. a. To attract under revelation, S. *Stems* *Ed. Mag.* *Wadsett* in, opportunity. The S. "Wadsett in, opportunity." *From*

WADSETTER, s. One who holds other to wadset S. *Ed. Mag.*

WAD-SHOOTING, s. Shooting at a point where a road or bridge, *Ang.*

WAK, s. Wo V. *Wa*

WAK, *adj* Sorrowful, *Ed. Mag.* "I'm wad"

WADWELL, *Wadwell* s. The wad after passing the mill, *Aberd.* *Wadwell* q. v. — Teut. *wad*, *Wad*

WADWELL, *Wadwell*, *adj* 1 *Wad* *Burns* 2 *Causing sorrow* S.

WADNESS, s. Sorrow, *Wadness* S.

WADSE, *Wadse*, *Wadse*, s. 1 A bundle of straw in which the stalks are, *from* *Ed. Mag.*, *Wadse*, 2 A straw open in a bundle of straw

[purpose of carrying a part of the stalks] *Ed. Mag.* *Wadse*, 3 A brushwood, placed on one side of the furrow during the last, *Wadse*

Sn. G. *wadse* a bundle of straw

WADSEME, *adj* Wadse, melancholy

ÆSUCKS, *interj.* Alas, Clydes. *Burns. Falls of Clyde.*—A. S. *wa*, and Dan. Sax. *uac*, *vae nobis*.
Æ WAGS YE. An exclamation, Buch. *Tarras.* Can wags be from A. S. *wag-ian*, *agitare*, q. "wo," or, "calamity agitates you?"
Æ WORTH YOU. Wo befall you, S. V. WORTH.
WAF, WAIF, WAYF, *adj.* 1. Strayed, and not as yet claimed. *Quon. Att.*—Fr. *guesces*, *vuayves*, strays; Isl. *voj-a*, to wander. 2. Solitary; denoting the awkward situation of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance, S. 3. Worthless in conduct; immoral, S. 4. Low-born; ignoble, S. A. *Guy. Mann.* 5. Paltry; inferior; pron. *waiff*, Loth. *Inheritance.* 6. Feeble; worn out, Dumfr.
WAF, WAIF, *v. n.* To wave; to fluctuate, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. S. *waif-ian*, Sw. *wäst-a*, vacillare.
WAF, WAIF, *v. a.* To wave; to shake, S. *Doug.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* 1. A hasty motion; the act of waving, S. *Arnot.* 2. A signal, made by waving. *Cromartie.* 3. A transient view; as, *I had just a waif o' him*, S. *Guthrie.* 4. A slight stroke from any soft body, especially in passing, S. 5. A sudden bodily ailment; as, *a waif o' cauld*, S. *Entail.* 6. Transient effluvia or odour, *Ethel.* 7. The contagion of evil example. *Walker.* 8. A benevolent influence, as if communicated in passing, S. *Galt.* 9. Equivalent to *Wrath*, from its being seen only transiently, Border. *Dangerous Secrets.*—A. Bor. id. V. *Brockett.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* 1. A vagabond, S. 2. One addicted to idleness, and to low company, *Fife.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* A vagabond, a worthless vagrant, Roxb.; "A. Bor. *waifinger*, an estray," *Brockett.* V. *WAF, adj.*
WAF, WAIF, *v. a.* To rumple, Upp. Clydes.
WAF, WAIF, *adj.* 1. Limber; pliable, S. 2. Feeble; useless, Roxb. "A *waifi* dud," a person who is without strength or activity, *ibid.*; synon. *Thowless.* V. *WAF, adj.*
WAF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a very shabby or suspicious appearance, S. *Galt.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* Shabby appearance, S. *Saxon and Gael.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* *Moyse's Memoirs.* The word is *wisseris* in *Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI.* This signifies masks or visors. It therefore seems probable that *Waf* is an error.
WAF, WAIF, *s.* Syn. with *Waf*, sense 8. *Galt.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* One who, under the appearance of being a friend, takes occasion to hold a person up to laughter, S. A.
WAF, WAIF, *s.* The wool in a web, S. *Adam.*—A. S. *wæsta*, Su. G. *wæst*, id. from *wæf-a*, to weave.
WAF, WAIF, *s.* 1. A departure. *Ramsay.* 2. A disagreeable taste after a thing is swallowed, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *wegh-ga-en*, abire, *wegh-ganck*, abitura. 3. The canal through which water runs from a mill, Lanarks.; often, the *wagang o' the water.*
WAF, WAIF, *s.* The last crop before the tenant quits his farm, S. B. *Way-gangin' Crop*, S. A.
WAF, WAIF, *s.* 1. A clock which has no case; thus denominated from the motion of the pendulum, Clydes. 2. A spectre that haunts the kitchen, and takes its station on the crook. It is seen to wag backwards and forwards, before the death of any one of the family, Roxb.

WAGE, *s.* A pledge; a pawn. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *guage*, *sureté.*
WAGEOUR, VAGEOUR, VAGER, *s.* A mercenary soldier. *Barbour.*
WAGEOUR, *s.* A stake, E. *wager.* *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *guagiere*, *gage.*
WAGGLE, *s.* A bog; a marsh, S. B. also *wuggle.* *Law Case.*—Teut. *waggel-en*, *agitare*, *motitare.*
WAGHORN, *s.* A fabulous personage, who, being a greater liar than the devil, was crowned king of liars. Hence extravagant liars are said to be as ill as *Waghorn*, or *waur than Waghorn*, Aberd. "As false as *Waghorn*, and he was nineteen times false than the deil," S. *Prov.*
WAG-STRING, *s.* One who dies by means of a halter. *Z. Boyd.*
WA-HEAD, *s.* The vacancy on the top of the inside of a cottage-wall, that is not beam-filled, where articles are deposited, Roxb. *Scott of Liddisdale's Beauties of the Border.*
WAIBLE, *v. n.* To walk unsteadily, as one who is very feeble, Tweedd. A variety of *Wevil*, to wriggle. —Germ. *wappel-n*, tremule moveri.
WAID, *s.* The dye-stuff called woad. "Ane pipe of *waid.*" Aberd. *Reg.* V. *WADD*, and *WALD.*
WAIDE, *v. a.* To render furious. *Doug.*—A. S. *wæd-an*, *insanire*, *furere.*
WAIDGE, *v. a.* To pledge. *Montgom.*—Su. G. *wædja*, *sponsionem facere*; L. B. *guag-iare*, id.
WAYER, *s.* A weigher; one who weighs, *Despaut.* *Gram.*
WAYEST, *adj.* Most sorrowful. V. *WA.*
WAIF, *v. n.* V. *WAF, v.*
WAYFF, *s.* A wife. *Pitcottie.*
WAY-GANGIN' CROP. V. *WA-GANG-CRAP.*
WAY-GANGING, WAY-GOING, *s.* Departure. *Bannatyne's Journ. Spald.*
WAYGATE, *s.* Space; room, Roxb.

He's awa' to sail,
 Wi' water in his *waggate*,
 An' wind in his tail.—*Jacobite Relics.*

WAY-GAUN, WA-GAUN, WAY-GOING, *adj.* Removing from a farm or habitation, S. *Surv. Dumfr.*
WAYGET, WA-GATE, *s.* Speed; the act of making progress. *He has nae wayget*, Loth. He does not get forward. *Wa-gate*, Lanarks.
WAIGLE, WEGGLE, *v. n.* To waddle; to waggle, S. —Belg. *wægel-en*, *waggel-en*, Su. G. *wackl-a*, *motitare.*
WAY-GOE, *s.* A place where a body of water breaks out. *Sir A. Balfour's Letters.*—Teut. *wegh-ga-en*, abire.
WAIE, WAIE, *s.* "To play vponne the trum nyctly, to convene the *waik* at ewin." Aberd. *Reg.* Watch?
WAYIS ME. Wo is me. *Lynds.*—Isl. *raes mer*, *vae mihi sit.*
WAIE, WAIE, *v. a.* To enfeeble. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *wæ-a*, *vacillare.*
WAIE, WAIE, *v. a.* To watch, S. *wauk.* *Barbour.*—A. S. *wac-ian*, *vigilare.*
WAYKENNING, *s.* The knowledge of one's way from a place. *Kelly.*
WAIE, WAIE, *v. a.* To choose; to select. V. *WALE.*
WAIE, WAIE, *v. a.* To veil. *Douglas.*
WAIE, *s.* The gunwale of a ship. *Doug.*—A. S. *wæal*, *munimentum.*
WAIE, WAIE, *s.* Vale; avail. *Wallace* V. *WALE*, *v.*
WAIE, WAIE, *s.* A wand or rod. *K. Hart.*—Su. G. *wæal*. C. B. *gwal-en*, id.

WAILYE QUOD WAILYE *V* **WAILYE**
WAILK, *s* A vale, or valley *Wallace*
WAILL, *s* Advantage, contr from *waill* *Wallace*
WAYMYNG, **WAYMENT**, *s* Lamentation *Sir Gaw* —
O Pr guement-er, so plandre lial pad, wo.
WAYN, **WAYNE**, *s* Plenty *Wallace* — *Su. G. winn-a,*
suffere
WAYN, *s* A vein *Wallace*
To WAYND, *v. n.* To change, to swerve. *Houlat*
A S waend-an, mutare, vertere
To WAYND, *v. n.* To care, to be anxious about.
Wallace — *A. S. waend-an, lal van i a, curare*
WAYNK *In wayne, in vain.* *Wallace*
WAYNE, *s* Help, relief *Wallace* — *A. S. wen,*
spea, expetatio
To WAYNE, *v. n.* To strike *Sir Gawen* — *Su. G.*
waan a, to labour, winn-a, id also to fight
To WAYNE, *v. a.* To remove *Sir Gaw* — *A. S.*
waan-an demer, auferre
WAIN, *pret* Fought. *Barbour*. — *From A. S.*
winn-on, pugnare.
To WAINLE, *v. n.* To flutter to wave, to wag, to
 dangle to flap, *Aberd. V WINGLE.*
*** WAINSCOT** *s* Oak cut down, or in a wrought
 state, *S. Urquhart's Tracts*
WAINSCOT, *adj* Of or belonging to oak, *S.*
To WAINSCOT, *v. a.* To line walls with boards of
 oak, *S.*
WAINTE, *s* A transient view a glimpse, *Ab.* — *O. B.*
gwaent wy, apt to move away
To WAINTE *v. n.* To become sour, applied to any
 liquid, *Textol*
To WAYNT, *v. n.* To be deficient, to be wanting
Wallace — *lial want-a, deesse.*
WAINTEIT, **WAYNTIN**, *part adj* Scoured, applied to
 milk Damsie *V WEAIR*
WAY PASSING *s* Departure *Act Conc*
To WAY PIT *v. a.* To vend, to sell *Aberd. Reg*
V. AWAY PUTTING.
WAIR, *s* A plow-slip. *Acts Chas. II. V. Con*
WAIR, *s* The spring *V. WAKE*
WAIR. *Went to waie* Meaning uncertain *Leg Sp*
St Andrews.
To WAIR, *v. a.* To spend *V. WARE.*
WAIR ALMERIE *s* A rest or cupboard for holding
 household articles for the table, distinguished from
 one used for keeping meat. *E. ware q earthenware*
Balfour's Practicks
WAIRAWONS, *intery* Well-a-day, *Fife*
WAIRD, *s* A sentence, an award *V. WARR*
To WAIRD, *v. a.* To fasten a mortised joint by driv-
 ing a pin through it, *Clydes*. Hence the term *Waird*
wairedit and *ill-wairditt* Allot to the E. *v. to Waird*
WAIRD **WAIRD-PIN**, *s* The pin used for fastening a
 mortised joint, *ibid*
WAIRDER, *s* One who secures mortised joints in
 this manner, *ibid* *A. S. waerd-an, waerd-an-*
ther, as this operation is meant to guard the joint
from opening
WAIRHOLDS, *s* A prison, now called the foldeneth,
wa eathous Aberd Reg. q guardhouse. — *A. S.*
ward-an, Su. G. ward-a, custodire
WAIS *s* Meaning not clear *Acts Ja VI.*
WAISTY *adj* Void waste *Douglas*
WAITLESS, *adj* Without a waist *Dund Lord*
Hallas defines it, "spendit fr."
To WAIT **VAIT**, **WATE**, **WAT**, *v. n.* To know, *S. wat*
Compt S. Su. G. wet-a, A. S. Moes, G. wit-an,
pret. wait.

To WAITT, **WATE**, *v. a.* To hunt.
A. S. waech-an, Su. G. wet-a,
WAITTAKING *s* The act of run-
 ning *King V. WATERS*
To WAITT, *v. n.* To wander
Wete
WAITER, *s* The master given to
 men to keep the gates of Edinburgh
WAITER *s* Water *lil bibb*
Textol — *Textol waier aqua A*
WAITER, *s* A taker, *Barbour V.*
WAITH, *s* 1 *Barbour* *lil bibb*
A. S. waide (instrumentum) *S.*
waith, S. B. Raat
WAITH *s* Danger *Barbour* —
daure
WAITH, **WATH**, *adj* 1 *Wander*
low, S. Balfour's Pract. 2
 2 *Wandering* *Wath* *Wath*
varatio a straying a wandering
WAITH **WATH** *s* *Acts Ja VI*
strayed or uclia mal
WAITH **WATH**, **WATHING**, *s* 1
ing *Sir Gawen* 2 *The game*
of the sport in fishing *Wall*
venari place i, wath, venatio, id
esse
WAITHMAN **WATHMAN** *s* A man
 — *Textol wath man, venator, aucup*
WAITH *s* 3 *Maneris* who go
 playing under night especially *Wath*
S. and E. Mayor's Silver Gun V
WAK, *adj* 1 *Most wathery* *S.*
Many A wath day a wath day, S.
Thomp. S. 131 m. A w. Thul.
under wath humidus
WAK, *s* The moistness of the skin
WAKAND, *s* Awakening *Aberd.*
To WAKE, *v. n.* To wander *Ol. S.*
lat rap or
To WAKE *v. n.* To be unoccupied
lat vacare
*** To WAKEN** *v. a.* To revive an
 for some time been dormant, *S.*
Ersk Inst
WAKENING, *s* A legal form in
S. Hous. Inst.
WAKENING *adj* *V. WAKENING.*
*** WAKE ROBIN**, *s* The armed
 hawkers in *Textol* are said to be
 against wathcraft
WAKING *part adj* *Waste, unoccupied*
in a disturbed state *Spalding*
WAKNES, *s* Humidity *S. B. Lye*
WAL, *s* IRNE Apparently a lever
Andit — *Textol walle, cylindrus, id*
s a lever
WALA **WALS**, *s* Vale *Wallace*
WALAGEOUS, **WALAGEOUS**, *adj*
 out *Barbour* — *A. S. wal, libellus*
quis, levis.
WALD, *s* The plain, the ground,
 wild, planters
WALD *v. aux* 1 *Would* *Barbour*
vellum from sili-an valle 2
ing necessity *Corregall*
To WALD, **WALDE**, *v. a.* 1 *To w*
Wynston 2 *To govern* — *A. S.*
wald-a *Trigere, dominari* 3 *To*

1. *To Wald and Ward.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps the phrase signifies, to have the management of public concerns in common with others who pay taxes.

WALD, *v. a.* To incorporate two masses of metal into one, *Tweedd.* "Strike iron while 'tis hot, if ye'd have it to wald." *Herd.* V. WELL, WALL, v. ALD, *s.* Yellow weed; dyer's weed, *Roseda luteola*, Linn. *Aberd. Reg.*—E. *Weld.*

ALDER WOLL, *s.* Wether wool; or wool plucked from wethers. *Act. Audit.*

ALDYN, *adj.* Able; powerful. *Bellenden.*

ALDING, *s.* Government. *Burel.*

ALDIN-HEAT, *s.* 1. Such heat as is proper for welding iron, *Clydes.* 2. Metaph. used to denote fitness for any particular object or design; as, "He's in a braw waldin heat for courting," *ibid.*

WALE, *v. a.* To choose; to select; also *wyle*, *S. Douglas.*—*Moes. G. wal-jan*, *Su. G. wael-ia*, *eligere.*

WEL-WAIL'D, *adj.* Well-chosen; cautiously selected; often applied to language. *Ramsay.*

WALE, WAIL, *s.* 1. The act of choosing, *S. Rutherford.* 2. That which is chosen in preference to other objects, *S. Douglas.* 3. A person or thing that is excellent, *S. Ritson.*—*Su. G. wal*, *O. Belg. waele*, *electio.*

WALE, *s.* A well; a fountain; *S. wall.* *Skene.*

WALE, *v. n.* To avail. *Douglas.*

WALE, *v. a.* To veil. V. WAIL.

WALE, *s.* A veil. *Wynntown.*

WALGAN, *s.* A wallet; a pouch, *Aberd.*; the same with *Walgie*, *q. v.*

WALGIE, *s.* A wool-sack made of leather, *S. B.*—*Isl. bel-gur*, any thing made of a skin.

WALY, *s.* "A small flower," *Galloway.* *Davidson's Seasons.*

WALY, WAWLIE, *s.* A toy; a gewgaw, *S. Fergusson.* *Antiquary.*

WALY, *interj.* Expressive of lamentation. *Ramsay.*—*A. S. wa-la*, *cheu*, *ah*; from *wa*, *we*, and *la*, *O*, *oh*!

WALY, *s.* Prosperity. *Waly fa*, or *faw*, may good fortune befall, or betide; a phrase not yet entirely obsolete, *S. B. Lyndsay.*—*A. S. waela*, *wela*, *felicitas*, *prosperitas*. "Waly fa, wo be to." *Gl. Skinner.* It occurs in the same sense, in another form.

Now wally fa' fa' the silly bridegroom,
He was as soft as butter, &c.—*Herd.*

WALYCOAT, *s.* An under-petticoat, *Ab. Spalding.* The same with *Wylecoat*, *q. v.*

WALIE, WALLY, *adj.* 1. Excellent. *Hamilton.*—*A. S. waelig*, *rich*. 2. Large; ample; a waly bairn, a fine thriving child, *S. Burns's Tam o' Shanter.* *Forbes.*—*Germ. wal-en*, to grow luxuriantly; *Belg. weelig*, *luxuriose crescens*.

WALISE, *s.* Saddlebags, *S. Waverley.* V. WALLERS.

WALY-SPRIG, *s.* The same with *Waly*, a flower, *Galloway.* *Davidson's Seasons.*

WALY-STANE, *s.* A nodule of quartz; as being used as a plaything by children, *Clydes.*

WALIT, *pret. v.* Travelled. *K. Hart.*—*A. S. weall-ian*, *Teut. wal-en*, *peregrinari*.

WALK, *v. a.* To watch. *Barbour.*—*Moes. G. wak-an*, *A. S. wao-ian*, *vigilare*.

WALK, *v. a.* To awake; used to denote the renewal of a prosecution which has been dormant. *Acts Mary.* V. WAKEN.

WALK, *v. a.* To full cloth. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. WAUK.

WALKER, *s.* A fuller. V. under WAUK, *v.*

To WALKIN, WALKEN, *v. a.* 1. To awake. *Doug. Virg.*—E. *Waken*. 2. To raise a legal prosecution anew; a forensic term, *S. Balfour's Pract.*

To WALKIN, *v. n.* To walk; like *feyne*, for *fe*, *den* for *de*, *seyne* for *se*. *Doug. Virg.*

WALKRIFE, *adj.* 1. Watchful, *S. wakrife.* *Melville's MS.* 2. Metaph. kept still alive. *Douglas.*—*A. S. waece*, *watchfulness*; and *rife*, *abundant*.

WALKRIFELIE, WAUKRIFELIE, *adv.* Wakefully, *S.*

WALKRIFENESS, WAUKRIFENESS, *s.* The state of being wakeful, *S.*

WALKRYFENESSE, *s.* Watchfulness, as opposed to somnolency, *S. wakrifeness.* *Rollock.*

To WALL UP, *v. n.* To boil up, *S.*—*Su. G. wael-a*, *A. S. weall-an*, *aestuar*, *fervere*.—*O. E. "Wellynge* or *boylunge* up as *playnge* pottys, *ebullitio*," *Prompt. Parv.*

WALL, *s.* A wave. *Douglas.*—*O. Teut. walle*, *unda*, *fluctus*.

To WALL, *v. a.* To beat two masses into one, *S.* V. WELL.

To WALLACH, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To use many circumlocutions, *Ang.*—*Su. G. wall-a*, to roam.

To WALLACH, *v. n.* To cry as a child out of humour; to wail, *Ang.*—*Ir. walligh-im*, to howl.

WALLACHIE-WEIT, *s.* The lapwing, *Mearns.*; from *Wallach*, to wail, and *Weit*, a term used to denote the sound made by this bird.

To WALLAN, *v. n.* To wither; to fade, *Aberd.*; *synon.* with *S. Wallow*.

WALLAWAY, *interj.* *Alas.* *Douglas.*—*S. walawa*, *E. welaway*, *A. S. welawa*, *Su. G. walera*, *proh dolor*; 2. *s.* The Devil, *Shetl.*

WALLAWALLA, *interj.* Equivalent to *E. hush!* *silence!* *Orkn.*

WALLEE, *s.* V. WELL-IE.

WALLEES, WALISE, *s.* Saddlebags, *S.*—*Belg. valleys*, *Fr. valise*, a portmanteau.

WALLER, *s.* A confused crowd in a state of quick motion; as, a waller of birds, a waller of bairns, &c. *Roxb.*—*A. S. weall-ian*, to boil up.

To WALLER, *v. n.* To toss about as a fish does upon dry land, *Tweedd.* *Upp. Clydes.*; *expl.* by *E. Wallow*, *Clydes.*

WALLET, *s.* A valet. *Acts Ja. VI.*

WALLY, *adj.* V. WALY.

WALLY, *adj.* Billowy; full of waves. *Douglas.*

WALLY-DYE, *s.* A toy; a gew-gaw, *S. O.* "Wally-dys, gewgaws," *Gl. Sibb.* V. WALIE, *adj.*

WALLY-DYE, *interj.* Well-a-day; *alas*, *Ettr. For. Hogg.*

WALLIDRAG, WALLIDRAGGLE, *s.* 1. A feeble, ill-grown person. *Dunbar.*—*S. wallidraggle*, *S. B. wary-draggel*. 2. A drone; an inactive person, *ibid.*—*Su. G. gael*, *testiculus*, and *dregg*, *faex*. *Wary-draggel* might seem allied to *Isl. warg draege*, *filius ab exule genitus*. 3. A slovenly female, *Roxb. Loth.* 4. *Wally-draggle*, three sheaves set up together, in rainy weather, without a hood-sheaf, *Roxb.*

WALLIES, *s. pl.* 1. The intestines, *Ayrs.* 2. Also *expl.* "focket pouches," or pockets to an under waistcoat, *ibid.*

WALLIES, *s. pl.* Finery, *Roxb.*; *synon.* *Brass.*

What bonnie lassies flock to Boswell's fair,
To see their joes, an' shaw their wallies there!
A. Scott's Poems.

WALLIFOU FA'. V. under WALY.

[illegible]

PEACE. A symbol of relaxation from an sentence of outlawry. *Balfour's Pract.*

ED, s. A wicker bed. *Spalding.*

BURN, s. Expl. "a straight burn on the face eep," Clydes.—Perhaps q. a *cheek-burn*, from *wang*, maxilla, and *byrn*, incendium.

ASSON, s. Denoting what is made in a basin, resembling wands or twigs interlaced. *ries.*

DYS, v. n. To feel the impression of fear; indicate this. *Barbour.*—A. S. *wand-ian*, ; to become remiss from fear.

L. wanderit. S. P. Repr.

WANT, s. 1. A weak or puny creature, S. B. silly, inactive fellow," Roxb. 3. It would be used as equivalent to "worthless creature." *Cock's Simple Strains.* V. **UNDOCH.**

WANT, WANDOGHT, adj. Feeble; puny; pitiable, Perth. S. O. *Campbell.*

WANTHE, s. Misfortune; great difficulty or K. *Hart.*—Isl. *vandraedi*, Su. G. *wand-llacrimen*, difficultas.

. Defect; want. Gl. Complaynt.

s. Manner; fashion. Barbour.—Su. G. *Isl. vane*, consuetudo, mos.

. A wain. Mailland P.

. 1. A habitation. Wallace. 2. Denoting t apartments in the same habitation.—Teut. habitatio. V. Wox, v.

. Opinion; estimation. Wallace.—A. S. *ma*, opinio.

. Expl. "a number of people." Minst. Bord.

E, v. n. To think. Lyndsay.—The same

. E. wene, modern ween; A. S. waen-an,

WANTHLIE, adj. Not belonging to this world; natural, S. *Edinb. Mag.* V. **WAN.**

WANT, s. *ELSE one's self, v. a.* To put one's self to S. B.—A. S. *uneathe*, vix, moleste.

WANT, s. *WANT, adj.* Unfortunate. *Speech for of Arnistoun. A.D. 1711.*

WANT, s. Misfortune, *ibid.*

WANT, s. The gospel; contr. from *evangyle.*

WANT, s. Wickedness, S. *Doug.*

WANT, s. Misfortune. V. **VANWAP.**

WANT, adj. 1. Unlucky; unfortunate, S. B. erous; fatal. *Burel.*

WANT, s. Delusive hope. *Doug.*

WANT, adj. Pale; wan, Clydes.

*. s. Apparently a misfortune or calamity. It occurs in *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, Shakspeare. s says that the sense of the term is unknown.*

. s. pl. The jaws; used for the stomach. —A. S. wang, Isl. wangi, maxilla.

. s. pl. Habitation. V. WAXE, s. 4.

WANT, adj. Unstable. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S. *wancol*, inconstans; Su. G. *wank-a*, Germ. fluctuare.

WANT, v. a. To twist; to entwine; as, in a basket the twigs are said to be *wankished*, Roxb. It is also pron. *wankish*, in some the country. V. **FANK, v.**

. s. At the wanlas, without design, or by Wynt.—A. S. leasa wena, falsa opinio; laus, exspea. In Fife, the term wanlas, or

is still used to signify a surprise; and, To n at a wanlas," to be taken at a loss, or un-

WANLIE, adj. Agreeable; comfortable, Shetl—Isl. *wonlegr*, sperandus.

WANLIESUM, adj. Unlovely, Mearns. The same with *Unlusum*, which, by the way, should rather be written *Unlusume*, as more expressive of the sound.

WANLUCK, WANLUX, s. Misfortune, S. B. *Maill. P.*

WANNIS, pl. Scars; marks. *Bellend.*

WANNLE, WANLE, adj. 1. Agile; active; athletic, Roxb. Synon. *Yauld. Hogg.* 2. Stout; healthy; vigorous, *ibid. Antiq.*

WANOWN'T, part. adj. Not claimed; not acknowledged, S. O. *Galf's Rothelan.*

WANRECK, s. "Mischance; ruin," Gl. Sibb.

WANREST, s. 1. Inquietude, S. *Melville's Mem.*—Belg. *onrust.* 2. Cause of inquietude, S. B. *Ross.*

3. *Wanrest of a clock*, the pendulum, S. Prov. V. **UNREST.**

WANRESTFU', adj. Restless, S. *Burns.*

WANRUFE, s. Disquietude; uneasiness. *Henryson.* V. **ROIF.**

WANRULY, adj. Unruly, S. *Fergusson.*

WANSHAIKEN, part. adj. "Deformed," Gl. Sibb. Teut. *wanschaeppen*, informis, imperfectus.

WANSONSY, adj. Mischievous, S. *Jac. Relics.* V. **UNSONSY.**

WANSUCKED, s. A child that has not been properly suckled. *Montgomerie.*

WANSUCKED, adj. Used in the same sense. *Kennedie.*

* **WANT, s.** *To has a Want*, to be mentally imbecile, S.

WANTED, s. A bachelor; also a widower, from the circumstance of *wanting*, or being without a wife, S. *Ramsay.*

WANTHREVIN, WANTHRIVEN, part. ps. Not thriven; in a state of decline, S. *Watson.*—Sw. *vantrifne*, not thriving.

WANTHRIPT, s. 1. Prodigality, S. *Maill. Poems.* 2. A personal designation, denoting a prodigal. *Montgomerie.*

WANTIN', used as a *prep.* Without, S. Sometimes *Wintan*, *Aberd.*

WANTON, s. A girth; but most commonly used to denote that by means of which the *muck-creels* were fastened, *Teviotd.*

WANTON-MEAT, s. The entertainment of spirits and sweetmeats given to those in a house in which a child is born, immediately after the birth, *Teviotd.* Elsewhere called *Blithe-meat.*

WANUSE, s. Misuse; abuse; waste; as, "Ye tak care o' naithing; ye let every thing gang to *wanuse*," Loth, *f. e.* go to wreck from want of use, Roxb.

WANWEIRD, WAXWEIRD, s. Unhappy fate; hard lot, S. *Douglas.* V. **WEIRD.**

WANWYT, s. Want of knowledge. *Wyntown.*—Belg. *wanwete*, Isl. *vanvitska*, *id.*

WANWORTH, WANWORDY, adj. Unworthy, S. *Dunbar.*—Isl. *vanwurde*, *dedignor*, *vanvirda*, *dedecus.*

WANWORTH, s. An undervalue, S. *Fergusson.*

WANWUTH, s. A surprise, *Fife.* Synon. with *Wanlas*. "To be ta'en at a *wanwuth*," to be taken by surprise, or at a loss.—Teut. *wan-wete*, ignorantia, q. without wit, notice, or previous intelligence.

WAP, s. A bundle or bottle of straw, *Dumfr.* We learn from *Grose*, that the term is used in the same sense in the North of E.—Allied perhaps to Su. G. *wac/w a*, Isl. *wef-ta*, *implicare*, *involvere.*

To WAP, v. a. 1. To throw quickly, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. To throw, in a general sense. *Ramsay.* 3. To flap. *Pop. Ball.*

WAP, *s*. 1. A throw, *s*. *P. Dutch Dial.* 2. A quick and smart stroke, *s*. *Chr. Ewk. Isl. verfa.* Tent *wippen*, vibrate.

To **WAP**, *v*. *a*. "To wrestle. *Wapping*, wrestling." *Call. Encycl.*—Tent *wippen*, agitate, vibrate.

To **WAP**, *v*. *a*. To wrap, to envelope, to swaddle. *Minor. Border*—Su. *G. wapa*, Moet. *G. waad-an*, to lap about.

WAPINCHEAW, *WAPINCHEAWING*, *s*. An exhibition of arms, made at certain times in every district, *s*. *Stat. Wall.*—A *S. wapen*, weapon, and *scouw-tam*, to show.

WAPNIT, *WAPNIT*, *part. pa.* Provided with weapons. *E* *weaponed*, *Acts Mary.*

WAPPER, *s*. Any thing that is of a large size, *Booth Rob. Roy.*

WAPPIN, *s*. A loose dress in which a fisherman wigs himself when entering on his work, and which he wears without breeches, or the other usual parts of dress, *Dumfr.* Apparently from *Wap*, to envelop, *q*. *v*.—Fenn. *wappa*, a cloak.

WAPPIN, *WAPPIN*, *s*. A weapon, *s*. *Douglas*—A *S. wapen*, Su. *G. wapen*, Belg. *wapen*, arma.

WAPPING, *adj.* Large in size, *as*, "a *wapping* child," a large boy, *s*. Often used as synonym with *Strapping*.

WAPPINGLES, *adj.* Unarmed, weaponless. *Holland T. Liv.*

WAPPIT, *part. pa.* Enveloped. *Houlate*—Su. *G. wapp-a*, to lap about.

WAR, *WARR*, *WARR*, *WARR*, *adj.* Worse, *s*. *Ross*—Su. *G. warre*, worse, A. *S. warren*, *Isl. verre*, *Id. Waur*, or *warre* than one's self, a phrase used to denote a visitor from the spiritual world. *I never saw any thing worse than myself, I never saw a ghost, s*. *The Ghost.*

WAR, *WARR*. This word is frequently used anomalously, as if it were a *s*. *as*, "God that were to happen, it would be ten wares," *s*. *E* *ten times worse*.

To **WAR**, *WARR*, *v*. *a*. 1. To overcome, to subdue, *s*. *Douglas*. 2. To injure; to make worse. *Balfour's Trait*. 3. To be *warred*, to be cast in a court of law, *s*. *Antiquary.*

WAR, *subst. v.* Were, *Barbour*—Su. *Germ. war*, *Id.*

WAR, *adj.* Aware, wary. *V* *War*.

WAR, *v*. *imp.* War him, befall him. *Barbour*—Su. *G. war-a*, to be, *Isl. werra*, *ward*, *Fenn.*

To **WAR**, *WARR*, *WARR*, *WARR*, *v*. *a*. 1. To lay out as expense, *s*. *Dunbar*. 2. To expend, to bestow, in whatever sense, *s*. *Maitland P.* 3. To waste, to squander. *Wallace*, *Isl. ver-a*, negotiari. Hence *E* *warr*, *worra*, merchandise.

To **WARAND**, *v*. *a*. To protect, *s*. and *E* *warrant*. *Wynt.*—A *S. warran* can caveat all defendants so.

WARAND, *WARRAND*, *s*. 1. A place of shelter or defence. *Barbour*. 2. A surety of a particular description, one who secures the fulfillment of any bargain, or warrants a purchase made by another, a forensic term, *s*. *Balfour's Trait*.

WARBLE, *s*. 1. A sort of wren that breeds betwixt the outer and inner skin of beasts, *s*. *Galt Encycl.* This in Angus is called *Warbie*, and in Shetland *War-back*. A *S. wear*, Tent *wear*, a knot or bunch. 2. A leech person, a scold. *Abend*. *Sylva Shargar*.

To **WARBLE**, *v*. *a*. To wriggle, *as*. *V* *Warbil*, *Warble*.

WARD, *s*. 1. A division of an army. *Douglas*. 2. A small piece of pasture-ground enclosed on all sides, *s*. *Watson*—Su. *G. waard*, *sepus*, *septimentum*.

To **WARD**, *v*. *a*. To implore. *Isl. waard-a*, custodier.

WARD and **WARSKL**, *verb. v.* *See* *Ward* and *Warskl*.

From A. *S. ward*, *custodia*, and

To **WARD**, *v*. *a*. To go to justice.

Latent, to enter one's prison cell.

To **WARD**, *v*. *a*. To award, *as*.

Act Audet.

WARDATOUR, *s*. The person who

of lands while the heir is a minor.

L. B. guardian, *custos*.

WARDK, *s*. A declaration, a formula.

—*L. B. warda*, *E* *ward*.

WARDEN, *s*. "The name of a pear." *S. Gt. Bibb.* *V* *Wardward*.

WARDLY, *s*. A transposition of

Rachan Tarras.

WARDOUR, *s*. *Acts* *Is. VI* *R*.

keeper, a guard, but this term is

those who are kept, from *Ward*.

prison.

WARDOUR, *s*. *Verdure Dealer*.

Id.

WARDRAIPER, *s*. The Keeper of

Maitland P.—*O. E.* "cudraper."

From *A. Pave*.

WARDREIF, *s*. A warlike deed.

To **WARD**, *v*. *a*. To expand, *as*.

WARE, *s*. Price, estimation. *Booth*.

were, capital estimate, or rather

mere.

WHOLE WARE, *s*. The whole of any

lot or assortment. *E* *Bruck*.

WARE, *s*. A tough and hard head is

A. *S. wear* *E* *lg* *warr*, *calca* *nod*.

WARE, *WARR*, *part. v.* *Warr* *through*.

WARE, *WARR*, *s*. 1. The sea-weed called

sometimes *sea-weed*, *s*. *Memora*.

lurus *Lightfoot*.—A. *S. war*, *warr*,

marina.

INCOME WARE. Woods cut in by

languished from those which adhere.

Wife *Marr* *Set* *Tram*.

WARE, *s*. A wire *s*.

WARE, *WARR*, *s*. The spring, *Galt*.

V *Yrie*.

WARE BEAR, *s*. *Barley raised by*

Abend *Stat* *Acc*.

WARE-COCK, *s*. A black-cock, *Galt*.

of the end of spring, *Isis* *Ross*.

WARD, *part. pa.* *Manured with*

Stat *Acc*.

WARESTALL, *s*. *Act* *Dom* *Conc*.

a stall for holding wares or merchandise.

WARETIME, *s*. 1. The season of year.

Booth *Thredd*, 2. Early period of life.

—*Isl* *wortum*, *vernum* *tempus*.

WARE, *s*. A puby, contemptible creature.

person *lans* *ks*. *Isl* *lath* *Uyf*, *T*.

worof *Arg* *V* *Warrum*.

To **WARE**, *v*. *a*. To defend, to protect.

the *next* *A* *S* *warrum* *defendit*.

To **WARE**, *WARR*, *WARR*, *WARR*, *v*.

To cause to exercise *Christians*.

To bring a curse upon *Warr*.

Bullenden—A. *S* *warr*, *an*, *warrum*.

exercit.

To **WARE**, *v*. *a*. To alter; for *wary*.

LAG, s. A puny hog or young sheep, that re-
as it were, to be dragged along. The first
the word has been traced to S. *weary*, as sig-
puny, weak, Morays.

RAGGEL, s. 1. Expl. one who is dragged
ire, S. B. *Forbes*. 2. The youngest of a brood,
V. *WALLIDRAG*, and *WARIDRAG*.

RG, s. Execration. *Abp. Hamilt.*

3, s. Wares; as syn. with *Gudis*. "Certane
and *waring*." *Aberd. Reg.*

YS, v. a. To guard; to defend. *Gaw. and*
3u G. waer-a, waer-ia, id.

IN, WARYSOUN, WARESONE, s. Reward, O. E.
er.—O. Fr. *guarison*, *garantie*, *paiement*.

IN, s. Note of assault. *Lay Last Minstrel.*
s q. *war-sound*.—Fr. *guerre*, and *son*.

K, WERK, v. n. To ache; *yerk, S. Wall.*
waere, Su. G. waerk, dolor, waerk-a, dolere.
REIS.

WERKE, s. 1. Work, S. *R. Bruce*. 2. In
: *works o' a lock*, or *key*, the ward, S. *The*
o' a clock, or *watch*, the compages of one.

, or HAUD, a WARK with one. To make
of one; as, *He held an awfu' wark wi' me*, he
me the greatest kindness, S.

s. A fortification; as in the compound des-
n, *Burnswark*, *Dumfr.*—Isl. *virki*, vallum,
o; literally opus.

s. An hospital; as, *Heriot's Wark, S.*

DAY, s. A work-day, S. Synon. *Ilkaday.*
day, Yorks. "Wark-day, (pron. *warday*,)
ay," *Marsh.*

Y, WARKRIFE, adj. Given to work; diligent,
rm. *wirklich*, effective.

OOM, s. A tool or instrument for working, in
er way, S. *Polwart.* V. *LOME.*

AN, s. 1. One who engages in any work he
d; a jobber, S. The emphasis is on the last
s. 2. Improperly a porter; a bearer of
s, *Aberd.*

s. 1. The world, S. *Wallace*.—Su. G.
id. 2. A great multitude, S. *K. Quair*. 3.
the pl. in a peculiar sense. *It's new warlds*,
complete change of customs has taken place,

LIE, adj. 1. Belonging to the world, S. 2.
; temporal. *Acts Mary.* 3. Eager to amass
S. Burns (*Green grow the Rashes*) uses

LIKE, adj. Having nothing unnatural or
ous in one's appearance; like the rest of man-
s. *St. Kath.*

3 GEAR. Worldly substance. *Nae warld's*
othing of any description, S.; as, "I didn't
arld's gear"; "There was *nae warld's gear* in
ss but could water," i. e. nothing to qualify
Blackw. Magasine. Burns (*My Nannie O*)
arl's gear.

WASTER, s. A complete spendthrift, S.
m's Kinyeandclough.

WONDER, s. A person whose conduct is
is and surprising, S. *World's-wunner*, Ab.;
e maks a perfect *World's-wunner o' himsel*
k r"

ST, adj. Most weary. *Gawan and Gol.*—
aeride, cantna.

s f - *Franklin.*

—*ger.*

WARLOCK, s. A wizard; a man who is supposed to
be in compact with the devil, S. *Sat. Invis. World.*
—Isl. *wardlok-r*, a magical song used for calling up
evil spirits.

WARLOCK FECKET. V. FECKET.

WARLOCKRY, s. Magical skill, S. *Hogg.*

WARLOT, s. A varlet. *Leg. Ep. St. Androis.*

WARM, s. The act of warming, S. *Ross.*

To WARN, v. a. Corr. from *Warrant*, *Tweedd.*
Mearns. Shetl.

To WARNE, v. a. To refuse. *Wallace*.—A. S. *wern-*
an, to refuse, to deny.

To WARNIS, v. a. To warn, S. B.—A. S. *warnig-an*, id.

To WARNYS, v. a. To furnish a fortified place with
the provision necessary for defence, or for the sup-
port of the defenders. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *waern-a*,
to defend, *waern*, a fortification.

WARNISIN, s. Warning; as, "Mind, I've gaen ye
warnisin," *Ang.*

WARNSTOR, s. Provisions laid up in a garrison.
Wallace.—Su. G. *waern-a*, *defendere*, and *store*,
vectigal.

To WARP, v. a. 1. To throw. *Barbour*. 2. To
warp wourdis, to speak; to utter. *Douglas*.—Moes.
G. *waarp-an*, A. S. *weorp-an*, abjicere.

WARP, s. A designation in reckoning oysters, denot-
ing four, *Loth. Stat. Acc.* From *warp*, to throw, to
cast.

To WARP, v. n. To open. *Douglas.*

To WARP, v. a. To surround; to involve. *Douglas.*
—Isl. *verp-a*, contrahere.

WARPING, s. A mode of making embankments, by
driving in piles and intertwining them with wattles.
Surv. Gall.

To WARPLE, v. a. To intertwine so as to entangle.
"That yarn's sae warplit that I canna get it redd,"
it is so twisted, that I cannot disentangle it, S. Syn.
Ravel.

To WARPLE, v. n. 1. To be intertwined; applied to
children who are tumbling and tossing, with their
limbs twisted one through another, S. B. *Ross*. 2.
Used in a moral sense, to denote the confusion of
any business, S. B. *ibid.* V. *WRABIL*, v. which, if
not originally the same, must be nearly allied.

To WARRACH, (gutt.) v. n. To scold; to use abusive
language, S. B. Probably the same with *Warp*, q. v.

WARRACHIE, adj. Rough and knotty, as applied to
the trunk of a tree, *Ang. Mearns.*

WARRAY, WERRAY, adj. True; real. *Wyntown.*
—Belg. *waav*, Germ. *wahr*, O. Fr. *verait*, Lat. *ver-us*.

WARRALY, WERRALY, adv. Truly. *Wynt.*—Belg.
waarlyk, id.

WARRANT, s. A surety. V. *WARAND, s.*

WARRANTICE, WARANDISS, s. The security given
by the seller to the purchaser, that the bargain shall
be made good to him, S. The same with E. *War-*
ranty. *Balfour*.—L. B. *warrantis-ia*, ut *warranta*,
Du Cange.

• **WARRANT, s.** Security, S. *Pitcottie.* V. *WAR-*
AND.

WARREN, adj. Of or belonging to the pine tree.
Douglas.—Belg. *wueren*, id.

WARRER, compar. of War. Wary.

WARRY, adj. Of or belonging to sea-ware; as,
"De *warry gad*," the fish from the sea-ware, *Shetl.*

WARROCH, WARRACH, (gutt.) s. 1. A knotty stick,
Strathmore. 2. A stunted, ill-grown person, or puny
child. A *weary warrock*, one who is feeble and
puny, *Ang. Mearns.* Nearly syn. with *Wroul, Wurl*;

but used in a more contemptuous sense — Tent
wies, weat nohus, ca lus, A S weatright knotty
Wyrock, the name given to a cal on the foot,
has evidently a common origin. V Viraock
To WARROU (war) v n To wallow Goll Enc
—*war* v n, *war* v n, *war* v n
WARROU, s Ane warrop. Aberd. Rep Perhaps
a wardrobe
WARS Waxes, adj Worm, S A. Dose — Mors
G wars, A S wars, id Wear is the word gene-
rally used in S.
WARSCHE, Waxes adj. 1. Not salt not suffi-
ciently salted S. as, "What for do ye no sup your
kail," or "your parritch?" "I duna like them
they re unco warsch the me a wee y cake salt." 2
Insipid to the taste, S. *Rehennen* Teul, *versch*,
fresh y tasteless. 3. Having a feeling of squam-
ishness, S. *Tarras* 4. Insipid to the mind (*Teuland*)
5. Delicate easily affected, applied to the stomach
S. D. 6. Having a weak look, S. *Henryone* 7
Have no determinate character, or fixed principles
Tairs of My Landlord V Warts
WARSEL, v V Wares and Warrel.
W' A WARSEL, With d faculty, S. *St Patrick*
To WARSELL, Wares, v n To wrestle, to strive,
S. *Dunbar* — Tent *wersel en*, ted to, ablu, wars,
cont a us.
WARSELL, WARSEL, s Struggle, S. *Surviv*
WARSEL, adj A dog employed by a thief for watch-
ing deer For *Laws* — A. S. *wars*, observation,
and *reit an*, to set
WARSH STOMACH D, adj Having a delicate or
squeamish stomach, S. *Journ Land*
WARSH CUP s A name given to the third crop
from the field. *Max Sil Trans*
WARST adj, Worst The superl from War, S.
Blackw Map
WARSLER, WARSLER, s A wrestler, S. *Hogg*
WART, in composition of adverbs, is the same with
word E us, *inward*, *ward* — Mors G *wartha*,
A S *ward*, *lbert*, *versus*
WART Warr s 1. The top of a high hill, or a
tumulus or mound thrown up on high ground, in
the Orkney and Shetland Islands, for the purpose of
conveying intelligence *Larry* — 1st word for G
ward, *excuse* *custodia* 2 The term had also
been used for the lion or the knoll on the
mound, S. *hence the Wart of Bressay*
WARTH s An appointment, *Agis Pices* "Wath,
a spot or place, Yorks. Duth" *Grose*. Synon
with *Warr*, q v
WART NOB Corr perhaps from War (were) it was
for, but incorrectly used as a suffix ng, "Had it not
been for, as, "Wart nor her, I nooa been here,"
Aberd.
WARTWELL, WARTWEL, s The skin above the nail
when fretted, S
WARWOLF Werwolf, s 1 A person supposed to
be transformed into a wolf *Philobus* 2 A young
child or an "grown person of whatever age" *Phil*
warwolf, Aug. A S *werewolf* S. G *warulf*
Germ *werwolf* v n, s, ly, *anthropomorph*, a man wolf,
WAS, *imper* v nba — Used in defining the past time
as, "Yesterday was naht doys," yesterday week,
"Martinmas was a year," the term of Martinmas a
year by just, S. *Act Audid*
WAS 1 Used for away, or ways. "Slips his
was a cays away," S. G. *Mayne's Siller Gun*. 2
Wails

WASH Washing, s State
for the purgation of things
their being washed, S
lotus
WASHER, s A movable re-
servoir, in order to prevent
much pay, *Clydes* *Wash*
WASH TUB, s A large tub
in which, S. *Wash*
WASH WASHEN, s A re-
servoir, a so-called *Worry*
To WASH WASHEN with, v n
Wash *Complete*
WASH, adj 1 *Wash* to
Aug. — *Wash* *Wash*
of apprehension on 2 *Wash*
plan or lively *Wash*
WASHER, part adj *Wash*
"something like a wash"
WASSALAGE, s Great ad-
v. *Wassalage*
WASSAL, s A vessel *Ad*
WASSAL, s A horse col-
our with *Wassal* V *W*
WASSAL, s *Wassal* 1 "A
the milk and carry their
heads" *Wassal* *Wassal*
on a bottle *Wassal* to *W*
boring from long up *W*
did This must be *W*
omitted *W* *W*
WAST, adj *Wast* S. *Wast*
WASTE, s The deserted *W*
Wast *Wast*
WASTAGE, s A waste, a *W*
Wast
WASTEL *Wastel* *Wastel*
game common among children
in which is the same game with
Wastel
WASTELL, s 1 *Wastel* *Wastel*
Wastel *Wastel* *Wastel*
yeast, *Wastel* *Wastel* *Wastel*
Wastel
To WASTEL, v n To squander
of the *Wastel*
WASTEL, s A *Wastel* *Wastel*
S. *Wastel* *Wastel* *Wastel*
WASTEL, s A kind of *Wastel*
Wastel *Wastel* *Wastel*
1st ed, *Wastel* *Wastel*
pendent *Wastel* *Wastel*
the *Wastel* *Wastel* *Wastel*
both to *Wastel* *Wastel*
WASTEL, *Wastel* *Wastel*
devising *Wastel* *Wastel*
adversely *Wastel* *Wastel*
WASTERY *Wastery* *Wastery*
S. *Wastery* *Wastery* *Wastery*
To WASTE WIND To spend
talk without getting any good
WASTING, s A consuming *Wastel*
Wastel
WASTLAND, WASTEL, adj
Wastel
WASTLAND, s The west coast
WASTLANDMAN, s A *Wastel*
Wastel
WASTLE, s To the westward

WASTRIE, *adj.* Prodigal; a wastrie person, one who is extravagant in expense, Roxb. V. **WASTRIE**, *adj.* of which it is a corruption.

WASTRIE, *adj.* Prodigal; wasteful, S. *Nigel.*

WASTRIE, *s.* The same with *Wastery*. *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

WAT, *s.* Moisture, S. B. *Cock.* V. **WEIT.**

WAT, *adj.* 1. Wet, S. *Cock's Simple Strains.* 2. Addicted to intemperance in drinking; as, "They're gey wat lads thae, they'll no part sune," S.

WAT, **WATTIE**. Abbrev. of the name *Walter*, S. *Act. D. Conc. Acts Ja. VI.*

WAT, *v. n.* To know. V. **WAIT.**

WATAKING, **WATTAKING**, *s.* The act of carrying off, or taking away. It generally includes the idea of theft or violence. *Clydes. wa-takkin. Act. Audit. V. AWATTAKAR.*

WATCH-MAIL, **WATCH-MEAL**, *s.* A duty imposed for maintaining a garrison. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.—From A. S. wacce, vigilia, and mal, vectigal. V. MAIL, tribute, q. v.*

WATCHMAN, *s.* The uppermost grain in a stalk of corn; also called the *Pawm*, *Aberd.* Called in *Fife* the *tap-pickle*, *q. v.*

WATE, *adj.* Wet; moist, S. *Douglas.—A. S. wact, humidus, wact-an, humectare.*

WATE, *s.* 1. A watchman; a sentinel; *wait*, S. *Douglas.* 2. Now applied to the minstrels who go about playing in the night season, S.—*Teut. wachte, excubiae, et vigiles, excubitores.* 3. A place of ambush. *At the wate, in wait. Douglas.*

WATER, *s.* A disease of sheep, *Shetl.* V. **SHELL-SICKNESS.**

WATER, **WATTER**, *s.* 1. A river, or pretty large body of running water, S. *Belend.* 2. Any body of running water, whether great or small, S. *Pennant.* 3. A wave, *Shetl.* 4. The ground lying on the banks of a river, S. *Minst. Border.* 5. The inhabitants of a tract of country watered by a certain river or brook, S. *ibid.*

TO BURN THE WATER. V. **UNDER BURN**, *v. a.*

TO GAE DOWN THE WATER. To go to wreck; to be totally lost, S. *Heart M. Loth.*

TO RIDE THE WATER ON. A phrase, with the negative prefixed, applied to one who, it is believed, cannot be depended on, Thus, it is said, *He's no to ride the water on*, S.

WATER-BERRY, *s.* Water-gruel, *Dumfr.* V. **BREAD-BERRY.**

WATER-BRASH, *s.* A disease consisting in a sense of heat in the epigastrium with copious eructations of aqueous humour, S.

WATER-BROO, *s.* "Water-gruel." *Antiquary.*

WATER-BROSE, *s.* "Brose made of meal and boiling water simply," S. *Gl. Skirr.*

WATER-CORN, *s.* The grain paid by farmers, for upholding the dams and faces of mills to which they are astricted, S. *Abstract of Proofs, Mill of Inter-amsay.*

WATER-COW, *s.* The name given to the spirit of the waters, especially as inhabiting a lake, *South of S. Hogg.*

WATER-CRAW, *s.* The water ouzel, S. *Stat. Acc.*

WATERFALL, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Waterhead*, *Border.*

WATERFAST, *adj.* Capable of resisting the force of min. We now, in the same sense, use *Water-tight*,

↳ I have not seen in any E. dict. *Life of*

To WATER-FUR, *v. a.* To form furrows in ploughed ground for draining off the water, S. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.—Teut. waeter-vore, sulcus aquarius.*

WATERGANG, *s.* 1. The race of a mill. *Acts Ja. I.* 2. "A servitude whereby we have power and privilege to draw water along our neighbour's ground for watering our own." *Stair.*

WATERGATE, *s.* "I'll watch your watergate," S. *Prov.*; "that is, 'I'll watch for an advantage over you.'" *Kelly.* This seems to refer to a man's turning his face to the wall for a certain purpose, when an enemy might easily take his advantage.

WATER-GAW, *s.* Fife; *syn. teeth, q. v.*

WATER-HORSE, *s.* The goblin otherwise denominated *Water-Kelpie*, S. B. *Hogg.*

WATERIN-PAN, *s.* A watering pot, *Aberd.*

WATER-KAIL, *s.* Broth made without any meat in it, S.

WATER-KELPIE, *s.* The spirit of the waters. *Minst. Border.*

WATERKYLE, *s.* Meadow-ground possessed by the tenants of an estate by rotation; *synon. Alterkyle.*

WATER-MOUSE, **WATER-ROTTEN**. The water rat, S. "Arvicola aquatica, water campagnol." *Edin. Mag.*

WATER-MOUTH, *s.* The mouth of a river; vulgarly *Watter-mow*, S. B. *Chart. Ja. VI.*

WATER-PURPLE, *s.* Common brook-lime, an herb, S. *Bride of Lamm.*

WATER-SHED, *s.* The highest ground in any part of a country, from which rivers descend in opposite directions, S. *Ess. Highl. Soc.*

WATER-SLAIN MOSS. Peat-earth carried off by water, and afterwards deposited, S. *Walker.*

WATER-STOUP, *s.* 1. A bucket for carrying water, S. *Herd.* 2. The name given, in the vicinity of *Leith*, to the common periwinkle, (*turbo terebra*, *Linn.*) from its resemblance to a pitcher. In *Fife* it is named *gill-stoup*.

WATER-TATH, *s.* Luxuriant grass proceeding from excess of moisture, S. V. **TATH.**

WATER-WADER, *s.* A home-made candle of the worst kind, *Roxb.*; *synon. Sweig.*

WATER-WAGTAIL, *s.* The wagtail, or *motacilla*, S. "Motacilla, a water-wagtail," *Wedd. Vocab.*

WATER-WRAITH, *s.* The spirit of the waters, S. B. *Tarras.* V. **WRAITH.**

WATH, *s.* A ford. *Stat. Acc.—A. S. wad, Belg. waede, Lat. rad-um.*

WATLING STRETE, **VATLANT STREET**. A term used to denote the milky way, from its fancied resemblance to a broad street or causeway. *Douglas.*

WATRECK, *interj.* Expressive of astonishment; sometimes, perhaps, of commiseration, *Loth.* V. **RAIK**, *s. 2.*

WATSNA, *v. n.* Wots not; as, "He's owre weel, an' watsna."

WATTEL, *s.* V. **WATTLE.**

WATTY. *Ye look like Watty to the worm*, a proverbial phrase, expressive of the appearance of disgust, or great reluctance, S. B. *Ross.*

WATTIE, *s.* An eel, *anguilla*, *Roxb.* [celer?

WATTIE, *s.* A blow; a stroke, *Ang.—Su. G. kwat,*

WATTIRTEICH, *adj.* Secure against the entrance of water, S. *Water-tight. Acts Ja. VI.*

WATTLE, *s.* A billet of wood, *Berwicks.*

WATTLE, *s.* A tax paid in *Shetland*; said to have been introduced in return for the distribution of holy water. *Stat. Acc.*

To WAUBLE, *v. n.* To swing; to reel, S. O. *Burns.* —*Isl. veif-a, saepius vibrare.*

WAUCH, *s.* Wall. *Pebble Play* — A. S. *waah*, parties, A. B. *woogh* id.

WATCHER, *adj.* Bellow and greasy. Lanarka. Also expl. wan coloured, disgustingly pale, as, "a watchie as a" *Edin Mag.*

WATCHIK, (*gull*) *adj.* Swabby, Clydes. — *Gum woghe gurgas*

To WACHLE, *v. n.* 1 To move from side to side in walking, like a young child, Clydes. 2 "To wach after a fatigued manner, wachling, waching, yet almost exhausted," *Gull Engrd.* A variety of *Wacht* or *Wachle*, *q. v.*

To WACHLE, *v. a.* 1 To fatigue very much, as, "The road wachit him key and sair" *Upp. Lanarka* 2 To puzzle as, "That question wachit him," *Id.* — Belg. *wagel-en*, to stagger

To WACHT, WACHT OUT, WALCHT, WACHU, *v. a.* To quaff, to swag, B. *N. Burns*. — A. S. *waht*, irriguus, Isl. *tokud*, made fieri

WAUCHT, WAUCHT, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, S. *Kennedy Burns*.

To WAUK, *v. a.* To woe, to agitate, *Douglas*. — A. S. *waif-ion*, fluctuate

To WAWEL, *v. a.* To move backwards and forwards, to wawe. *Cleland* V *Wawel*

WAWEL, *s.* A sort of slug or worm found in bake-houses, among the flour which is scattered on the rather floor, Roxb. This must be the same with E. *Weed*

WAYKLOCK, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes of straw cables, &c. Clydes. syn *Thrawcrook*. Perhaps from Teut. *weyfel-en*, vacillare, because of its rotatory motion

To WAWK, WAWK, *v. n.* 1 To wander. *Wynt* — From A. S. *waif-ion*, id. 2 To exhibit slight symptoms of delirium in consequence of fever or some disease, S. *Syn Vary*

To WAWF, *v. n.* To wawe V *Waff*, *v.*

To WAFLE, *v. n.* To waver in the air, as snow, chaff or any light substance, *Lpp. Clydes*.

WAFLE, *s.* A slight fall of snow, *Id.* — A. S. *wafoi*, fluctuans

WALSH, WACH, *adj.* 1 Unpleasant to the taste, nauseous, raw, S. *Journ Lond* — Teut. *walsh*, nausea, *walsh-en*, Isl. *reip-in*, nauseare 2 To sour to the smell S. *Sax and Gael* 3 In a moral sense, bad, worthless as *wough* fruit, more or disorderly people. *Ang.* *Waff* is more common in this sense

WAUNGEOLR, WAUNGEOLR, *s.* A vagabond, a fugitive. *Doug* V *Waff*

To WALK, WAUL, WALK, *v. a.* 1 To full cloth, S. *pron wauk* *Garnet* — Su. G. *walk-u*, Belg. *walk-en* 2 To make close and matted, M. 3 To render callous, as the loaf or palm by severe work, S.

To WALK, *v. n.* To shrink in consequence of being wetted, S.

To WALK, *v. a.* To watch, S. V *Walt*

To WALKEN, *v. a.* To chastise, *Aberd.* Perhaps from S. *Wawen*, id.

To WALKEN, *v. n.* 1 To awake from sleep, S. E. *waken* 2 To become animated, with the prep. on added, as, "He wakened on his sermons," S. 3 To become violent in language, as in scolding. "O how she wakened on him! and g'ed him an awfu' hyle!" S.

WAUKENIN, *s.* 1 The act of awaking, S. 2. An outrageous reprehension, as, "My certie, that is a waunkenin," S. E. (*could waunkenin*, a phrase applied to a very bad farm, S.

WALKER, WALKER-MILLER, *s.* VJ — *Daily Messenger*, Su. G. *miller* id.

WALKER, *s.* A watchman, during night, S. — A. S. *walkere*, *adj.* *Agile* as *goyle* (sail) *bow*, *but* *be* *From the v. to wald, and S. habilla*

WALKING, *s.* The act of walking. *The* *Walking of the* *Clelland*. The *act* of *going*

WALKING, *s.* The *act* of *walking*. The *sheep-fold*, about the *end* of *lamb* were *walked*, and the *new* gone into *down*. *Id.*

WALKING, *s.* The *act* of *walking*. The *dead* after *interment*, *S.*

WALKIT, *adj.* Hardened, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* *S.*

WALKITNESS, *s.* Callousness

WALK MILL, WALK MILL, *s.* A *kind* of *mill* *used* *in* *the* *act* of *walking*, *S.*

WALKER, WALKER, *adj.* *Agile*, *S.*

WALK, *adj.* *Agile*, *S.*

To WALK, *v. n.* 1 To *walk* *S.* *O* and *A.* *Douglas* *S.* *lat* *revere* 2 This word is *that* *heavy* *motion* *of* *the* *eye* *who* *is* *overpowered* *with* *sleep* *drowsy* *eye* *Twedd*

WALK, *interj.* Expressive of *noise* — A. S. *walk*, *cheu* 'ah'

WALL, WALL, *s.* Government under way *Wallace* — *Id.* V *WALK*, *v.*

WALL, *s.* The plain open *land* *in* *the* *act* of *walking*, *S.*

WALLIE, *adj.* *Agile*, *S.*

WALLIE, *adj.* *Agile*, *S.*

To WALKER, *v. n.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *adj.* *Warm* V *WALK*

WALK, *s.* One *orthography* of *the* *spring* V *WALK*, *s.*

To WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

WALK, *v. a.* To *walk*, *S.*

A WAR, *s.* A wooer. *Peblis Play*.—A. S. *weore*, id.
WARD, *s.* The vanguard. *Barbour*.
WAWYIK, *v. n.* To be vacant; for *Vast*. *Blue Blanket*.
AWIL, *adj.* Not well knit. *Dunbar*. V. *WUFFIL*.
WAWL, *v. n.* To look wildly. V. *WAUL*, *v.*
AWS, *s. pl.* Waves of cheese, the crust, especially that round the width, *Aberd.*; obviously *q.* the walls.
AWSPER, *s.* Uncertain. *Aberd. Reg.*
AWTAKIN, *s.* The act of removing or carrying off. "The *wawtakin* wrangusly," &c. *Ab. Reg.*
AX-KERNEL, **WAXEN-KERNEL**. An indurated gland, or hard gathering, which does not suppurate; often in the neck, or in the armpits of growing-persons, *S.*
AZIE, *adj.* V. *WASIE*.
DERMAIR, *adv.* Moreover. V. *UTHIR*.
WE, **WEY**, **WIE**, *s.* Conjoined with *litill*; 1. As denoting time; as, "He slept a *litill wey*." *Barb.* 2. In relation to place. *Wynf.* 3. As expressing degree. *Douglas*.
WER. 1. A short while, *S.* *Ramsay*. 2. In a slight degree, *S.*
WEH, **WER**, **WIE**, *adj.* 1. Small; little, *S.* *Henryson*. 2. Mean; as, "*wee fowk*," people of the lowest rank, *Clydes*. 3. Mean, applied to conduct; as, "That was very *wee* in him," *ibid.*
WEAM-ILL, *s.* The belly-ache. V. *WAMBE*.
WEAN, **WEANE**, *s.* A child, *S.* *Ross*. *Q.* *wee ane*, *s.* *synon.* with *little ane*, *S.* *id.*
WEANLY, *adj.* Feeble; slender; ill-grown, *Fife*. Perhaps from *S.* *wean*, a child.
WEAR, *v. a.* To conduct to the fold, or any other enclosure, with caution, *S.*; as, "Stand on that side, and wear that cow; I'll keep her here." "Wear them cannily, dinna drive them," *S.*
WEAR aff, or *off*, *v. a.* To ward off, *S.* "The lasses should wear the lads *aff* them," *i. e.* keep them at a distance, *Gall.*
WEAR in, *v. a.* 1. To gather in with caution, as a shepherd conducts his flock into the fold, *S.* *The Eve-bughts*.—*Teut.* *weer-en*, propulsare. 2. As a *neut. v.* to move slowly and cautiously.
WEAR inby, *v. n.* To move towards a place with caution, *S.* *Ross's Helenore*.
WEAR up, or *UP WEIR*, *v. a.* seems to have been used as signifying the caution employed by a thief in driving home the cattle he had stolen. *Maill. P.*
WEAR, *v. a.* To guard; to defend, *S. A.* *Minst. Bord.* V. *WER*, *WEER*, *v.*
WEAR, **WEIR**, *v. a.* To stop, *Roxb.*—A. S. *wearian*, prohibere. Perhaps the same with *Wear*, to guard.
WEAR, **WEIR**, *s.* Force; restraint, *Roxb.*—A. S. *weac*, sepimentum.
WEAR, *v. n.* To last; to endure; as, "That hame-made claiith wears weel," *S.*
WEAR, *s.* Apparel; clothing. "Every-day wear," one's common dress, *S.*
WEAR, *v. a.* "Wear the jacket." This phrase alludes to a custom, now, we believe, obsolete, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsman of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that high-born society, might become entitled to the field-privileges of the Hunt, and, among others, was tolerated to wear the jacket of the order." *Gl. Antig.*
WEARY for, *v. a.* To long for; eagerly to desire, *S.*

To WEARY on, *v. a.* 1. To become weary of, *S.* 2. To long for, *Roxb.*—A. S. *werian*, fatigare.
WEARY, *adj.* 1. Feeble; as, a weary bairn, a child that is declining, *S.*—A. S. *werig*, laesus. 2. Vexatious; causing trouble, *S.*—A. S. *werig*, malignus. *Gl. Sibb.* 3. Vexed; sorrowful. *Ritson*. 4. Tedious, *S.* *Tales of My Landlord*.
WEARY FA'. An imprecation, *S. B.* and *S. A.* *Saxon and Gael*. Literally, a curse *besal*, from *Wary*, to curse, *q. v.*
WEARIFUL, *adj.* 1. Causing pain or trouble; pron. *weari'fow*, *S.* *Pirate*. 2. Tiresome in a great degree, *Ayr.* *Steam-Boat*.
WEARY ON. An imprecation, equivalent to *Weary fa'*, *S.* *Tales of My Landlord*.
WEASSES, *s. pl.* A species of breeching [brechem?] for the necks of work-horses, *Orkn.* *Barry*.—*Su. G.* *wease*, *Isl. vari*, a bundle of twigs.
WEATHER, *s.* A fall of rain or snow, accompanied with boisterous wind, *Roxb.*—*Isl. vedr*, *vedur*, tempestas.
WEATHER, *s.* Fair weather, flattery. "If he'll no du'd [do it] by fair weather, he'll no du'd by foul," *Prov. Roxb.* If you cannot prevail with him by coaxing, you will not by severity.—*O. E.* to make fair weather, to flatter. V. *NAMES*.
WEATHER-GAW, *s.* 1. Part of one side of a rainbow, *S.* *Gall. Encycl.* A tooth, *Naut.* 2. Any change in the atmosphere, known from experience to presage bad weather, *S.* *Pirate*. 3. Any day too good for the season, indicating that it will be succeeded by bad weather, *S.* 4. Metaph. any thing so uncommonly favourable, as to seem an indication of a reverse, *Aberd.* *Mearns*. *Monro's Exped.* V. *WEDDIE-GAW*.
WEATHER-GLEAM, *s.* *Edin. Mag.* V. *WEDDIE-GLIM*.
WEATHERIE, **WEATHERFU'**, *adj.* Stormy, *Roxb.*
WEAVE, *v. a.* and *n.* To knit; applied to stockings, &c. *Pron. Wyve*, *Aberd.* In *Fife* they say, "to work stockings."
WEAVER, **WYVER**, **WEBSTER**, *s.* A knitter of stockings, *Aberd.*
WEAVIN, *s.* A moment, *Aberd.* *Journ. Lond.*—A. S. *wiffend*, breathing; as we say, *in a breath*, *S.*
WEAZLE-BLAWING, *s.* A disease which seems to have its existence only in the imaginations of the superstitious. V. *CATTER*.
WEB, *s.* The covering of the entrails; the cawl, or omentum, *S.*—*Isl. wif-a*, involvere.
WEBSTER, *s.* 1. A weaver, *S. A.* *Bor.* *Fergusson*.—A. S. *webbestre*, *textrix*, a female weaver. 2. A spider, because of the web it weaves for catching its prey, *S.* V. *WABSTER*.
WECHIE, *s.* A witch. *Bellenden*.—A. S. *wicca*, *wicce*, id.
WECHT, **WEIGHT**, **WEGHT**, *s.* 1. An instrument for winnowing corn, made of sheep's skin, in the form of a sieve, but without holes, *S.* *Bannatyne P. Burns*.—*Belg. wecher*, a fanner; from *Germ. wech-en*, *ventum facere*. 2. A sort of tambourin. *Evergreen*.
WECHT, **WECHIT**, *s.* 1. Weight, *S.* 2. The standard by which any thing is weighed, *S.*
To WECHT, *v. a.* To weigh, *S.*
To WECHT, *v. a.* To fan; to winnow, *Buchan.* *Tarras*.
WECHTFUL, *s.* As much as a *wecht* can contain, *S.* *pron. wecht'fow*.
WECHTY, *adj.* Expensive. *Acts Ja. VI.* A *wechty* discourse is a sermon full of important matter.

WED, *s.* Wood. "Ane pyip of wed." *Aberd Reg*
V. Wano

To **WED** *v. a.* To *Wed* a *Heretage*, to enter on possession of an estate. *Aberd Reg.*

WED *s.* A pledge

To **WED** *v. a.* To pledge V Wano

WEDDERBOUK, *s.* The carcass of a wether. *Aberd*

WEDDER DALS, *WEDDER DALS*. A phrase apparently denoting a particular season in the year. *West Ja II*. The term is probably allied to *WED* (wonder-day, mild weather).

WEDDERFILL, *WEDDERFILL*, *adj.* Unsettled, stormy applied to the weather, as, is a very bad day, 'What a weatherful day this is!' *Roxb* - *Sw* *wedderfull*, windy, full of wind

WEDDYR, *WEDDYR*, *WEDDYR*, *s.* 1. Weather, as a general term. *Burbour*. 2. Wind. *Wynston* - A. S. *wæder*, Teut. *woder*, each tempests. *Sw* G. *wæder* id. also the wind

WEDDIR-GAW, *s.* Part of one side of a rainbow, appearing immediately above the horizon, viewed as a prognostic of bad or rainy weather, from weather-gaw, *S.* In *F* to, water-gaw, *S.* Synon *teith*, *q. v.* Germ. *wasser-gall*, *reperussale* *indis*, *wasser*, humour, and *gall*, splendour

WEDDIR GLIM *s.* Clear sky near the horizon, spoken of objects seen in the twilight or dusk, as, *Between him and the weddir glim*, or *weather gleam*, *i. e.* between him and the light of the sky. *Gl Sibb* - A. S. *wæder* *coelam* and *gleam*, splendour

To **WEDD**, *WEDD*, *WEDD*, *v. a.* To *ing*, to set furiously, part *jr* *wedand*. *Wallace* - A. S. *wed-an*, insatiate, fureur.

WEDE, *pa. part.* Weeded, as, "a wode awae," all weeded out.

WEDDIS, *s. pl.* Withes. *Wallace* V *WEDDIS*.

WED-FIE, *s.* "Wage; reward recompence, perhaps some symbol of the nature of the interest of money" *Gl Sibb*.

WEDKEEPER, *s.* One who preserves what is deposited. *R Bruce*

WEDDET *s.* Widowhood. *Act Dem. Conc. Corr* from *wed* *hed*

WEDONYFA, *s.* The onfall or attack of a woid, *wedonfaw* S. A. *wylenonfaw*, S. B. *Roull*. V *WED*

WEDOW, *s.* A widow. *Aberd Reg*.

To **WEE**, *WEE*, *v. a.* To weigh, *S.*

WER, *adj.* Little V *WE*

WER, *s.* Wight. *Sr Cawan*. V. *Wt*.

WEEACK, *s.* A wheak, *Duchan Tartar* - *Isl Luaka*, *guntius avium*

WEE-ANE, *s.* A child, *S. D. Taylor's S Poems*. V *Wean*.

WEEBAUK, *s.* A small cross-beam nearest the angle of a roof, *S. O*. This seems to be *q. little-bank*. V *Enl*, *s.*

WEELO *s.* Common ragwort, *S.*

WEE CHIFFEN, *WEE CHIFFEN*. A childish play, in which two placing themselves back to back, and linking their arms into each other alternately lift one another from the ground, by leaning forward, at the same time the one who is at a lower height turns to lift the young *WEE chiffe* (*i. e.* *wend*), and the other, who is higher, answering, *WEE chiffe*, *Roxb*

• **WEDD**, *s.* Formerly used in *S* as in *E* for dress *Spalting*.

• To **WEDD**, *v. a.* To thin growing plants by taking out the smaller ones, as, "To weed *Srs*, turneps, carrots, &c. *S.*

WEDDER-CLIPS, *s.* The lawns up the weeds which grow among V *Carex*

WEEHING, *s. pl.* What is pulled in the trees, &c.

WEELOCK, *s.* A common name for a cow of *E. W. W. W. W.*

WEELO *s.* Tattake *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLE, *adj.* I. *W. W. W. W.*

To **WEEHLE**, *v. a.* To *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLE *s.* An act of *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLE, *s.* One who *W. W. W. W.*

WEEK *s.* Weeks of the *W. W. W. W.*

WEEH WEEH, with its *W. W. W. W.*

WEEH SLEEKIT, *part. adj.*

W. W. W. W.

WEEH TO PADD *In easy circum-*

live assurance, S. Gay Measure

WEEK, *s.* 1. A native *W. W. W. W.*

2. An artificial cave, or *W. W. W. W.*

Stat. Act. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEKES, *s.* 1. *W. W. W. W. W. W.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHOCK *s.* A little *W. W. W. W.*

for him a *W. W. W. W. W. W.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHENS, *s. pl.* *W. W. W. W.*

applied on the extreme ends of the

coat or gown, and covered with

mounting *S. W. W. W.*

WEEK *s.* Fear V *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY, *adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY, *s. pl.* V *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY *s.* 1. The young *W. W. W. W.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHLY *adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY *s.* V *W. W. W. W.*

To **WEEHLY**, *W. W. W. W.*

S. B. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHLY, *intery* *W. W. W. W.*

go to the right hand, *Aberd. Syn.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHLY *part. adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHLY *s.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY *s.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY *adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY *adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY, *adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY, *s.* The *W. W. W. W.*

The name seems given from *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY *s.* 1. *W. W. W. W.*

plied to any thing *W. W. W. W.*

To **WEEHLY**, *W. W. W. W.*

the *W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.*

the *W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.*

the *W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.*

pro- *W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY, *adj.* *W. W. W. W.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WEEHLY *s.* *W. W. W. W.*

WEEHLY, *W. W. W. W.*

water at the back of the *W. W. W. W.*

W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.

WFT, s. Wool. V. **WAPT**.

WFT, s. A signal by waving. *Albot*. V. **WAPP**, and **s.**

WAW, interj. "A cry which displeases horses," *Gall. Encycl.*

WY, adj. Mean; despicable, *Annandale*. This seems merely a metaph. sense of the adj. as signifying little. V. **WZ**.

WEY, v. a. To throw. *Wallace*.—Teut. *wegh-en*, *lovere*.

WEY, v. a. To bewail. *Wallace*.—Teut. *wech-en*, *cry as a child, vagire*.

WYAGE, s. The charge made for weighing goods. *Iots Cha. I.*

WY-BRODDIS, s. pl. Boards used for weighing. *inventories*.

WYCHE, s. A witch. *Aberd. Reg.*

WEID, v. a. To become furious. V. **WEDR**.

WID, adj. Furious; *synon. wod. Dunbar*.

WID, WRED, s. 1. A kind of fever to which women in childbed, or nurses, are subject, *S.*—Germ. *weide*, or *weile*, corresponds to *Fr accablé*, as signifying that one is oppressed with disease. 2. A fit of the ague, *Tweedd.*

WID, L. theid, region. *Gawen and Gol.* V. **THEDR**.

WEYS, WYIS, s. pl. A balance with scales for weighing. *Lynds*.—A. S. *wæg*, Teut. *warghe*, *libra*, *trutina*.

WEIF, v. a. To weave; *part. pa. weyff*, woven. *Douglas*.—A. S. *wef-an*, *Su. G. wæfwa-a*, *id.*

WEIGH-BAUK, s. 1. A balance, *S. Fergusson*. 2. One is said to be in the *weigh-bauks*, when in a state of indecision, *S.*—Teut. *waegh-talck*, *scapus librae*.

WEIGHT, WROHT, s. A kind of sieve. V. **WROHT**.

WEIGHT, v. a. 1. To weigh, *S.* 2. To burden; to oppress, *S. Baillie*.

WEIGHTS, s. pl. Scales, *S. Z. Boyd*.

WEIK, WEEK, s. A corner or angle. *The weiks of the mouth*, the corners or sides of it, *S.* *The weik of the ee*, the corner of it, *S. Ramsay*.—*Su. G. wik*, *angulus*, *orgen wik*, the corner of the eye.

ONING BY THE WEIKS OF THE MOUTH. To keep the last hold of any thing; to keep hold to the utmost. *Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation*.

WEIL, s. An eddy. V. **WELR**.

WEIL, s. Prosperity; advantage. *Doug.*

WEIL, WELR, WELRE, adv. Very; as, "It's well auld and worn." *Wynt.* V. **FEIL**.

WEIL-AT-HIMSEL, adj. 1. Recovered; 2. An animal or person grown stout, (just recov.) *Ethel.*

WEIL-BUILT, adj. Strongly made, *S. Saxon and Gael.*

WEILD, v. a. 1. To obtain, by whatever means. *Douglas*. 2. To enter on possession of an estate. *Barbour*.

WEILDING, part. pr. *Bp. Forbes on the Rev.* Apparently "running wild," or "bewildering himself."

WEIL-FAURT, adj. Well-favoured; having a handsome or goodly appearance, *S. Minstr. Bord.*

WEIL-FAURTLIE, adv. 1. Handsomely, *S.* 2. Avowedly, as opposed to any clandestine measure, *S.* 3. "With a good grace," *S. Gl. Skirr.*

WEIL-FAURTNES, s. Handsomeness, *S.*

WEIL-GAITIT, part. adj. A term applied to a horse that is thoroughly broke, *S.*

WEILHEAD, s. The vortex of a whirlpool, *S.*

WEIL IS ME. Happy am I, *S.*

WEIL IS YOW. Happy are you. *Lyndsay*.—A. S. *weil*, *well*, *bene*; *Su. G. waelcs mîg*, *O! me felicem*.

WEILL, WEHL, adj. 1. Well; in health, *S.* "*Weel*, well, North." *Grose*. 2. Sufficiently dressed, applied to meat. "*Is the denner weel?*" Is it ready to be served up? *Clydes. Roxb. A. Scott's Poems.*

WEILL, adj. Many. *Barbour*.—Germ. *viel*, Belg. *vel*, *id.*

WEILL, WEILL, s. 1. Prosperity. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* 2. A benefit. *Aberd. Reg.* Chaucer uses *wel* for wealth, prosperity.—A. S. *wela*, *prosperitas*. V. **WEIL, s.**

WEIL, s. A calf. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. **VEIL**.

WEILL-FARAND, adj. Having a goodly appearance. V. **FARAND**.

WEILL-HEARTIT, adj. Not dejected, *S.*

WEILL-WAIL'D, adj. Well chosen; cautiously selected; often applied to language. *Ramsay, Christ's Kirk.*

WEILL-WAL'D, adj. Well chosen. V. **WALE, v.**

WEILL-WILLAR, s. A friend; a well-wisher. *Pitts.*

WEILL-WILLIE, WEILL-WILLIT, adj. Liberal; not niggardly, *S. Rudd*.—*Su. G. waelwillig*, A. S. *wellwillenda*, *benevolus*.

WEILNESS, s. The state of being in good health, *Clydes.*

WEIL-PAID, adj. Well satisfied; well-punished, *Buchan, Mearns*. V. **ILL-PAID**.

WEIL-PUT-ON, adj. Well dressed, *S. Fortunes of Nigel.*

WEIL TO LIVE. 1. In easy circumstances, *S.* 2. Topsy; half seas over.

WEIN, s. L. *wem*, stain, *q. v.* *Barbour*.

WEIR, s. *Weir of law*, the act of a person, charged with a debt of which there is no legal evidence; who gives a pledge to clear himself of it, in the next court, by his own oath, supported by the oaths of five compurgators, who shall attest their belief that he swears truly. *Stat. Ja. I.* It is *synon.* with the E. forensic phrase, *Wager of Law*, and L. B. *radiare legem*. The E. phrase is from O. Fr. *pagiere*, an engagement, a pledge; ours from A. S. *waere*, *foedus*, *pactum*; whence *waer-borh*, *wær-borh*, *fidejussor*, *sponsor*.

WEIR, s. War. **WEIR-MEN, WEIR-HORS, WEIRLY, WEIR-WALL.** V. **WEER**.

WEIR, s. A hedge, *Galloway*; used as *synon.* with E. *Fence*. *Davidson's Seas*.—*Su. G. wær-ia*, *tueri*.

To WEIR, v. a. To herd; to keep; to watch over, *Roxb.*

He tether'd his tyke ayont the dyke,
And bad it *weir* the corn.—*Old Song.*

V. **WER**, &c. also **WEAR, v.** to guard.

WEYR, s. Spring. V. **VEIR**.

WEIR, s. A term including cows and ewes giving milk, *Roxb.* It is used only by very old people. *Percy's Ballads*.—From A. S. *waer*, *sepimentum*.

WEIR-BUSE, s. A partition between cows, *Clydes*; *q. a partition for defence.* V. **BUSE**.

WEIRD, WERD, WERDE, WEERD, s. 1. Fate, *S. Wyntown*. 2. Prediction. *P. Buch. Dial.*—A. S. *wyrd*, *fatum*, *wyrde*, *parcae*. 3. It is used in the sense of *fact*, as denoting something that really takes place. "After word comes *weird*. Fair fall them that call me madam," *S. Prov. Kelly*. 4. Fate is also personified under the name of *Weird*. *Montg.*

To WEIRD, WEERD, v. a. 1. To destine. *P. Buch. Dial.* 2. To predict. *Minstr. Bord.* 3. To make liable to; to place in the state of being exposed to any moral or physical evil, *ibid.*

WEIRDIN, WIERDIN, ——— adj. Employed for the purpose of div'

v. a. To curse. *Bellenden*. V. WARY, VERRAY, *v.*

1. Infirm from disease. *Bellenden*. 2. a political sense, *ib.* V. WEARY.

WERRY, WYRRIE, *v. a.* 1. To strangle. 2. To worry. *Wynf.*—*Teut.* *worh-en*, *re.*

Vexation, *Orkn.*—A. S. *werig*, execrabilia. *†, s.* *Cart. Aberd.* This may signify *ment.*—L. B. *warra*, *modus agri apud Anglos.* *y* signify estimation, from A. S. *wer*, *pro-* *itis aestimatio.*

s. A maligner. *Douglas*. V. WERY, *s.* WEYER, *s.* 1. A warrior. *Gawen and* *An antagonist.* *Doug.*

v. n. To ache. V. WARK.

v. n. To work. V. WIRK.

Work. *Wallace.*—*Belg.* *werk*, A. S.

WE, WARKLOOM, *s.* A working tool. V.

WE, *s.* A tradesman; as a goldsmith. *Acts*

Wj. Warily. *Douglas.*

W. Knave. *Kennedy.* *E. varlet.* V.

W. Provision laid up in a garrison. V.

WE, *s.* A miser. *Douglas.*—A. S. *georn*, *compar. geornor*, *Su. G.* *warra-a*, to defend. *stor.*

Y, v. a. To make war upon. *Barbour.*—*er*, an army.

Y, v. a. To curse. V. WARY.

adj. True. V. WARRAY.

WENT, VERRAYMENT, *s.* Truth. *Wallace.*—*ment*, in truth.

s. V. WARD and WARSEL.

Wj. Insipid. V. WARSON.

W, v. n. To wrestle. V. WARSELL.

W, s. Uncertain. *Wynntown.*

W, s. pl. Accomplishments; particularly in music. *Aberd. Reg.*—*Fr.* *vertue*, "worth," *Cotgr.*

W. Fate. For *weird.* *Henryson.*

W, adj. More worthy. *Wallace.*—*Moes. G.* *worthy.*

WYBAR, *s.* A visor. *Wallace.*

WE-ALMERY. An ambry for holding vessels. *Conc.*

W, v. a. To wash, *S.* *Douglas.*

s. Stale urine. V. WASH.

W, VESCHELL, s. 1. A vessel; a ship,

2. A collective term denoting all the plate, used at table in a great house. *Chalmers's*

We shall, S. *Blackw. Mag.*

adv. Cautiously. *Wall.* V. VESIE.

v. a. 1. To examine. 2. To visit. *Aberd.* *VESIE.*

VASSEL, adv. Westward, *S.* *Guy Mann.*

v. a. To vest; to invest; *part. pa.* *westit*, *Act. Dom. Conc.*

s. A fish-spear, *Loth.*

W, WESTLIN, adj. Western, *S.* *Wallace.*

WEER, *s.* An inhabitant of the west of *S.* *Guthry's Mem.*

WESTLIN, *adv.* *Westward.* *S.* *Wynntown.*

WET FINGER. With a small effort. *Redgumlet.*

WETHY, *s.* A halter. *Wynntown.* V. WIDDIE.

WETING, *s.* Knowledge. *Sir Gawen.*—A. S. *weot-an*, to know.

WEUCH, *s.* Wo; mischief. V. WOUCH.

To WEVIL, *v. n.* To wriggle. V. WEFFIL.

WEWLECK, *s.* An instrument for making ropes of straw, for thatching corn-stacks, *Teviotd. Eskdale, Ettr. For.* also *Wewlock.* *Synon.* *Thraw-crook, Wyle, Wylie.* V. WYLE, *s.*

WEWPIT, *part. pa.* Bound. "The neif *wewpit* up with blak virge thred." *Aberd. Reg.* V. SKAWBERT, and OOF, *v.*

To WEX, *v. a.* To vex; to disturb. *Act. Audit.*

WEZ, *pron.* Us; in some places, *we*, *Orkn.*—*Su. G.* *oss*, *Isl. oss.*

*. * WH. For words not found here, see QUE.

WH, changed into F in the northern counties of S. V. FAT, *pron.*

WHA, *pron.* Who, used as an indefinite designation of a person. *Gall. Encycl.*

WHAALS, *s. pl.* Long unbroken wanes, *Shetl.* Whales?

WHAAP, WHAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP, QUHAUP.

WHAAP-NEB, *s.* The *auld whaap-neb.* V. WHAUP-NEB.

To WHAOK, *v. n.* To quack, *South of S.* *Hogg.*—*Isl. kuak*, *garritus avium.*

WHACKER, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large of its kind, *Dumfr.;* *syn. Whapper.* It seems to be of the same origin with *Whawk*, *v. q.* something that has power to give a stroke.

WHAIE, *pron.* Who; the pronunciation of *Roxb.* and other southern counties. *Hogg.* V. QUHA.

WHAILING, *s.* "A lashing with a rope's end, from the name of a rope called a *whale-line*, used in fishing for whales." *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHAISH, *v. n.* To wheeze as one who has taken cold, *Roxb.* This term is not exactly *synon.* with *Whaisle*, or *Wheesle*, as the latter denotes a shriller and more continued wheezing than *Whaisle*.

To WHAISK, WHISK, *v. n.* 1. To speak with a husky voice; to speak with difficulty from any affection in the throat, *Roxb.* 2. To emit a noise like one who strives to dislodge any thing that has stuck in his throat; to hawk, *Tweedd.;* *synon. Hask.* 3. Also *expl.* "to gasp violently for breath," *ibid.*

WHAISKIN, *s.* The act of speaking with such a voice, *Tweedd.*

WHAISLE, WHEASLE, *s.* The wheezing sound emitted by the lungs, when one has a severe cold, *S.*

To WHAISLE, WHOSLE, *v. n.* To wheeze in breathing, *S.* *Pop. Ball.*—*Su. G.* *Isl. hwaes-a*, *id.*

WHAM, *s.* A wide and flat glen, usually applied to one through which a brook runs, *Tweedd.* V. QUHAM, and WHAUM.

WHAM, WHAUM, *s.* A blow, *S. B.* *Skinner.*—*Isl. hvim*, *motus celer.*

To WHAMBLE, *v. a.* To overturn, *Fife.* V. QUHMBLE.

WHAMLE, *s.* The state of being turned upside down, *Ayrs. Galt.*

WHAMPLE, *s.* A stroke; a blow, *Tweedd.* *Synon. Whap. Bride Lam.*

WHAN-A'-BE, WHEN-A'-BE, *adv.* However; notwithstanding, *Loth. S. O.* *The Harri's Rig.* A low term, compounded of *whan*, *all*, and *be*, *q.* although *all be*, or should be so.

WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, *S.* 2. A alice, *S.* 3. "A blow, or rather a lash with a whip." *Gall. Encycl.*

To WHANG, v. a. 1 To flog: to scourge, *S* 2 To cut down in large slices, *S* A *Bonnet's Tale* V Quail, 80

WHANG-BIT, s. A bridle made of leather, apparently as distinguished from *Branks*, *Tether*, and perhaps also *Snele bit* *Herd's Coll*

To WHANK, v. a. 1 To beat, to flog, *Roxb* Syn. Whack *Rusckin's Wayside Cottager* 2 To cut off large portions, *Tweed*

WHANK, s. A stroke, the act of striking, properly with the flat, as, "a whank aneth the haffets," *Roxb*

WHANKER, s. Someth'g larger than common, *Roxb*, synon. Whuller

WHAP, s. A stroke or blow, *Tweed* —C. R. *Chawp*, a sudden stroke or blow

WHAPIE, s. Used as a dunn. from whelp, *R* whelp, *Linton Green*

WHAPPER, s. Any thing excessive in its kind, or surpassing expectation in regard to size, said of a large fish, of a big apple, of a swinging blow, &c. *Dumfr*, synon. Whacker This seems merely a variety of *Wapper*

To WHARLE, v. n. To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force, *Ettr For.*, to *Whur*, *E* Synon. *Haur*, *Burr*

WHATEN, adv. What kind of V *QUATHEN*.

WHATFOR, adv. For what reason, why, wherefore, *S* *Gall*

WHATY, adv. Indifferent *Thomas of Kereidone*

WHAT LIKE, adv. Resembling what, used interrogatively, as, *What like is it? What does it resemble? What like is he? What appearance has he? S* —*Moss O quhderik's quans*

WHA TO BE MARRIED FIRST The name of a game at cards *Gall, Encycl*

WHAT RACK An exclamation expressive of surprise V *Rack* s. *Care*

WHATRECK, conj. Expl. "notwithstanding" *Gl Surr Ayrs* V *RAIR*.

To WHACK, v. a. 1 To thrack, *S* 2 To slash, or cut severely with any sharp instrument. When a culprit is scourged, he is said to be *whacked*, *S* A. 3 Metaph. to harness. *Ramsay* 4 To Whack down, to cut in large slices. The phrase is often applied to a cheese, *S* A Whang is syn.

WHACK, s. 1. A smart stroke, the act of thracking *S* 2 A large slice

WHACUM, s. 1 A hollow part of a field, *Roxb* 2. Perhaps more properly expl. "a glen where the ground on both sides spreads out into an ample bosom of hills." *Ettr For* —*Isl hawm r*, convalescence, see *renovatio* 3. Sometimes a hollow in one hill or mountain, synon with *Gael corra*, V *COMRA*.

WHALP, s. A curlew. V *QUHAIP*.

To WHALP, or to be WHAUPED, v. n. To assume the form of pods, *S* B.

To WHAUP, v. n. To send forth pods, *S* B. Synon. *Swap*, *S*.

WHAUP, s. A pod, a capsule, *S* B. Synon. *Swap*, *Skoup*, *S*.

To WHAUP v. n. To wheeze, *Fife*

WHAUP-NEB, WHAR-NEB, s. 1 The beak of a curlew, *S* 2 The loud whaup-neb, a periphrasis for the devil *S* B. *Penrose's Journal*.

WHAUP-NEBBIT adv. Having a long nose like the curlew, *Roxb* *Gallow Kneel*

WHAURIE, s. A man grown chld, *Ang*.

WHAURIE s. A ludicrous designation for whisky, *S* *Taylor's Scots Poems*

To WHEAK, WHEK, v. a. 1 To whine, *S* 2. To whistle or levitate clamorously.

WHEAK, WHEK, s. A squeak

To WHEAKLE V *WHEKLE*

WHEAKLE, s. 1 A wheel of superfluous ornaments of dress, variety, levity

WHEAKLE, s. A piece of wire held for pushing in the end which a steel is bent, *Loth*

WHEEL, s. A whirled or rolled The name with *Wale*, *S* v. *on*

WHEELER-KUSE, s. A thesaurus, cubit, and *Loth*

WHEELIN, s. *Loth* *Wheeled*, *Loth*

To WHEEMER, v. n. To complain, *Roxb* *Styve*, *synon*.

WHIPPY, s. 1 A lumbar, a sometimes used in plural as *whens* *Loth* "How many whips?"

How many parties were present? *Loth* *Whens*, *Loth*

Ed Mag V *Quiver*.

WHEEN, s. Queen *Stev*, *Loth*

To WHEEP, v. n. 1 To give whistle *S* 2 To squeak, *S* *Loth*

WHEEPLE, s. A shrill, piercing whistle or a whaup, *S* *Loth*

To WHEEPLE, v. n. 1 To *Gall* *Encycl* 2 To *Whur*, *Loth*

To whistle with a shrill noise, *Loth* *Roxb* *Clyde* *Styve*

WHEETS, s. *Loth* An *Whetstone*, *Loth*

WHEERIKING, WHERRING, s. A whack your wherrings, *Loth*

WHEFRIM, s. Any thing of a whetstone, *Loth*

WHEFRY, s. A very gentle whetstone, *Loth*

WHEFRUM, s. A toy; a plaything, *Loth*

WHEFRIT, s. A whetstone, *Loth*

To WHEESE, v. n. To creak, *Loth*

WHEESE, s. A creaking sound, *Loth*

WHEETIE, Quair, s. *Loth* A whetstone, *Loth*

WHEETIE, s. The whitethroat, *Loth*

To WHEETIE, v. n. To creak, *Loth*

WHEETIE, s. A whetstone, *Loth*

To WHEETIE, v. n. A whetstone, *Loth*

WHEETIE, s. The sharp peep of young birds, *Loth*

WHEETIE, s. A whetstone, *Loth*

To WHEETIE, v. n. To creak, *Loth*

See synonym of *Whetstone*

N, s. "The noise carriage-wheels make moving fast." *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *hwaa-a*,

, s. An act of whizzing produced by flame,

WIZIE, v. n. To blaze with a whizzing noise,

E, s. A blaze accompanied with a whizzing sound.

WIZIE, v. a. To steal peace, *ibid.*

E, s. The act of pulling peace by stealth, *ibid.*

E, s. The act of wheezing, S. *Perils of Man.*

WIZIE, v.

W-BRUNG, s. A stick used for lifting a large pot off the fire, Ayra. Perhaps a corr. of *wo*.

W-CH, s. An old term which seems to have the state of being short-winded; from the *untain* with E. *Whence*. *Song, A Mile aboon*—Isl. Su. G. *hwaa-a*, graviter anhelare.

WGLE, v. n. To wheedle, Berwicka.—Isl. s, decipere.

W-EARD, s. The white-throat, *curruca sylvia*.

W-IRD, s. The wood-lark, *Alauda arborea*, *anarks*.—*Whey* seems the same with Isl. *ryva*.

W-ROP, WHEY-DROP, s. A putrifying hole in, resembling an ulcer, S. O. *Surv. Ayrs.*

W-YE, WHEY-EE, s. Synon. with *Whey-drop*, *ib.*

W-KIN, s. Expl. "lively; coy motions," Shetl. Isl. *velka*, volvere.

W-TY, s. A tub in which milk is curdled, Lan-From E. *Whey*, and S. *Say, Saye*.

W-HULLIONS, s. pl. Formerly a common dish among the peasantry of S. consisting of porridge prepared by collecting all the porridge left fast, which was beat down among fresh *whey*, with an additional quantity of oatmeal.—Su. G. *pultis liquidioris* genus.

W-I. Perhaps an error for *whelcen*, who. *Sir*—Su. G. *hwilken*, *id.*

W-BE, adv. However; after all. V. *WHANA'-BE*.

W-K, v. n. V. *WHISK*.

W, v. n. To whistle shrilly as plovers do, *Hogg*.

W, s. A weasel, *mustela*, Loth.

W-IE, adj. Crafty; knavish, Clydes.—Isl. s, decipere.

W-NG, s. A term used to express the cry of *Irquhart's Rab*.

W, WHUD, v. n. To fib, S.

W-HUD, s. A falsehood of a less direct kind; with, S. *Burns*.

W, v. n. To move nimbly and lightly, without *Sas*, and *Gael*.

W, back and *forret*. To move backwards and with a quick motion, S.

W-R, s. A gust of wind, Shetl. The term is used in sense by Gawan Douglas. V. *QUHIDDER*, s.

W, adj. Unsteady: as, a *whiddy wind*, i. e. that shifts about, Orkn.—Isl. *hwida*, cita com-ria.

W-I, s. A name for a hare, Banffs. Pron. *Aberd.* *Taylor's S. Poems*. Perhaps from motion. V. *QUHID*, s.

W-DLE, v. n. To proceed with a light rapid motion. *Wise*. A dimin. from the v. to

WISDOM.

To WHIG *Awa*, v. n. To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog, Liddesdale. *Guy Mannering*. "To *Whig awa*' with a cart," remarks Sir W. Scott, "signifies to drive it briskly on."

To WHIG, v. n. Churned milk, when it throws off a *whey*, is said to *whig*, Nithsd.

To WHIG, v. n. To go quickly, Loth.

WHIG, WIG, s. A fine wheaten tea-bread, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.

WHIG, WHIGG, s. 1. An acetous liquor subsiding from soured cream, S. 2. A name given by Episcopalians to Presbyterians; and by members of the Kirk of Scotland to Presbyterian dissenters, S.

WHIGAMORE, s. A term of the same meaning with *Whig*, applied to Presbyterians, but more contemptuous. *Tales of My Landlord*.

WHIGGERY, s. The notions or practices of a Scottish Presbyterian, S. *H. Mid.-Loth.*

To WHIGGLE, WHIGGLE *alang*, v. n. To wriggle; to waddle, Fife. The same with *Wiggle*. V. *WAIGLE*.

To WHIGGLE, v. n. To trifle, Fife.

WHIGGLE, s. A gimcrack; a term used to denote any thing that ministers more to conceit than to utility, Fife.

WHIGMALEERIE, adj. 1. Dealing in gimcracks, S. 2. Whimsical, S. *Nigel*.

WHIGMELEERIE, s. 1. The name of a game occasionally played at a drinking club, Angus. A pin was stuck in the centre of a circle, having as many radii drawn as there were persons in the company, with the name of each person at the radius opposite to him. An index, placed on the top of the pin, was moved round by every one in his turn; and at whose name soever it stopped, that person was obliged to drink off a glass. Perhaps so denominated from contempt of the severe sobriety attributed to the *Whigs*. 2. In pl. whims; fancies, S. *Burns*. 3. A fantastical ornament in masonry; dress, &c. S. *Rob Roy*.

WHIHE, (*gutt.*) s. "The sound of an adder; her *fuffing* noise when angered." *Gall. Encycl.*—From C. B. *chwif*, a hiss.

To WHIHHER, v. n. To titter, Ang. *Minstr. Bord.*

WHILE, conj. Until, S. *Spalding*. V. *QUHILL*.

WHILEOMS, adv. At times; sometimes, S. B. *Ross's Helenore*. V. *QUHYLUM*.

WHILES, adv. At times; occasionally, S. *Waverley*. V. *QUHILE*.

WHILK. V. *QUHILK*.

WHILK, v. a. To gulp up, Shetl.—Dan. *svelge*, *id.*

To WHILLY, WHULLY, v. a. To gull, S. *Ramsay*.

WHILLIE-BILLOU, s. A variety of *Hilliebalow*, *Gall.* *Whilly-baloo*, Dumfr.

WHILLIEGOLEERIE, s. A hypocritical fellow; a wheedler, Roxb. Synon. with *Whillie-wa*.

To WHILLIEWHALLIE, v. n. To coax; to wheedle, Perth.

To WHILLIEWHALLIE, v. n. To dally; to loiter. S. B. V. *WHILLIWHAW*.

WHILLIE-WHAW, adj. Not to be depended upon, S. *Redgauntlet*.

WHILLILU, s. An air in music, Ettr. For. *Hogg*.—Isl. *hwell-a*, sonare, and *lu*, lassitudo; q. a dull or flat air.

WHILLIWHAW, WHILLYWHAW, s. 1. A person who deals in ambiguous promises, S. *Ramsay*. 2. A cheat, S. *Herd*. 3. A wheedling speech, South of S. *Tales of My Landlord*.

To WHILLYWHAW, v. a. To cajole; to wheedle, S. *Tales of My Landlord*.

rish and Erse [Gael.] word, which signifies "a drop of life." I know not how the learned physician had adopted the idea of its "being an aromatic," unless it had been from the peculiar flavour of the *peat-reek*. Perhaps Dr. *meant Bitters*, a dram much used in the Highlands as a stomachic, made from an infusion of various herbs and whisky.

W. s. A kind of gig, or one-horse chaise, *S.*; named, perhaps, from its *whisking* motion.

W. part. adj. A *whiskit* mare, apparently having a tail adapted for *whisking* off the flies.

W. s. pl. A machine for winding yarn on a clew; of more modern construction than the *Renfr.*; probably from *E. Whisk*, because of its *whisking* motion.

W. s. Change of money, *S.* *Ramsay.* *V.*

W. s. To *weat* one's *whistle*, to take a drink, as applied to tipplers, *S. O. E.*

W-BINKIE, s. One who attends a penny-bank, but without paying any thing, and therefore has no right to take any share of the entertainment, who is as it were left to sit on a bench by himself and may *whistle* for his own amusement, or for the company, *Aberd.*

W. s. A bird so named, *Kinross.* *V. Lechn.*

W. s. pl. "These farmers upon a very fine estate, who give the common enemy, *i. e.* the rascal, information as to rent or value of their farms, when he is about to raise his rents," *S. Sir W. S.*

W-THE-WHAUP. A phrase addressed to one supposed to play upon another, *West of S.*

W. v. a. To milk closely; to draw off the dregs, *r. Jid*, *synon.*

W. v. a. To flatter. *Gall. Encycl.—O. B.*

W. v. a. To cut with a knife, *S. Burns.* *V.*

W. BOON-GLADE, s. The hen-barrier, *Stirlings.*

W. s. Corresponding with *Lanarius albus*, *Leendré, &c.*

W. BONNET. One who, in a sale by auction, sells his own goods, or who is employed by the auctioneer for this purpose, *S.*

W. RAP, s. A name applied to grain, to distinguish it from such crops as are always green, *S.*

W. s-crops, corn, as wheat, barley, &c. *Glouc.*

W. EATHER. To have a *white feather* in one's hand, a proverbial phrase denoting timidity or cowardice, *So. of S.*; analogous to *E. White-livered.*

W. My Landlord.

W. ISH. *V. under QUH.*

W. ISH IN THE NET. A sport in which two persons hold a plaid pretty high, over which the other two company are obliged to leap. The object is to entangle the person who leaps; and if thus entangled he loses the game, *Ang.*

W. OLK. A designation given to wheedlers, *S.*

W. HARE. The Alpine hare, *S.* "*Lepus timidus*," *Edin. Mag.*

W. AWSE. "A favourite pudding; that which is the food to the stomach with sheep." *Gall.*

WHITE HORSE. The fuller ray, a fish. *Stobald.*

WHITE-IRON OR AIRN, s. Tin-plate, *S.*

WHITE-IRON SMITH. A tin-plate worker, *S. Boswell's Journal.*

WHITE-LEGS, s. pl. The smaller wood, such as the branches, &c. of a *hag* or cutting. *Surv. Berw.*

WHITE-LIVER, s. This word is used in a sense quite different from the *E. adj.*; for it denotes a flatterer, *Roxb. V. QUHYTE, adj.*

WHITE-MEAL, s. Oatmeal; as distinguished from what is made of barley, called *Bread-meal*, *Clydes.*

WHITENIN, s. The chalk used for making walls or floors *white*, *S.*

WHITE PUDDING. A pudding made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in one of the intestines of a sheep, *S. Herd.*

WHITER, s. 1. One that whittles, *S.* 2. A knife, in respect of being ill or well adapted for this purpose; as, "a *gude whiter*," an "ill *whiter*," *S.*

WHITE SHOWER. A shower of snow, *Aberd.*; *pron. Fife shower.*

WHITE-SILLER, s. Silver money; as, "I'll gie ye *white siller* for't," I shall give you a sixpence, or groat at least, *S.*

WHITE WAND. *V. WAND OF PEACE.*

WHITEWIND, s. Flattery; wheedling; a cant term. *To blaw white wind in ane's lug*, to flatter one, *Clydes. Roxb.*

WHITEWOOD, s. The white and more decayable wood on the outside of a tree, *S. Surv. Stirl.*

To WHITHER, v. a. To beat; to belabour, *Roxb.*

WHITHER, s. A stroke; a smart blow, *Roxb.—Isl. hoidr-a*, cito commoveri.

To WHITHER, v. n. To whirl rapidly with a booming sound, *Teviotd. V. QUHIDDIR, v.*

WHITHER-SPALE, WHUTHER-SPALE, WITHER-SPALE, s. 1. A child's toy, composed of a piece of lath, from seven inches to a foot in length, notched all round, to which a cord is attached. This, when whirled round, produces a booming sound, *Roxb.* 2. A thin, lathy person, *ibid.* 3. One who is of a versatile cast of mind, who is easily turned from his opinion or purpose, *ibid.*

WHITIE, WHITELIP, s. A flatterer. "*An auld whitie*, a flatterer; the same with *whitelip*," *Gall. Encycl. V. WHITE-FOLK.*

WHITIE-WHATIES, s. pl. Silly pretences, from a design to procrastinate, or to blind, *S.*; *whittie-whaws*, *S. B.—A. S. hwata*, omina, divinationes, auguria; *Belg. wisiewaste*, fiddle-faddle; *C. B. chwit-chwat*, a sly pilferer.

* **WHITING, s.** The name of this fish is metaphorically used for the language of flattery, *S.* "He gave me *whittings*, but [without] bones," *S. Prov.*; "That is, he gave me fair words," *Kelly.* The phrase, *To Butter a Whiting*, is used in the same sense, *S.*

WHITINGS, s. pl. Thin slices cut off with a knife, *Clydes.*

WHITLIE, QUHITELY, adj. Having a delicate or fading look, *S. Henrysone.—A. S. hwit*, albus, and *lic*, similia.

WHITLING, WHITEN, WHITING, s. A species of sea-trout, *S. Stat. Acc.—Sw. hwilling*, a whiting.

WHITRACK-SKIN, s. A purse made of the skin of a weasel, *Moray. Pop. Ball. V. QUHITRED.*

WHITRED. *V. QUHITRED.*

WHITTER, s. "Any thing of weak growth is a *whitter*," *Gall. Enc. Twitter*, *q. v.* is elsewhere used in the same sense.

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To move with lightness and velocity, as, *Whistlers down the stair, Ayre.*

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To lessen by taking away small portions, to fatter *Roxb.*

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To speak low and rapidly, *Roxb.*
A Scott's Poem.

WHITTER, *s.* Loquacity, prattle. * Hold your whittler, be silent, *Roxb.*

WHITTER, *s.* A hearty draught of liquor, *S. O. Burns.* *Q. whetter, from E. what.*

WHITTER WHATTER, *s.* 1 Telling conversation clattering, *Roxb.* *A Scott.* 2 A woman who is very garrulous is said to be "a perfect whitter-whatter," *Ibid.* *V. QUITTER, v.*

To WHITTER WHATTER, *v. n.* To converse in a low tone of voice *Roxb.* *V. QUITTER, s. n. 2.*

WHITTIE, *adj.* Shabby, mean, *Memph.* *V. WHATTIE.*

WHITTIE WHATTIE, *s.* 1. Vague, shuffling, or expolling language, *S.* *M'Ward's Confid.* 2 Applied to a person, as denoting one who employs every kind of means to gain an end, *Fife.*

To WHATTIE WHATTIE, *v. n.* 1 To talk frivolously, to shilly shally, *S.* *Pirate.* 2 To form frivolous pretences or excuses, *S.*

WHITTINS, *s. pl.* The last part of what is called "a wheal of milk" which is considered as the richest, and is usually mixed by a thrifty housewife into a vessel by itself, and put among the cream reserved for making butter, *Tweed.*

WHITTIE, *s.* 1 A knife, *S. as in E.* 2 Applied to the harvest-hook, *S.* *A Douglas.* 3 A stone for sharpening a scythe, *Shetl.*

WHITTRET, *s.* The weasel *V. QUITTRET.*

WHITWRATCH, *s.* The name formerly given in *S.* to a term. *Frank & North Mem.* Apparently *q. white rat.* The Icelanders call a fox *moelgræ* *V. RACH.*

WHO-LAIDS, *interj.* A term used to make dogs pursue horses, *Lanark.* Who come as *How*, in *How-sheep.* *V. YAD.*

WHON, *Whux,* *s.* A vulgar name for a worthless character, *Teviot.* *Synon. Scamp.*

WHOUGH, *interj.* A cry used by dancers for mutual evasation, *Meams, Aug.* *John o' Arka.*

WHOPIN WHACPIN, *part. pa.* Large, big. *A whapin pennyworth,* a good bargain for the money, *Lanark.*

WHOPPER SNAPPER, *s.* *V. WHIPPER-SNAPPER.*

WHORIE, *s.* 1 A very small wheel, *S.* 2 The fly of a spinning rock made of wood lead or some mes of a hard stone, *S. Archd., E. Barry.* *Su O. Harfuel, Harfuel, d. verticillum, O. sw. Lucoria, rotare.*

WHORLE BANE, *s.* The hip-bone or joint *V. fo.* — *E. whir-bone* denotes the kneejoint, but in *O. E. whyrleton* had the same signification with the word *Prongt. Part. Tent. vertebra, spondylus.*

To WHOOLE, *v. n.* To breathe hard, to wheeze, *Aberd. Journ. Lond.* *V. WHEASLE.*

WHOW, *interj.* *V. WHOUGH.*

WHOZLE, *s.* A difficulty in breathing, as "You have a whozle," *Meams.*

To WHOZLE, *v. n.* To wheeze, *Dumfr. Mayne's Siller Gun.* *V. WHAZLE.*

WHID, *s.* A sb., a lie, *S. A.* *V. QUIN.*

To WHUDDER, *v. n.* To make a whizzing or rushing sort of noise. "The wind in a cold night is said to whudder." *Gall Enc.*

WHUDDER, *s.* A noise of the QUINN.

To WHIFFLY, *v. n.* To utter Whiffly.

WHUFFLINGER, *s.* A WHIFFLINGER.

WHUFFLOW, *s.* "The Gall Encycl."

To WHIFFLE, *Whollet* *v. n.* To security say or, as indicating a small sn on the person counted *Roxb.* *V. WHIFFLE.*

WHIFT, *s.* "A blow from a storming such a fall from falling," and, the fall *Gall Encycl.* *V. B. chad.*

WHIFT, *s.* Any thing *Gall Encycl.*

WHULTER, *s.* Any thing *Gall Encycl.*

What is a great whulter? *Gall Encycl.*

A large potato is termed a WHIMOFF, *s.* *Expl. "a small trial truck."* *Gall Enc.*

To WHIMMIL, *Whomel, v. n.* *V. QUIMMIL.*

WHIMMILS, *s. pl.* A account *Fennis.*

WHIMMIL, *s.* Overthrow, *Exy.*

WHIMMIE, *s.* A wooden much more loud as suffers the expression, a *Whomel* *per a bow!*

WHIN YK, *s.* *Furze, S. W. Gun.*

WHINCE, *s.* "A heavy blow, a blow, as when two channels other." *Gall Encycl.*

WHINLIE, *s.* This word is to be thus denominated from among *whins, S. A.* *Gall Enc.*

WHUNN, *s.* The stone called *V. QUINN.*

To WHUNN, *v. n.* To strike *as in S. Saint Patrick.* *V.*

WHUPP, *s.* A term of contempt, as, "a sour *whup* with *Gipsy*, and *Cather*, *Per Whiggy.*

WHURASH, *s.* 1 A term applied in angling, *Roxb.* 2 Any one and a variety of *Whurash.*

To WHURKEN, *v. n.* To strangle and choked, strangled, "A *Whurken* from *Whurken*, *quere.*

WHURLE BURIE, *s.* "Any round *Whurken* have little second." *Gall Encycl.*

To WHURB, *v. n.* To make a *Quinn.*

WHURB, *s.* 1 A rushing noise *Exy.* 2 A rumour. "A *Whur* for a while on a *Whur* side." *Whur.*

WHURSH, *Whurshing, s.* *Exy. Gall Encycl.* *V. B. chad.*

To WHURSH, *v. n.* To *Whursh* *Exy.* with *K. Hush, S.*

IROAT, s. The weasel. *Gall. Encycl.* V. he old S. name *Qubitred, Qubitret, Whitred,*

E-GRASS, s. Melilot, *Trifolium M. officinn.* Roxb. Called also *King's-claver.*

1. Commonly used for *with*, S. 2. From ; in consequence of ; as, "*Wt' bein' frae missed him.*" "*He turn'd sick, wt' the n' saefu'.*" S. 3. Sometimes used in the sense of means of ; as, "*The horse winna gang to r wt' me.*" S. 4. Equiv. to *by* ; as "*He was wt' a horse.*" *Aberd. Sir D. Lyndsay.*

WIE, s. A man or person. *Dunbar.*—*vig*, primarily, fit for war ; in a secondary n adult ; A. S. *wiga*, a hero, a man.

WYAGE, s. A military expedition or incur-
Barbour. *Vyage*, a journey, S. B.—Fr. *id.* From Lat. *via*.

UR, s. *A gud wyandour*, one who lives or
all. *Wynntown.*—Fr. *vland-er*, to feed ; Lat.
live.

W, s. A designation given to the Gyre Car-
Jannatyne MS.

ESAUPE, v. n. To vouchsafe. *Acts Ja. III.*
adj. 1. Strong ; powerful. *Wallace.* 2.

clever, S.—O. E. *id.* *Wynntown.* 3. De-
strength of mind, or fertility of invention,
1. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects.

It is also used to denote the strength of
Leg. St. Androis.—Su. G. *wig*, potens ; ala-
lia, vegetus ; Lat. *vig-ere.*

s. A man or person, S. *Douglas.*—A. S.
ectura, animal, res. E. *wight.*

adj. Powerful. *Adam o' Gordon.*

IE, WICHTELY, adv. 1. Stoutly. *Douglas.*
strength of mind, *ibid.*

LESS, WIGHTNESS, s. Strength, S. B. *Wynl.*
An open day, *Shetl. Pirate.* Hence
the name of a seaport in Caithness, and the
tion of the names of many places.—Isl. *vig.* *id.*

A term used in curling, to denote a narrow
passage, in the *rink* or course, flanked by the
of those who have played before, S.—Teut.
lexio ; A. S. *wic*, portus. V. *INWICK, v.*

a bore, in curling and cricket, is to drive a
ball dexterously through an opening between
rds, S.

WIC, s. A termination of the names of places,
ng a kind of bay, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *wik*,
ic, sinus maris. V. *WIC*, in *Johns. Dict.*

v. n. To strike a stone in an oblique di-
a term in curling, S. *Graeme.*—Su. G. *wik-a*,
; *wika af*, a *via deflectere.*

ij. *Wick to slo*, hard to slay. *Sir Tristrem.*
me with *Wicht.*—Or allied to O. B. *gwicht*,

s. 1. A twig, S. *Burns.* 2. A wand ; a
witch, S.—Dan. *vigre*, vimen ; *vig-er*, to be
Used by Spenser as an *adj.* V. *Johnson.*

ER, v. a. To twist the thread over much,

O' A SHOWER. A sharp shower, conveying
of the noise made by it on a window, *Ayrs.*
perhaps to Isl. *vakr*, velox.

s. The back-door of a barn, Ang.—Belg.
E. *wicket*, portula, Fr. *guichet.*

"*I resauit agane fyfte-anicht widda irne*
l." *Aberd. Penn.*

band, a chal

WIDDEN-DREME, WINDREM, WIDDRIM, s. In a
widden-dream, or *windream*, all of a sudden ; also,
in a state of confusion, S. B. *Pop. Ball.*—A. S.
woda-dream, furor, madness.

**WIDDERSINNIS, WEDDERSHYNNYS, WIDDERSINS, WID-
DERSHINS, WITHERSHINS, WODERSHINS, [WIDDER-
WISE, Shetl.,] adv.**—The contrary way, contrary to
the course of the sun, S. *Douglas.*—A. S. *with-er*,
contra, *sunne*, sol ; or rather, Teut. *weder-sins*, con-
trario modo.

WIDDIE, WIDDY, s. 1. A rope made of twigs of
willow ; used to denote a halter, S. *Lyndsay.* 2.
The term is vulgarly understood in S. as if it denoted
the gallows itself. 3. A twig, having several smaller
shoots branching out from it ; which being plaited
together, it is used as a whip, the single grain serving
for a handle, *Caithn.*—Su. G. *widia*, vimen, from
wide ; *salax* ; A. S. *withig*, *id.* E. *withy.*

To CHEAT the WIDDIE. To escape the gallows, when
it has been fully deserved, S. *Corsspatrick.* There is
a proverb which every Scotsman has heard, "*The*
water 'll no wrang the widdie," conveying the same
idea with the E. adage, "*He who is born to be*
hanged will never be drowned ;" but expressing the
thought alliteratively and poetically.

WIDDIFOW, VIDDIFUL, s. 1. Properly, one who de-
serves to *fall* a *widdie* or halter, S. *Lyndsay.* 2. In
pl. equivalent to *brave boys*, in sea language. *Compl.*
S. 3. A romp, S. [*Burns.*]

WIDDIFOW, adj. Wrathful, South and West of S.

WIDDIL, s. A contention ; as, "*They had a widdil*
thegither," *Kinross.* V. **WIDDLE.**

To WIDDILL, WUDDLE, v. n. pron. wuddil. 1. Gene-
rally used in connection with some other *v.* ; as, *to*
widdil and ban, *to widdil and fyle*, &c. S. *Mont-*
gomerie. 2. To wriggle or waddle, S. 3. To attain
an end by short, noiseless, or apparently feeble but
prolonged exertions ; as, "*He's made a hantle siller*
in his sma' way o' doing ; he's a bit wuddling bodie ;"
"*That bairn, for as weak as it looks, can wuddle o'er*
thedike," &c. S. 4. *v. a.* To introduce by shifting
motion, or (metaph.) by circuitous courses, S. *Cle-*
land.—Germ. *wedel-n*, caudam motitare.

WIDDLE, s. 1. Wriggling motion, S. A. *Scott.* 2.
Metaph. struggle or bustle, S. *Burns.*

WIDDRIM, s. V. **WIDDENDREME.**

WYDE, s. Dress. V. **GIDE.**

WYDE, s. A vacancy ; for *void.* *Ab. Rev.*

WIDE-GAB, s. The fishing frog, *Shetl. Neill.*

* **WIDOW, WIDOW-MAN, s.** A widower, S. *Rutherford.*

WIDOW. By many it is believed that if a *widow* be
present at the marriage of young persons, the bride
will not live long, S.

WIE, adj. Little. V. **WE.**

WIEL, s. A small whirlpool. V. **WELE.**

WIERDEST, adj. superl. The sense not known.
Hogg. Perhaps most fatal, or venomous.

WIERDIN, part. adj. Employed for divination, S. B.
V. **WIERD.**

WIERS, s. pl. In *wiers*, in danger of, *Buchan. Tar-*
ras. Literally in apprehension of ; *a-wiers*, on the
point of doing. V. **WERE, s.**

WIE-THING, s. 1. A child, *Dumfr. Mayne's Siller*
Gun. 2. A young maiden. *Macneil.*

WIEVE, adj. Lively. *Gordon's Hist. Earls of*
Sutherland. V. **VIVE.**

To WYF, v. a. To weave. "*Wyf ane lyming web.*"

Ab. Reg. *Wyve* is the common pron. of Ang. and
the North of S.

RT, WILYART, WILYARD, *adj.* 1. Wild; lying the habitations and society of men.

2. Bashful and reserved; avoiding society, making awkward in it, S. *Burns*.—From the d Belg. *geaard*, q. of a wild disposition. 3. Late; wilful, Loth. Berwicka. *H. Mid-Loth.*

K, *s.* A young heron, Loth.

K, *s.* The puffin, or alca arctica, Loth. —E. *willock*.

FISHER, *s.* The sea-swallow, *Sterna hirundo*, Ang. *Surv. Forfars*. This name is given to r-fowl, also called a *Doukar*, Dumfr.

JACK, *s.* A go-between in a courtship, *s.*; synon. *Blackfoot* and *Musk*.

POURIT, *s.* The spawn of a frog before it is the shape of one; a tadpole, Fife. *Pourit* is a corr. of *Powart*, id. q. v.

POWRET, *s.* The name given by children, to the seal-fish.

WAGTAIL, *s.* The water-wag-tail, Dumfr.

WAND, *s.* A rod of willow, Roxb. *Hogg*.

WASTELL. V. WASTELL.

WAUN, *s.* A wand or twig of willow, Ayr. V. WILLOW-WAND.

WHIP-THE-WIND. A species of hawk; also *tinnunculus*, or kestrel.—In O. E. the *vanner*, Ang.

W-SWEERT, *adj.* Partly willing, and partly unwilling; or perhaps affecting reluctance, while unwilling, S. O. *Picken*. *Sweet* is the more d pronunciation of the West of S. V. SWIRE.

WAIL, *s.* The name for wild mustard, Lanarks.; *Wail*.

W-WAND. A peeled willow-wand, a mark placed across the door of a house in the lands, as an intimation that those within wished alone, and a prohibition to any person to enter. *Woy*.

WNE, *s.* A wild boar. *Chr. S. P.*—Su. G. wild, and *runce*, a young boar.

WCH, *adj.* Perverse, Upp. Clydes.—Perhaps A. S. *will*, voluntas, and *secc*, aeger, q. sick the indulgence of his own will.

W, *adj.* Wilful, Ettr. For. *Hogg*. This word was in O. E. and it has been recalled by Mr. Todd.

W, *adj.* In a wandering state; implying the of dreariness, and of ignorance of one's course, on. *wulsum*. *Pop. Ball.*—Sw. *en villsam vagg*, ricate road.

W, *part. adj.* Shrunk; wasted; given as syn. *Wissen'd*, and as explaining it. *Gall. Encycl.*

WNA. Wilt thou not? S. *Herd's Coll.*

WBORE, *s.* A hole in the throat, which prevents one from speaking distinctly, S.; in allusion to *bored* by a *wimble*.

WEL, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote the lye or weasand, Mearns.

WELBREE, WIMMELBREE, *s.* The same dish as *appies*, composed of the lungs, heart, &c. of an animal, with this difference, that the latter is made of sheep's maw, whereas the former, being made as used as a soup, Mearns. *Bree* is obviously provincial pronunciation of *Brue*, and *Breis* of q. v.

WYMPIL, WIMPLE, *v. a.* 1. To wrap; to fold, S. as.—Tent. *wimpel-en*, involvere, implicare; r. *wompel-en*. 2. To perplex; applied to decision. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*

WYMPIL, WIMPLE, *s.* 1. A winding or fold, S. *Douglas*. 2. A wile; a piece of craft, S. B. *Poems Buch. Dial.* 3. A winding in a road, S. A. *Hogg*.

To WIMPLE, *v. n.* 1. To move in a meandrous way; applied to a stream, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To use such circumlocution in narration, as shows a design to deceive, S.

WYMPLED, *adj.* Intricate. *Ross*.

WIMPLEFEYST, *s.* A sulky humour. V. AMPLEFEYST.

WIMPLER, *s.* A waving lock of hair. *Evergreen*.

WIN, *s.* Delight.

Wed ane worthie to wyfe, and weild hir with win.

Rauf Collyear.

WIN, *s.* The quantity of standing corn that a band of reapers can take before them, Clydes. Synon. *land*, *landin*.

To WIN, *v. a.* To give; used in regard to a stroke, Roxb.; as "I'll win ye a bleese or blow." *Jo. Hogg's Poems*.

To WIN, *v. n.* To dwell. V. WOX.

To WIN, WYN, WINNE, *v. a.* 1. To dry corn, hay, peats, &c. by exposing them to the air, S.; pret. *won*, *wonne*. *Godscroft*.—Belg. *winn-en*, A. S. *wind-wian*, ventilare; Su. G. *lwl. winn-a*, to wither. 2. Often used to denote harvest-making, in general. *Barbour*.—Tent. *wenn-en*, colligere fructus terrae.

To WIN, *v. a.* 1. To raise from a quarry, S.; *won*, part. pa. *Skene*. 2. To work a mine of any kind. *Bellend*.—A. S. *winn-an*, Su. G. *winn-a*, laborare, labore acquirere.

To WIN out, *v. a.* To raise as from a quarry; metaph. used. *Rutherford*.

To WIN one's bread. To gain it, properly by labour, S.

To WIN, *v. a.* To reach; to gain; as, *To win the door*, to reach it, S. B. *Spalding*.

WIN, *s.* Gain. *Lyndsay*.

To WIN, *v. a.* To wind, (yarn) S. *Burns*.

To WIN, WYN, WOX, (pron. *wun*) *v. n.* To have any thing in one's power; to arrive at any particular state or degree with some kind of labour or difficulty, S.; pret. *wan*. *Sir Trist*.—It is often joined with an adj.; as, *to win free*; *to win loose*; sometimes with a s.; as, *to win hame*, to get home, S. It is also used with a great variety of prepositions. 1. To WIN ABOON, (1.) To get the pre-eminence, S. (2.) To obtain the mastery; to get the better of, S. (3.) To recover from disease, S. (4.) To recover one's spirits, S. *Skinner*. 2. To WIN ABOUT, to circumvent in any way; especially by wheedling, S. 3. To WIN AFF, (1.) To get away, in a local sense; implying the idea of some obstacle or danger in one's way, S. *Ross*. (2.) To be acquitted in a judicial trial, S. *Blackw. Mag.* (3.) To be able to dismount, S. 4. To WIN A-FLOT, to break loose; to be set adrift. *Balfour*. 5. To WIN AFORE, or before, to outrun, S. *Doug*. 6. To WIN AT, to reach to, S. *Guthrie*. 7. To WIN AT LIBERTY, to get free; to be released from restraint. *Spalding*. 8. To WIN AWAY, (1.) To get off; often to escape; to get off with difficulty, S. *Barbour*. (2.) To set off, as opposed to delay, S. *Franck*. (3.) To die; as, *He's won awa'*, S. *Rutherford*. 9. To WIN BACK, to have it in one's power to return from a place, S.

We'll gang nae mair to yon town,

For fear we win na back again.—*Old Song*.

10. To WIN BEFORE, to get the start of, S. *Ritson*.

11. To WIN, to be able to go to, or to obtain admission apartment, S. 12. To WIN

To WYNB, r. n. 1 To turn towards the left, a term applied to animals in the yoke, when the driver wishes them to come towards him. S. Opposed to *Haup*, q. v. 2 Metaph. applied to a person. Of one who is so obstinate that he can be influenced or managed by no means whatever, it is said, "He'll neither *haup* nor *wynd*." S. Prov.

* WINDY, July 1. Windy, with

and neglect which of far greater

WINDLES, s. An instrument used by for winding yarn. *Saxon and Gael.* Q d from E. *windlass*.

W, WINNOCK, s. A window, S. *Ramsay*.—*dauge*, Su. G. *windoeaga*, from *wind*, the art of a house, and *oeaga*, an eye.

-BOLE, s. "The part of a cottage-window lled by a wooden blind, which may occasion-pened." *Gl. Antiq.* V. **BOAL**.

-BROAD, s. A window-shutter, S. *Dalrymple's Coll.*

WIN, WIND-ROWING, s. The act of build-eats in narrow heaps, in order to their being. *Surv. Peab.* V. **WINRAW**.

EW, s. An instrument, variously construc-d for preventing smoke, *Mearns*.—Su. G. d. *skufw-a*, *sky*, *vitare*.

OKER, s. The designation given to a horse ocustomed to fill his stomach with *wind*, by the manger, *Ettr. For.*; in E. called a *Crib*.

MAN, s. One employed about a coal-heugh indlass, *Loth. Acts Cha. I.* V. **WINDASS**.

AVED, part. adj. Having the stem whirled / the wind, so that the roots become loosened arth, S. *Surv. Berns*.

Used as apparently signifying end, termi-

A ridge is said to be ploughed *frae end to* hen completely tilled; a field of corn is said *orn frae end to wyne*, when all cut down, ydes. The idea seems to be, from the place he plough enters to that where the horses e. turn about.

interj. The call given by drivers to their o turn to the left, S. From the v. *Wynd*, / also **HAUP**.

ND ONWYNE, adv. To the left and right everywhere, S. B. *Ross*. From E. *wind*,

ERRY, s. 1. The common currant, S. B. ill. 2. This term had formerly been used in grapes. "*Uvae, wine-berries*," *Wedderb.*

L. *urned*. *Wallace*. V. **URN**.

, s. An alley; for S. *vennal*. "Passage ie said *wynell*," *Aberd. Reg.*

s. In a team, the foremost ox on the right *Wyners*, the foremost pair, abreast, *Aberd.* the act of *winding* or turning?

ECT. The wine called *sack*. *Leg. St.* t.—Fr. *vin sec*.

REE, v. a. 1. To raise from the ground; to gle, *Aberd. Forbes*. From the v. *wia*, and . To liberate; to set free, in a general sense, *Edin. Mag.*

ROW. The name formerly given to a y roll baked with flat sides like *wings*. Also *opped row*.

s. A tumor or soft growth, *Renfr.*; obvi-rr. from E. *Wind-gall*.

LE, v. n. 1. To move with difficulty under life. 2. To wriggle; to walk feebly. *Gall.*

3. To hang loosely, and nearly in a de-tate, *Dumfr.*

LE, v. a. To carry in a dangling way, *Fife*,

s, v. n. To decay; to pine at—corr. from E. *washed*.

In a *wink*, in a moment, S

WINKERS, s. The eye-lashes, S. Often called *Ec-winkers*.

WIN-KILL, s. A hollow in a stack of corn, hay, &c. for preventing it from being heated; perhaps q. *wind-kill*, *Moray*; synon. *Fause-house*.

WINKIT, part. adj. Somewhat turned; a term ap-plied to milk when it has lost the sweet taste, *Loth.* Synon. *Blair'd*, q. v.

To **WINKLE, v. n.** *Hogg*. Apparently a diminutive from the E. v. *to wink*.

WINKLOT, s. A young woman; a wench. *Poblis Play*.—A. S. *wencle*, *windle*, a handmaid.

WYNLAND, part. pr. Whirling; moving in a circu-lar manner. *Barbour*.—Teut. *windel*, *trochlea*, *windtel-en*, *volvere*.

WINLIN, s. V. **WINDLEN**.

WINNEL-SKEWED, adj. Under the influence of an illusion in sight. *Penrose's Journal*.—Isl. *vindölld* signifies tempestas ventosa, and Dan. *skiaev*, obli-quus, q. driven awry by stormy wind.

WINNING, s. Habitation; residence. *Balf. Pract.*

WINNING, s. Conquest; attainment. *Spalding*.

WINNLE, s. V. **WINDLEN**.

WINNOCK, s. A window, S. Q. V. **WINDOCK**.

WINNOCK-BROD, s. The window-shutter, S. O. A. *Wilson's Poems*.

WINNOCK-BUNKER, s. A window-seat. *Burns's Tam o' Shanter*.

WINNOWSTER, WINNISTER, s. A machine for winnowing corn, *Aberd.*

WINRAME'S BIRDS. Of a tiresome tale it is said, "It's like *Winrame's birds*, unco langsum. The head o't gaed by the day, and the tail o't the morn." *Prov. Berwick*.

WINRAW, s. Hay or peats put together in long, thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried, S.; q. a row for *winning*, *Gl. Sibb.* A similar idea is conveyed by *Yorks. wind-raw*, "grass or hay raked into long rows for drying," *Thoresby*.

To **WINRAW, v. a.** To put in rows for *winning* or drying, *Teviotd.* "To *Windrow*, to rake the mown grass into rows, called *windrows*, *Norf. and Suff.*" *Grose*.

WINS, prep. Towards; in the direction of, *Ang.*

WINS. Sometimes used as a termination, as in *Willawins*, q. v.

WYNSCOTT, s. Wainscot. *Aberd. Reg.*

WINSEY, adj. Of or belonging to wool, S. B. Ap-parently corr. from E. *woolsey*.

WINSH, s. A windlass, *Caithn.* This seems the same word with *Windis*.

WINSIE, s. Cloth of the linsey-woolsey kind, S. *Duff's Poems*.

WYNSIK, s. Covetousness. *S. P. Repr.*—Teut. *win*, *ge-win*, *gain*, and *soeck-en*, to seek.

WINSOME, adj. 1. Gay; merry; cheerful, S. B. *Burns*.—A. S. *winsum*, *jucundus*, *laetus*, from *wyn*, joy. 2. Comely; agreeable; engaging, S. *Ritson*.—E. *winning*, Su. G. *waen*, Isl. *vaena*, *pulcher*, *amoenus*.

WINSOMELIE, adv. In a cheerful and engaging way, S.—A. S. *winsumlice*, *suaviter*, *jucunde*.

WINSOMENESS, s. Cheerfulness and engaging sweetness, S.—A. S. *winsumnesse*, *jucunditas*. *amoenitas*.

WINSOMENESS, s. A disease of sheep, *Shetl.* It resembles

" As, "Wae winat ye,"
" Aberd.

IL, v. a. To exchange. *Bannat. Journ.*
L, v.

ASHY, s. Any sort of thin blashy drink,
mak tea, beer, negus, &c. *Roxb. Gall. Enc.*
from E. *washy*, watery, weak.

ASHIES, s. pl. Shuffling language; a cant
being slow in coming to the point, S. B.
Belg. *wisicwasie*, fiddle-faddle, whim-

terj. Hist; hush, *Aberd.*

W, a. To examine, &c. V. *Vesv.*

W, a. 1. To give a slight, brushing stroke
hing pliant, as twigs, hair, a piece of cloth,
To hurry away, as if one quickly swept off
; with a besom. *Doug.*—Germ. *wisch-en*,
Su. G. *wiska*, *hwisk*, a besom.

A slight brushing stroke with any thing

W, v. a. To move off nimbly, S.; *whisk*,
las.

A quick motion; S. *whisk*. *Barbour.*
wysk, adv. Quickly. *K. Hart.*

Perh. a wreath. *Compota Episc. Dunkel.*
an ill-natured person, *Shetl.*; perhaps from
ype, a wasp.

W, Shoon. To put a wisp of straw into the
rogues worn by the peasantry, in order to
feet comfortable, *Roxb.*

W, n. To wish, S. V. *Wis.*

W, wish, S. V. *Wis.*

W, Use. *Aberd. Reg.*

W, *Wisse*, v. a. To direct; to guide; to put
way of obtaining any thing, S. *Sir Tris-*
S. *wiss-ian*, instruere, monstrare; *Isl.*

1. *vys-er*, ostendere.

he moisture that exudes from bark, in pre-
for being tanned, *Pertha.*—*Isl.* *væz*, *vos*,

1. Wise; prudent, S. *Wallace.* 2.
informed; *wysser*, better informed, S.—
sapiens; Su. G. *wiss*, certus. 3. In the
se of reason, more commonly used with a
3. *Fergusson.*

W, v. n. 1. To exchange. 2. To club in
Ang. Synon. *Bérle*. "Camblo, to *wissel*
money," *Despaut. Gram.*

Change. V. *QUHISSEL.*

WORDS. 1. To talk; to hold discourse,
Campbell. 2. To bandy words of strife.
MS.

WISLARE, s. One who exchanges money.

WISSE, V. *QUHISSELAR.*

W, adj. 1. Possessing the appearance of
prudent, S.—A. S. *wis-líc*, prudens. 2.
one's situation or circumstances, S. *Smug-*

W, adv. Properly; decently, S.—Germ.
discreetly, judiciously.

WISSE-WIFE, s. A periphrasis for a witch,
wood.—Germ. *weisen-frauen*, witches.

W, v. a. To wager; to stake; to bet, Ang.
er use of the v. *Quissel*, to exchange.

WYSTER, v. n. To be engaged in a broil
accompanied with high words, *Pertha.*

WYSTER, s. 1. A soufle of this denomination
biting, rainy wind, &c.

Perhaps, on
we, *Id.*

To **WIT**, **WYT**, **WITT**, v. a. To know; to wot. *Wallace.*
—*Moes. G. A. S.* *wit-an*, scire, noscere.

WIT, **WITT**, s. Intelligence; information; tidings, S.
To get Wit of a thing, to obtain information with
respect to it, S. *Wall.* *To let Wit*, to make known;
to communicate intelligence, S.—A. S. *wit*, *ge-wit*,
scientia, notitia.

To **WYT**, v. a. To shun; to avoid. *Barbour.*—*Lat.*
wit-are, *Id.*

WITCH-BEADS, s. pl. The name given to *Entrocki*,
S. *El. St. Cuthbert's Beads.* *Ure's Rutherglen.*

WITCH-BELLS, s. pl. Round-leaved bell-flower, S.—
Sw. macrebiæ, s. e. the bell of the nightmare,
viewed as an incubus. V. **THUMBLES.**

WITCH-CAKE. A cake, according to tradition, pre-
pared for the purposes of incantation, S. *Rem. of*
Nithsdale Song.

WITCHES' BUTTERFLY. A very large thick-bodied
moth, of a drab or light brown colour, S.

WITCHES' KNOTS. A sort of matted bunches,
resembling the nests of birds, frequently seen on
stunted thorns or birches; a disease supposed to be
produced by a stoppage of the juices, *Roxb.*

WITCHES' THIMBLES. The flowers of fox-glove,
Teviotdale. Edin. Mag.

WITCH-GOWAN, s. Said to be the Dandelion, or
Leontodon taraxacum, *Linn. Dumfr.* V. **GOWAN.**

WITCHING DOCKEN. A name given by old women
to tobacco, *Ayrs.*

WITCH-SCORE, s. The mark given, with a sharp
instrument, to a supposed witch above her breath, S.
Gall. Encycl. V. **SCORE**, v.

WITCHUCK, s. The sand-martin, a bird, *Orkney.*
Low.

To **WITE**, v. a. To blame; to accuse; the prep. *with*,
or *for*, being added, S. *Kelly.*—A. S. *wit-an*, Su. G.
wit-a, imputare, exprobrare.

WITE, **WYRN**, s. Blame, S. *Douglas.* Used by
Spenser.

WYTELESS, adj. Blameless. *Ramsay.*

WYTENONFA, s. A disease. V. **WEDONYPHA.**

WITER, s. One who blames another, *Clydes.*

WITEWORDIE, adj. Blameworthy, *ibid.*

* **WITH**, **Wi'**, prep. 1. As signifying against. *To be*
wit a person, to be avenged on one; as, "I'll be *wit*
him for that yet," *Roxb.*—A. S. *with*, Su. G. *wid*,
contra, adversum. 2. In the sense of according to;
as, "*Wi'* his tale." V. **TALE**, s. 3. As expressive
of sufferance or any degree of approbation; an ellip-
tical idiom. With the negative prefixed, it expresses
disapprobation, or rather dislike, S.

Italian trills he cudna *wit* them;

Wi' dear strathspeys he aft wad giee them.—*Torres.*

WITH. *To gae with*, v. n. To miscarry; to fail, as
respecting either one's circumstances or moral con-
duct, S.—A. S. *with*, Su. G. *wid*, against; A. S.
with-ga-en, to oppose.

To **WITHER**, v. n. To fret; to whine; to whimper,
Aberd.—A. S. *woother-an*, "to murmur."

WITHERGLOOM, s. The clear sky near the horizon,
Etr. For. Perils of Man. V. **WEDDIE-GLIM.**

WITHERLOCK, s. That lock of hair in the mane, of
which one takes hold when mounting on horseback,
Roxb.

WITHERON, s. A rogue, *Shetl.*

W, U. s. A rogue. "A guild *witheron*,"
Orkn.

In the contrary direction;
of the sun. *Genl.*

Shep. In addition to the examples of Jambic verse may be given the following from *The Faery Queen* —

"That sayd her sonid about she from her turnd,
Who turned her contrary to the sunne,
Ther she her turne contrary and turne to d
A contrary, for she the right direction."

V WITTEBERRIN.

WITHEKPALE, s. Goosegrass or olives, *Gallum Aparine Roab*

WITHEKKNIT, s. The weight thrown into one scale, to counterbalance the paper or vessel in the opposite scale, which contains the goods bought. S. S. -A. S. wither, against, and with, weight, q. oppos. to weight.

WITHEST. Apparently for mightest, most powerful. *Rauf Geyser*

WITH GANG, s. Toleration, permission to pass with impunity. *Skene* From gang, to go, and the prep. with

WITH GATE, s. Liberty, toleration. *Acts Jo. 11* S. with, and gate -A. S. gat, via.

To GET THE WITH-GATE. To gain the advantage, to get the better off, to overcome by some false pretence to overreach, *Aps.*

To WITHHOLD, WITHHOLDEN, v. a. 1 To withhold S. i. quiescent 2 To hold, to possess. *Long*

WITHIS, adv. 1 upon this, hereupon, 2. V. Wi

WITLITTING, s. Obstruction. *Barbour* -A. S. with, and let an, to permit

WITHOUTIN, prep. Without. *Wallace* -A. A. with, versus, and utan, extra

To WITHSAY v. a. To gainsay, to oppose. *Barb* -A. S. with, saygan, to deny, to gainsay

To WITHSET, v. a. To block up, to stand in the way of. *Barbour* A. S. with, set-an, to resist. O. E.

"withsette yn, obstruct, obstruct. *Prompt Parv*

To WITHTAK, v. a. To lay hold of, to seize. *Knox* A. S. with, tace-an, ad capere.

WITH THAT, adv. Upon that, thereupon. *Wallace* Isl. wit that, id.

WITH THI, conj. 1 Wherefore. *Poems 16th Cent* 2 Provided, on condition. *Barbour* -A. S. with, propte en, and thy, quod

WITTANLIE, WITTANLIE, adv. Knowingly. E. willingly. *Acts Jo. 5* Acts Mary. -A. S. wittend licc, scienter

WITTER, s. A tree reserved in a general cutting, or in what is called a *Hag*. *Surv. Clydes*. The same with Witter, a mark

To WITTER, WYTH, v. a. To inform, to make known, to direct. *Wynlowen*. -Bu. G. witr-a, notum face v. ind. care.

To WITTER, v. n. To struggle in whatever way often, to struggle for a sustenance, as "I m wittenun awa" A person, adopting projects beyond his means, and struggling with poverty, in attempting to gain the end in view is denominated "a witterin body," *Merton* -Teut. witer-en, resistere.

WITTER, s. The barb of an arrow or fish-hook, S. *Guy Mannering*

To WITTER, v. n. To fight; to fall foul of one another. *Gl. S. 6b* Perhaps, to take one by the throat - Belg. witer, a point; Teut. wette, acies cultri. V. WITTA, s.

WITTEBER, s. The throat, *Aberd. Journ. Lond* -Th. s. seems corr. from Lat. guttur.

WITTEBLY, adv. According to good information. *Barbour*

WITTERSTONE, s. Apparently a stone originally placed as a witter or mark. *Fountainhall*

WITTERT, part. adj. 1. A

Be fa

WITTING, s. Knowledge

WITTING, s. 1d. Knowledge

without my knowledge, 2. knowing

WITTING, WITTING, s. 1. A

2. A person a merchant

the mark towards which the

derivation

WITTING, s. 1d. The same

WITTRYNG WITTRYNG, WIT

tryng knowledge, 1d. In

information, with respect of

prophecy and Barbour -

So foretold, in prophecies

WITTHLET, s. A thorn

To WYTH, WYTH, v. a. To

with, and to say, 1d. To

WYTH, s. 1. A weaver 2.

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

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To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

To WYTH, v. a. To weave

WYTH, s. 1d. To weave

WOD. 1. Increasing in insanity. one, who, being in a passion, still is, S. *Tales of My Landlord.*

woud o't, an expression applied to her to obtain or do any thing, or need of it, S. B.

her. "Wynd and woder." *Ab.*

er. *Aberd. Reg.*

frie, void and free, i. e. without *Pitscottie.*

The name given to Wednesday by the upper district of Roxb.

V. **WIDDERSINNIS.**

WHEELS, s. Various explained, i-lark, a red-breast. *Pop. Ball.* er. *Douglas.*

adman. *Acts Ja. III.*

; madness, S. *Wynl.—Alem.* ia.

avage. Perhaps, rather woodwiss. *rude-wase*, satyra, faunus.

ame with *Wadset.* *Acts Cha. I.*

t in *wadset*, S. *ibid.*

rward, unsettled, and fiery person, *E. Hotspur.*

kind of ornament. *Inventories.*

ed. *Bannat. Journ.* V. **WOUDS.**

f. V. **WART.**

divide. *Wallace.*

Wickedly. *Sir Gawain.—A. S.* ue, *wo-lic*, pravus.

ed; wandered. *Doug.*

labour. *Maitland P.—Sw. wonda,* laborare.

WOUD, s. A boaster; S. *wouster.* st.

r. Voting. *Acts Cha. I.*

ekly. *Acts Ja. V.* V. **OWELLIE.**

ed. *Douglas.*

"Euerlik wolk," every week.

Act. Dom. Conc.—Teut. wolle, A. id.

well. *Poems 16th Cent.—From* boil up.

llen. *Douglas.*

haps, impotent person. *Dunbar.* culus; *Teut. ruyn-en*, castrare.

Acts Mary. V. **VOUR.**

To overturn. *Maitl. P. Wolter*, ett.—*Teut. woelter-en*, volutare.

verturning; a change productive alter. *Know.*

Woven. *Inventories.*

ss, s. Velvet. *Aberd. Reg.*

ixed; became. *Douglas.*

s. A wimble, an instrument for MBIL.

The laundry, S. B. *Lamon's*

adj. Having the size of a full- es. *Edin. Mag.*

To Lay the Woman's Sang, a the change from mirth to sorrow, stand or a lover. *Session-Records*

• prom.

WOMENTING, s. Lamentation. *Douglas.* V. **WAYMING.**

To **WOMPLE**, v. a. To wrap. V. **WIMPIL.**

WON, part. pa. Dried, S. V. **WIN**, to dry.

To **WON**, v. n. To be able; to have any thing in one's power. V. **WIN**, v. n.

To **WON**, **WIN**, **WYN**, v. n. To dwell, S. *Doug.—* A. S. *wun-ian*, Germ. *won-en*, id.

To **WON**, v. a. To dry by exposure to the air.

WON, part. pa. Raised from a quarry, also dug from a mine. V. **WIN**, v. s. 3.

WONCE, s. An ounce of weight. *Ab. Reg.*

WOND, s. Wind. *Ab. Reg.*

To **WOND**, v. n. To depart; used for *wend*. *Gawan* and *Gol.*

WONED, pret. v. Perh. prepared. *Poems 16th Cent.*

WONGE, s. The cheek. *Sir Tristram.—A. S. wacng*, Isl. *wong*, maxilla.

WONYEONIS, s. pl. Onions. *Ab. Reg.*

WONNER, s. A dweller, Roxb.

WONNYN, part. pta. Obtained, from the v. to *Win.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*

WONNYN, part. pa. Dried. V. **WIN**, v. s. 2.

WONNYNG, **WYNING**, s. A dwelling. *Barbour.* This term is still used to denote the chief house on a farm, or that which is occupied by the tenant. It is also called the *Wonnin-house* or *Wunnin'-house*, Roxb.—A. S. *wununga*, mansio. V. **WON**, to dwell.

WONNYT. L. *wennyt*, q. v. *Barbour.*

WONT-TO-BE, s. A custom or practice that prevailed in former times, Ang.

—Mony *wont-to-be's*, nas doubt,
An' customs we ken nought about,
Were then in vogue, that's now forgotten,
An' them that used them lang syne rotten.
Piper of Peebles.

WOO, s. Wool, S. *Kelly.* *It's aw as woo*, S. Prov. It is all one, or of one kind.

WOODER, s. The dust of cotton or flax, Roxb.

WOODIE, s. 1. Two or three willow twigs twisted together, in a circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom, Roxb. 2. A halter, for hanging a criminal, S.

Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,
Caught the gift to cheat the woodie.
Sir W. Scott's Songs.

To CHEAT THE **WOODIE**. V. **WIDDIE.**

CHEAT-THE-WOODIE, s. One who has narrowly escaped from being hanged, S. V. **WIDDIE**, **WIDDY.**

WOODIE-CARL, s. The name of a pear introduced into this country by the Cistercian monks, Roxb.

WOOD-ILL, **WUDE-ILL**, s. A disease of cattle, from eating some kind of herb which makes them pass blood instead of urine, S. A.; the same with *Muir-ill*, q. v.

WOOD-LOUSE, s. A book-worm, Loth.

WOODRIP, s. The *Asperula Odorata*, E.; *Woodruff*, S. *Leyden's Descr. Poems.—A. S. wude-rofa*, *Asperula*; according to others, *Hastula regia*. O. E. "Woodroue herbe. *Hastia regia*," *Prompt. Parv.*

WOORRAB, s. 1. The garter-knot below the knee, with a couple of loops, formerly worn by sheepish lovers, S. O. *Burns.* 2. The neckcloth knit with the lover's knot, so as to display the *babs* or ends, S. O. **WOOF**, s. One of the names given to the gray gurnard on the Firth of Forth. *Neill.*

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WOOLSTER, s. A woolstapler. *Surv. Agr.*
WOONK, part pres. of the v. Win, to dry. *Dendr. of the K. and of Scott.*
WOOSTER, s. A sutor, a wooer. *Ben. North and least. Nong.*
To WOOLZE, v. n. To dail. *E. Oost. Amund's. Mystrum Pretulid. V. Wam.*
WOP, s. A thread with which any thing is bound. "And wop of gold." *Alfred. Key. V. Thor.*
WOR, pres. participial. *Wallace. V. Waa.*
WOR, adj. *Waa. Kennedy. V. Waa.*
WORKHARD *Worshard, s.* An orchard, sometimes *Wot-art, Hoxb. Wot-art, A. Bor. Grosse.*—A *S. wyrt pear,* a garden of herbs.
WORD becomes *V. Wam.*
*** WURD, s.** To get the word of, to have the character of. *na.* "She gets the word of being a light-headed queen." *s. r.* It is generally and of her *s.*
WORDY, adj. Worth worthy, *s. Darna.*
WORDS, v. imp. *It words, it behoves.* It becomes, *Wallace.* Her words of become of *Z. Boyd.*—*Belg. worden, O. Su. G. word-a, Isl. verd-a.* Interest. *pe. t. nro. V. Worth.*
With Word of occurs in the same sense as signifying, will become of. *W. Guthrie.*
WORDS, pt. To make Words. 1. To talk more about any thing than it deserves, *S.* 2. To make an uproar, *Alfred.*
To WORK or WRAK, v. a. 1. To strain, to work one's shacklebane, to spread one's wrist, *Gill.* 2. To trouble, to vex, to torment, to plague, *S.* Thus the language of threatening is often expressed, "I'll work him for that yet." *V. Waa, v.*
To WORK to one's self. This is a decorous phrase, used among the peasantry in both when the act of enraging nature is not to be expected. It is said of one in the case, *He's working to himself.*
WORT, s. The name with *Worlin, q. v.*
WORTIN, s. A puny and feeble creature. *Dunbar.* A dimin. from *wort, work, wroul, all corr. from Wurwolf, q. v.*
*** WORM, s.** 1. A serpent, often one of a monstrous size and terrific description. *Memorie of the Somervells.* 2. A designation, given by some old people, to the toothache. Loth. from the idea that the pain is produced by a worm in the tooth. *synon. Onleost, Ang. Wadderb. Vocab.* 3. The gnawings of hunger. *the Hungry worm, S.* 4. Sour water from the stomach. *Moray.*
WORM MONTH, s. A designation given to the month of July. *Perth.* from the hatching of many kinds of reptiles in this month.
WORM WEB, Worm war, s. A spider's web, *Perth.* *Kennedy. Rents. Lanark. Moore-wab, synon. Galt.*
To WORRY, v. n. To choke, to be suffocated, *S. Ransay.*
WORRY-CARL, s. 1. A snarling ill-natured oaf, who speaks as if he would worry one, *Roxb.* 2. A large coarse winter pear. Also called *Washwarden, ibid.*
WORRI-COW, Worrycow, s. *V. Worrycow.*
To WORRIE, v. a. To strangle. *Kennedy.*
WORRYOTRIS, s. pt. Warriors. *Gawon and Galt.*
WORSHIP, Worschir, s. 1. A praiseworthy deed. *a valiant act. Harboure.* 2. Honour, renown. *Henry VIII.* A *S. worthship* honour estimation.
WURSET, s. Corr. of *F. worried, S. Spalding.*
WORSING, v. Injury. *Balfour's Pract.* The *v.* to *Worse,* is used by Milton.

To WORSLIE, v. a. To wrangle.
WORSLING, s. Wrangling. *V.*
WUENI M, s. *Perth.*
V. WORSE
WORT, v. impers. *Dunbar.*
Worta, q. v. *Hogg. V. Waa.*
To WORT, v. a. To wrangle.
To WORT, v. a. To wrangle.
To WORTH, Worth, s. 1. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 2. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 3. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 4. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 5. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 6. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 7. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 8. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 9. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 10. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 11. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 12. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 13. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 14. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 15. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 16. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 17. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 18. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 19. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 20. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 21. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 22. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 23. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 24. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 25. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 26. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 27. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 28. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 29. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 30. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 31. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 32. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 33. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 34. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 35. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 36. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 37. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 38. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 39. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 40. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 41. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 42. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 43. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 44. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 45. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 46. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 47. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 48. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 49. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 50. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 51. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 52. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 53. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 54. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 55. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 56. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 57. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 58. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 59. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 60. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 61. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 62. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 63. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 64. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 65. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 66. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 67. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 68. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 69. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 70. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 71. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 72. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 73. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 74. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 75. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 76. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 77. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 78. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 79. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 80. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 81. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 82. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 83. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 84. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 85. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 86. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 87. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 88. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 89. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 90. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 91. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 92. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 93. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 94. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 95. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 96. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 97. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 98. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 99. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.* 100. A part of a machine. *Dunbar.*

WF, v. n. To bark, S. *Tarras*.—Su. G. *ululare*, from *ulf*, a wolf; Belg. *guy-ven*, to a dog.

Wet. Watched. *Barbour*.

WOUKE, s. A week; S. B. *ook*. *Sir Tristrem*. *weuca*, Dan. *uge*, *wge*, id.

W, the pret. of the v. *to Will*. 1. Used by our old writers for *should*, like *will* for *shall*. s. *X. Command*. 2. Sometimes used for *must*, *own's Dict. Bible*.

Welf. "Woollen," *Ayra. Picken*.

Used as a superl. *Gaw. and Gol.*—*Per-dan wond*, the pret. of A. S. *wand-ian*, vereri, cl.

WE, *Wondia*, adv. Wonderfully. *Douglas*.

ERING, s. A monster; a prodigy. *Douglas*. *wundrung*, admiration.

WM, *Worsum*, s. Purulent matter, S.; pron. m. *Douglas*.—A. S. *wyr*, *pus*, and *sum*, as ag quality.

W, s. V. *Wosp*, *Wospn*.

WUR, s. A boaster. V. *WOISTARE*.

W, s. Countenance; aspect. *Gawan and Gol.* *-T*.

W, v. n. To howl, *Moray. Pop. Ball.*

W, interj. 1. Denoting admiration or surprise, *Douglas*. 2. Expressive of grief, S. 3. Expressive of gratification, S. *Siller Gun*. *Synon.* *Wow*, q. v.

W, v. n. To wave; to beckon. *Gall. Encycl.*

W, v. a. To woo or make love to. *Bannat*.

A. S. *wog-an*, nubere, *wo-gere*, prociis, amasius, er.

W, v. n. V. *Wouf*.

W, adj. In some degree deranged. Nearly with *Steeer*, but understood as denoting rather violence, *Upp. Lanarks. Roxb.* "Wowf mad,"

bb. *The Pirate*.—A. S. *woff-ian*, delirare.

WISH, adj. Approaching to a state of derangement. *Roxb.*

NESS, s. The state of being *wowf*, lb.

W, s. Wont; custom. *Wyn-town*.—A. S. *won*, Alem. *wonne*, *mos*.

W, adj. Wont; accustomed. *Wynat*.

WT, v. a. To vault; to arch. *Hist. Earls of* *ri*. V. *Vout*.

W, s. Hiding-place. *Douglas*.—Dan. *wraae*, a r, a lurking-hole. 2. A company; society. —Fr. *fray*, *sperma piscium*. E. *Fry*.

ABBE, v. n. *Minstrel. Border*. It seems to y *writhe*; syn. with *wry*.

ABIL, v. n. To move in a slow, undulating er, like a worm; to wriggle; S. *warble*, *wurble*.

W, s. *Warple* is used in the same sense, S. B. —Teut. *wurdel-en*, Belg. *wurvel-en*, *gyros agere*, em *versare*.

WYS. Ghosts. *Doug.* V. *Wraith*.

W, s. For its different senses V. *WRAK*.

W, s. Dog's grass, *Gramen caninum*, *Triticum* s. *Linn. Roxb.*

WICK up, v. n. "This day's *wrackin'* up," it is ng up, *Renfr.* *Synon.* *Brak*.

W-BOX, s. The name given, in Galloway, to sicles on one species of *fucus*. *Gall. Encycl.*

WILY, adv. Strangely or awkwardly. *Gawan* *id.*—A. S. *wraecle*.

WRAE, s. " "

W, s. " "

W, s. " "

W, s. " "

vengeance or destruction. *Douglas*.—A. S. *wraec*, *wraece*, Belg. *wraecke*, ultio, vindicta.

WRAIKFUL, adj. Revengeful. *Douglas*.

WRAITH, **WRAYTH**, **WRAITHE**, **WRETH**, s. 1. An apparition in the likeness of a person, supposed to be seen before, or soon after death, S. *K. James*. 2. Sometimes used, but improperly, to denote a spirit presiding over the waters. *Lewis*.—Moes. G. *ward-jan*, A. S. *weard-an*, custodire, as the apparition called a *wraith*, was supposed to be that of one's guardian angel; A. S. *weard*, a guardian, a keeper.

WRAITH, s. Provision; food. *Henryson*.—Su. G. *ward*, Isl. *verd*, id. from Su. G. *war-a*, to eat.

WRAITH, s. Wrath. *G. Beattie*.

WRAITH, adj. Wroth. *Douglas*.

WRAITHLY, adv. Furiously. *Wallace*.

WRAK, **WRAIK**, **WRACK**, **WRECK**, **WREK**, s. 1. Whatever is thrown out by the sea, as broken pieces of wood, sea-weed, &c. S. 2. Often appropriated to sea-weed, S. *Barry*. This receives different names in different parts of S.; as, *button wrack*, *lady wrack*, &c. *Stat. Acc.* 3. The weeds gathered from land, and generally piled up in heaps for being burnt, S. *Pennecuick*. 4. Trash; refuse of any kind. *Ban. Poems*.—Su. G. *wrak*, E. *wreck*; also any thing that is of little value, mere trash; Dan. *wrag*, id.

WRAKER, **WRACKER**, s. *Acts Ja. VI*. This seems to denote one who, as he had a right to inspect the treis or barrels made for packing fish, was authorized to reject those that were insufficient.—Teit. *wraeck-en*, to disapprove, to reject.

To WRAMP, v. a. To sprain any part of the body, S. *Cumb.*—Belg. *wramp-en*, to distort the mouth.

WRAMP, s. 1. A twist or sprain, S. *Watson*. 2. Violence in a metaph. sense. *Society Contendings*.

WRANDLY, adv. Without intermission; or with much contention. *Wallace*.—Fris. *wrant*, a litigious person, *wrant-en*, to litigate.

WRANG, s. 1. Wrong, S. A. *Bor. Barbour*. 2. Such an injury as implies civil injustice; a forensic term. *Quon. Attack*. 3. One of the terms used, S. B. to denote the supposed effects of witchcraft. *Syn. III.* *Ross*.

WRANG, adj. 1. Not proper; unjust, S. 2. Injurious, S. 3. Left. *Wrang hand*, left hand. *Bellend.* *T. Liv.* 4. Not in the exercise of reason; insane; as, "He's quite *wrang*," i. e. completely deranged, S.

To WRANG, v. a. 1. To injure; to wrong, S. 2. *To wrang one's self*, to be guilty of falsehood or perjury; a soft mode of expression, S. B.

WRANGIS, **WRAYNGIS**, s. pl. The ribs or floor-timbers of a ship. *Douglas*. Radically the same with S. *rung*.—Fr. *varanques*, id.

WRANGOUSLY, adv. Wrongfully; unjustly, *Loth*.

WRANGWIS, **WRANGWISS**, adj. 1. Wrong; not proper. *Wallace*. 2. In reference to play; used to denote a bad or false move, S. B. *Ross's Hel.* 3. Wrongful; unjust. *Wyn-town*.—A. S. *wise*, manner; used as a term. changes the s. to which it is affixed into an adj.; as, *riht-wise*, whence E. *righteous*.

To WRAPLE, v. a. To entangle; to warp; also *warple*, S. B. *Ross*. Originally the same with *Wrabil*, q. v.

WRAP-RASCAL, s. A kind of close greatcoat. *Heart of Midlothian*. *Rascal-wrapper* is used by some E. writers in the same sense.

WRAT, s. A wart, S. The *Ferruca* of physicians. —Belg. *wratte*.

W, s. A dwarf, S. B. *Ross*.—Gael. *bridach*, l.; Dan. *wreden*, tortus.

To WRAYTH, *Wrayth* v. n. To become saggardly.
A. & S. *Beig verk, wrayth, saggardly.*

WRATHFUL v. A wretch, n.

To WRATHFUL v. a. To fatigue one's self, to over-
strain by too much of exertion. *Barb.* For -A. B.
wrayth an, an, last, indigence.

WEATE, *weate* v. Apparently dead. *Wynlowen,*
Wrayth an, an, last, indigence.

WRATHFUL v. A wretch, n.

WRATHFUL v. The state of being warty, *Clydes.*

WRATHFUL, *Wraythful*, v. A small caterpillar of
which I saw up on the side of the finger near the
end, and became troublesome, sometimes inflam-
ing. S. & V. *Wraythful.*

WRATHFUL, v. A desirous creature, *Wife* Syn. *Wrayth,*
Wrayth Wrayth V. *Wrayth* an.

WRECK v. *we, chane* *Barbours.*

WRECK, *Wrayth*, v. A place for enclosing cattle,
Ang. A. & *weath*, an enclosure, *Su. G.* *weath*
and *let wate* at.

WRECK v. 1 Writing. *Acts Jo. VI. 2* In pl.
writing v. *weath* *Acts Ch. I.*

* WREATH, v. 1 Wreath on a clew, a phrase used
when the winds meet threads in the same direction
above each other. *Barb.* 2. Wreath of Snow. *Barb.*
Wreath. *Barb.* Wreath a snow drift, a heap of snow
blown up by the wind. S. *Gall. Encyc. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.*
Kamp. *Wrayth* A wreath of which the top is turned,
or, as it were, combed over, and the face of it straight,
lett. For.

WRECK v. V. *Wrayth*, v. a. 1.

WRECK v. A wreath. V. *Wrayth.*

WRECK v. An instrument for cleansing grain, by
separating that which is settled from what remains
the husks, loth. *From also Rec. q. v.*

To WRECK, v. a. To separate shelled from unshelled
grain loth.

To WRIFE v. a. To writhe. V. *Wrayth.*

WRECK, v. Wretch. S. P. *Barb.* -A. S. *wrayth*,
an exile, also a wretch.

To WREIL, *Wrayth*, v. n. To wriggle, to turn about.
Douglas Perhaps merely a corr. of E. *wrayth*.

To WREIST, *Wrayth*, *Wrayth* v. a. To separate any part
of the body, S. *Wrayth*, synon. *Lyndsay* -A. S.
wrayth an, an, *Wrayth*.

WREIST, v. 1. A writhe or twist. *For. Hun. 2.* A
strain. S. *Wrayth*, synon. *Wrayth*.

WRECK, v. Refuse. V. *Wrayth.*

WRETH, *Wrayth*, v. A saggard, a covetous person,
S. *Lyndsay*.

WRETH, v. Wrayth. *Wynlowen* -A. S. *wrayth*.

To WRETH one's self, v. a. To be wretched or filled
with indignation. *Barbours* -A. S. *wrayth* an, an,
depression, or unworthiness, *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

WRETHLY adv. Wraythfully. *Henryson*.

WRETT v. Writing. *Abert Reg.*

WRETH (gull) v. Wraythfulness, *G. S. 1. 1.*

To WRAY Wrayth, v. a. To turn, to twist, O. E.
Doug -A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

To WRAY, v. a. To cover, to conceal. *Douglas* -
A. S. *wray* an, *wray* an, *wray* an, *Wrayth*, *Wrayth*.

WRIBBLE, v. A quaver, the act of writhing. *Su. G.*
weath *Doug* -*Teut* *wrayth* an, to twist, literally
to turn round. V. *Wrayth*.

WRIDE v. A wreath or of snow. "We say *wrayth*
snow, for wreaths of snow and whiles *wrayth*" *Gall*
Encyc. The word in Ang. is *Wrayth*, an, a wreath or
snow. V. *Wrayth*.

WRIDY, adv. Forming wreaths. *Gall. Encyc.*

WRIGGLE, v. 1 The wriggling
of a worm. *Wrayth* v. a. 1
the wriggling of the worm.
V. *Wrayth*.

WRIGGLE, v. V. *Wrayth*.

* To WRIGGLE, v. a. 1 To wriggle
-A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

WRIGGLE, v. a. 1 To wriggle
-A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

To WRIGGLE, v. a. 1 To wriggle
-A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

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-A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

WRIGGLE, v. a. 1 To wriggle
-A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

WRIGGLE, v. a. 1 To wriggle
-A. S. *wrayth* an, an, *Wrayth*.

WURB, *s.* "A yellow flower which grows on bad land has a bitter taste." *Gall. Encycl.*

WUR, *s.* "A person of a flighty, fiery disposition." *Encycl.*

WUR, *s.* A bog or marsh, S. B. V. **WAGGLE**.

WUR, *pret.* Washed, Clydes.

WULL, *adj.* Wild, S. B. *St. Kath.*

WAT, *s.* A wild cat, S. *Hogg.*

WUL, *s.* THE WULCOAT, (synon. *Catmaw*, S. B.) To like somerset; to whirl heels over head, S. O.

WUL, *s.* THE WULLOAT. A phrase denoting "the art of jumping the bough of a tree with the hands, and passing the body through between it and the bough." *Encycl.*

WAGTAIL, *s.* "The water-wagtail bird." *Encycl.*

WUHOCH, *s.* "A timid courter." *Gall. Encycl.* added, "*Wullyart*, and *Wullshock* are one."

WU, *adj.* Wild. V. **WILL**, *adj.*

WU, *s.* S. A. Corr. from E. *Wimble*.

WU, *s.* MILTON, or WUMMILTON'S MUTCH. A name given to the Four of Clubs in the game of Whist, *rioted*.

WU, *s.* ND-BAND, *s.* An iron hoop put round any interlaced or spliced work, for the purpose of strengthening or holding it together, Roxb.—*Teut. ad-en*, torquere.

WU, *s.* NGALL, *s.* A tumour on the sole of the foot, filled with a watery humour, occasioned by walking in tight shoes, Berwicks. Evidently corr. from E. *windgall*, term applied to the fetlock of a horse.

WU, *s.* NTLIN', *s.* The act of wriggling from passion. *mfr. Saint Patrick*.—*Teut. wendel-en*, windtel-volvere.

WU, *v. a.* UP, *v. a.* To bind with a thread or cord. V. **OOP**.

WU, *part. pa.* PPIT, *part. pa.* Wound; wrapped.

WU, *v. a.* PPLE, *v. a.* To roll up; to bundle up. *Shetl.*

WU, *v. a.* R. Were. Lanarks.

WURBLE, *v. a.* To wriggle, Tweedd. V. **WRABIL**.

To **WURBLE**, *v. a.* To tie a broken thread; a term used by weavers, Renfr.

WURDY, *adj.* Worth; deserving. V. **WERDY**.

To **WURDLE**, *v. n.* To labour diligently without much prospect of success, Clydes.

WURF, *s.* A puny, ill-conditioned child, Dumfr. V. **WARWOLF**, **WERWOLF**.

WURF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a stunted and puny appearance, *ibid.* *St. Pat.* V. **URF**.

WURGILL, *s.* "A person of narrow mind, given to the world's care." *Gall. Encycl.* *Wurling* is mentioned as synon. *Wurling* must here signify *worldling*.

WURL, *s.* The same with *Wroul*, a dwarfish person.

WURLIE, 1. Contemptibly small in size; as, "*a wurlie bodie*," an ill-grown person, Fife, Loth. 2. Rough; knotted; as, "*a wurlie rung*," a knotted stick, S. 3. Wrinkled; applied to a person; as, *a wurlie body*, Lanarks.

WURLIN, *s.* A child or beast that is unthriven, Roxb. Syn. *Cryle*. V. **WORLIN**.

WURLYON, *s.* Apparently the same with *Wurlin*. *Saint Patrick*.

To **WURN**, *v. n.* To be peevish, and still complaining, Loth. Fife. V. **WIEN**.

To **WURP**, *v. n.* To be fretful. *Wurpin'*, fretting, Upp. Lanarks. V. **ORP**.

WURP, *s.* A fretful, peevish person, *ibid.*

WURPIT, *part. adj.* Fretful; peevish, *ib.*

To **WURR**, *v. n.* To snarl as a dog, Fife. Syn. with *Yirr*.—*Isl. verr-a*, *id.*

WURSUM, *s.* Purulent matter. V. **WOURSUM**.

WUSS, *s.* Juice; moisture, Berwicks. Roxb.—A. S. *was*, *wose*, liquor, succus.

WUZLIE, **WOZLIE**, **WISLIE**, *adj.* 1. "*A wuzlie body*," one whose face is meagre or much shrivelled, Roxb. 2. Applied to one who is dwarfish or stunted in growth, or who has not a healthful appearance. Also *Wuzlie-like*, Loth.—*Perh.* from Dan. *usal*, miserable; sorry.

Y.

letter is, in the Buchan dialect, often prefixed to word beginning with a vowel; as, *to Yauve*, to *ye*; *Yaffu'* for *awful*; *Yauvins* for *awns*, the beards corn, &c. Y corresponds to A. S. *y* before a vowel. the south of S. *y* consonant is prefixed to a variety words which are elsewhere pronounced without it; *yask* for *ache*; *yield*, *age*, for *cild*, &c.

YEA, *adv.* Yea; yes, Moray. *Barbour*.—*Moes. ja*, *jai*, Su. G. *ja*, A. S. *ja*, *ya*, *id.*

YEA, *adv.* Yea, Shetl. V. **YA**.

YAG, *v. a.* To importune incessantly, Shetl.—*Yag-er*, exercere assiduo labore.

YAGER, *s.* V. **YAGGER**.

YAL, *interj.* Expressive of defiance; as, "*Yaal ys!*" q. *yea will?* *Aberd.* V. **YAIL**.

YABBLE, *v. n.* 1. To gabble, Fife. 2. To scold; speak in an ill-natured style, Loth. 3. To be erulous, *ibid.*—*Isl. griff-a*, blaterare.

YABOCK, *s.* "A chattering, talkative person." *Encycl.*

YABOCK, *s.* Gabbock is given as synon.; whence would seem that the former is a corr. of the latter, *m Gab*, *v.* to gabble.

YAB, *adj.* Able; the old pronunciation, *So. of S.* *Yab* for *D—see of Arndt*.

To **YACK**, *v. n.* To talk precipitately and indistinctly. *Gall. Encycl.*

YACK, *s.* In a *yack*, in a state of perplexity, Ayr.

YACKLE, *s.* A grinder, a double tooth, Shetl.—From *Isl. jaxl*, dens molaris.

YACKUZ, *s.* "A person who *yacks*, who talks thick." *Gall. Enc.*—*Isl. jag-a*, *idem saepius iterare*.

YAD, **YAUD**, *s.* A thread, which, in the act of reeling, has been let over one of the reel-spokes, Roxb. Ayr.

YAD, *s.* A piece of bad coal, which becomes a white ashy lump in the fire, Fife. *Gaist*, synon.

YAD, **YADE**, **YAUD**, *s.* 1. Properly an old mare, S.; E. *jade*, a worn-out horse, A. Bor. *yaud*. *Dunbar*.

2. A mare, S. A. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.—*Isl. jad* or *jada*, denotes the failure of the teeth.

To **YADDLE**, *v. n.* To contend, Upp. Clydes.; apparently a dimin. from *Yed*, *id.* q. *v.*

YADOK HIDIS. Unexpl. *Aberd. Reg.* (Spelled corruptly with *s.*)

YAD-SKYVAR, *s.* Apparently one who drives an old mare. *Dunbar*.—*Yad*, and perhaps Su. G. *skiuswa*, to drive.

To **YAFF**, *v. n.* 1. To bark; properly denoting the noise made by a small dog; to yelp, S. A. *Scott* 2

To *yack* is to talk partly, used as expressive of contempt, &c. 2 To speak in the language of rejection, apparently as including the idea of derision of tone, *Roeb*. A *yack* *grasp-aw*, exclamation, gloriol. In *grasped*, *Roeb* *loqu*.

YAFFING, *s*. The act of backing, &c. *Gay Mann*.

YAFFER, *s*. 1 A travelling pedlar, a hawker, *Shel*. *Pirate*. 2 Also *ex*, "a clandestine purchaser of things unlawfully disposed of," *Shel*.

YACHES, *gull* *s*. The sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy body, as of a man falling from a considerable height, as, "He came down w. a yachy yaphy." *Bauda*.

To **YALK** *Yalk*, *v* *n*. To ache, &c. A *J. Scotland*.

To **YALK**, *v* *n*. To quiver, to shake. *Budel*.

YALKK, *s*. A stroke or blow, &c. — *Flanck* *yacker*, *scutica*.

YALL, *Yalk*, *intery*. Expressive of contempt of a person, on account of the arrogance of his proposals or pretensions, &c.

¹ The king said, *Yall*.
The wind said, *Yall*. — *A. Prov.*

YAIR, *Yairu*, *Yara*, *s*. 1. An enclosure, stretching into a highway, for the purpose of detaining the fish when the tide ebbs, &c. *Stat Rob* 1. 2 A sort of scaffolding which puts out into a river or fish in a straight line, &c. *Stat Act* — A *S. wear*, *wer*, *puclia*, *septum*; *Su* *G* *Ask-garrd*, *id*.

YAIRNET, *Yark net* *s*. A long net extending into the bed of a river inclined upwards, and fixed by poles, &c. *B. Inu* *Case*.

YAKK, *s*. A double tooth, whether in man or beast, *Orkney* — *Isl* *taxi*, *deps* *monaria*.

To **YALD**, *v* *n*. To yield, *pret* *yaid*, *yaid*. *Doug* — *Isl* *gaid-a*, *retribuere*, *latic*.

YALD, *Yald*, *adj*. 1 Strongly, alert, active, vigorous, &c. *A* *Loth*. A *Scott* — *Isl* *gaid-r*, *ex* *proven* the same idea, *varibus* *et* *virtute* *proestans*. 2 Vigorous, strong, &c. A *Hogg*. 3 Sharp as respecting the temperature of the air, as, "a yawn night," when there is a snell, frosty air, *Ayr*. 4 Niggardly, parsimonious, *Galloway*.

YALDRAN, *s*. Yellow hammer, *Ang*.

YALLACHACK *s*. Intemperate altercation, excessive noise of voices. *Shel* — *Isl* *gal-a*, *notes* *obtus-* *dere*, and *lau* *krok*, a noise.

YALLOCH, *s*. A shout, a shrill cry, the act of yelling, &c. *Doug* — *Su* *G* *gal-a*, to cry, *gell-a*, to rebound. *V* *Yalloch*.

YALTIE, *adv*. "Slowly, &c. *Il*."

YALTIE, *intery*. "Take leisure, &c. *B*."

YALTO, *YALTOU* *intery*. An expression of surprise, or of defiance, among the vulgar, *Aberd*. Most probably for "Yes, wilt thou I quoth." *V* *Yelly*, *Yualton*.

To **YAMEL**, *Yammer*, *Yawmka*, *v* *n*. 1 To shriek, to yell. *Boaglar*. 2 Now generally used as signifying to fret, to whine, to whimper, &c. *The Harlot Rig*. — *Term* *yammer en*, *plangere*, A *S. peum* *tan*, *peum* *tan*, to grumble.

YAMER, *Yawmka*, *s*. A cry, a yell. *Dunbar*.

YAMMERING *s*. A continued whining, &c.

YAMMIL, *s* *pl*. Twos, *Ork*. L *gmettus*.

YAMOL, *s*. Whining, &c. A *Wilson* *F*.

To **YAMIL**, *Yamv* *v* *n*. To bark, &c. *Ramsay*. — *Isl* *gomb-r* *gambitus*, *gambra*, *gamb're*.

YAN, *Yant* *adj*. Small puny, *Ayr*.

YAN, *s*. "See *yant*," such small creatures, *Wld*. — C. B. *gwan*, *gwan*, puny, feeble.

YANK, *s*. A snicker and a yank, to give one such a jerk as the shafts, &c. *Isl* *Yank* *synon* *H* *et*.

YANKER, *s*. 1 A yank, &c.

2 A great saucer-head, *Isl*.

YANKER, *s*. 1 An angry

man with a yank, &c. *Isl*.

2 An enormous quantity,

juven *et* *colonia*.

YANKIE, *s*. A sharp, clever

boy, &c.

YANKING, *part* *adv*. A

yeoman, &c. *Thomson*, *Isl*.

YAPK, *Yap*, *Yap*, *adj*. 1

Yap, &c. *Isl*.

2 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

3 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

4 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

5 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

6 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

7 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

8 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

9 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

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67 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

68 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

69 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

70 A yank, &c. *Isl*.

terizing the discourse of a speaker, who ble tongue without much sense, or as he noise made by many persons talking h. Roxb. Fife.—Dan. *ladr-er*, to prattle.

1. Chattering noise; confused talk, Fife. sant talker, Roxb.

A confused mass; applied to a collection, weeds, &c. Ayr. Synon. *Hatter*,

dj. Fretful. Mearns.

Strength; sometimes of mind, Fife.

A double tooth or grinder, Orkn.—Isl. nolaris. V. YACKLE.

A quantity of small stones on the land, s.

Covered with small stones, applied to l.

we, Banff.

part. Owing, Banff. This is merely S. with *y* prefixed.

n old mare. V. YAD.

yauld, the cry made by a shepherd to his he is to drive away some sheep at a distance. Bord.—A. S. *code*, *ivit*, from *gan*, *gath*, accede.

AL, *adj.* Prone, or lying flat, and ap- a state of insensibility, Aberd. Banff.

ad. V. *ANALE*, *AWAIL*, and *AWALT*.

The second crop after lea, Morays.; syn. V. *AWAT*.

n. To yell. *Sir Gawen*. V. *YALLOCH*.

D, *adj.* Having ankles formed for quick all. *Davidson's Seasons*. From *yaul*, *ute*, ankle. V. *YALD*.

Alert, &c. V. *YALD*.

t. Yielded. *Barbour*.

n. 1. To yelp, S. 2. Denoting the in- ing of birds, S. A. Gl. Sibb.—Teut. *galp-en*, *tar vulpis*. 3. To whine; applied to the cry of a child, Roxb. Gall.

y, *adj.* Hungry. V. *YAP*.

part. adj. Ill-natured; peevish, Upp. *yelping*. "*Yaaping*, crying in despair,

Applied to chickens lamenting the their parent hen, North." Grose.

The blue titmouse, *Parus coeruleus*, Clydes. †

The refuse of grain blown away by the p. Clydes.

led Yaur, the name given, by the New- rmen, to a species of fucus which children ating their faces.

pl. The beards of corn, Buchan; S. the letter Y.

n axe, Buchan.—Su. G. *gna*, anciently

rw, v. n. 1. To whine, Selkirk. 2. To ; to mew, S. Synon. *Waww*, S. B. *Saint*

f. The provincial pronunciation of E. rd. *Christm. Ba'ing*.

V. *YALD*, *YALD*.

The cry of a sickly bird, or of one in *Gall. Encycl.*

Apparently the disorder called *Synphallie*, , Orkn. Gall.

n axe, Buchan.

Idle. *Barbour*.

YE, *YIE*, (corr. printed *Zeif*.) This seems to have originated from an imitation of the liquid sound used in Fr. in consequence of *g* preceding *n*; or, where this was not the case, in consequence of the S. noun following the form of the verb which retained the sound of the Fr. infinitive or participle; as, *en-chainer*, *en-chainé*, whence S. *chenyie*.

YEABLES, *adv.* Perhaps, Loth. Border; *yeablesea*, A. Bor. V. *ABLE*.

YEALD, *adj.* Barren. V. *YELD*.

To *YEALIE*, v. n. Gradually to disappear, Etr. For. V. *ELY*.

YEALINGS. V. *YIELDING*.

YEAR-AULD, *YEAR-OLD*, s. 1. A colt one year old, S. *Donald and Flora*. 2. A young bullock or heifer, S. *Depred. on the Clan Campbell*.

YEARL, s. An earl, Aberd.

To *YEARN*, v. n. To coagulate, Roxb. V. *EARN*.

To *YEARN*, v. a. To cause to coagulate, *ibid.* *Heart of Mid-Loth.*

YEARN, s. An eagle. *Burns*.

YEARNIN, *YIRNIN*, s. Rennet, Roxb. V. *EARNING*.

YEARNIN'-BAG, s. The stomach of a calf used for curdling milk, *ibid.* *Kecslip*, syn.

YEAROCK, s. A hen a year old, or that has just begun to lay eggs, S. B. V. *EIRACK*.

To *YEATTLE*, v. n. To snarl; to grumble, *Surv. Ayr.* Perb. corresponding with *Yetter*.

To *YECK*, v. n. To hiccup, Loth. In Fife, *isk*.

To *YED*, v. n. To fib; to magnify in narration, Roxb. Loth. Renfr.; synon. with *Whid*.

YED, s. A fib or falsehood, *ibid*; as, "He tells a funny tale, but gies a yed now and than."—Isl. *gaed-a*, ornare.

To *YED*, v. n. To contend; to wrangle, Loth. *Rams*. —Isl. *odd-a*, *ydd-a*, excerto.

YED, s. Strife; contention, Loth. *ibid*.

YEDDLE, *adj.* Thick; muddy; applied to water, Loth. V. *ADILL*.

YEDE, *YRID*, *YHRD*, *YHURD*, *YOWDE*, *pref. v.* Went. *Yede* is still used in Ang.; *gaed*, S. *Barbour*. *Ross's Helenore*.—Norm. Sax. *gede*, A. S. *geode*, Moes. G. *idd-ja*, Isl. *od*, *ibat*.

YEEL, s. The pron. of Yule, Aberd.

YEERY, *adj.* Afraid of goblins, Roxb. V. *EYR*.

YEILD, *YIELD*, s. Age; as denoting any particular stage of human life, S. B. *elld*, S. *Acts Ja. IV*.

YEILD, s. Recompense, &c. V. *YIELD*.

YEILL, s. "Age." *Douglas*. It may, however, be the same with *Yeil*, q. return. V. *EILD*.

YEIR, *YERR*, s. A year; ridiculously printed *Zeir*, *Zere*, from the ignorance of early copyists, who viewed the *y*, resembling the A. S. *g*, as if it had been *s*.

YEIRD and *STANE*. The mode of giving delivery of a feudal subject or land, is by putting into the hands of the heir, or purchaser, or his agent, earth and stone on that property, S. *Balfour's Pract.*

To *YEISK*, *YESK*, *YISK*, v. n. 1. To hiccup, S.; Fife, *isk*. *Doug*. 2. To belch; S. B. *esk*, *ibid*.—A. S. *geocsa*, singultus; Germ. *gas-en*, *gis-en*, singultire.

YEISK, *YESK*, s. A single affection of hiccup, S.; *esk*, S. B.

YELD, *YEALD*, *YELL*, *EILD*, *adj.* 1. Barren, S.; *yell*, *ell*, Border; A. Bor. *yell*. *Montg*. 2. A cow, although with calf, is said to *gang yeld*, when her milk dries up, S. B. *A yeld nurse*, a dry nurse. *Stat. Acc*. 3. Denoting cattle or sheep that are too young to bear, Dumfr. 4. Applied metaph. to broth without meat. *Kelly*.—Isl. *gellid*, *gall*, infacundus.

effortus, Dan. gold. Su G pall id palla, vava
sterilis. 5 Used to denote sterility of soil. A
field is said to be yel when nothing will grow on it.
that is yel. 6 Applied as an epithet to hard rocks.
"A rock is said to be yel when it will not quarry
but with gunpowder," said 7 Hurak, cold, ap-
plied to the weather, as denoting that it threatens
another, &c.

YELU KITTUWAKE, s. A species of Kittuake
Larus cornu, so called from its neither breeding
nor feeding in the breeding places. *Edmund Zell*
Synon. *cornu* mull.

YELUKE, s. A cubby. V Yelub.

YELDER EFD *part ady* Having an evil or unlucky
eye, &c. He who meets a person of this description
on a journey will, it is believed, be unfortunate until

YELDRIK Yellow yelrik s. The yellow ham-
mer, Lanarka, I-I lrik, loth.

YELDING, YELDING, s. A yellow hammer, 6
tan. *ocally yellow yeldin* a *yellow yel* Seb-
bad - A S yelc yellow and ring perhaps from
the yellow ring which at least partly adorns the neck
of this bird.

To YELL, v n To roll, a term applied to a ship.
Paul E. Metell's MS

YELL, *interj* Yaww! Perth Ang. V. Yail.

YELL, s. An echo, loth.

YELL *ady* Batten. V. Yild.

YELLA, YELAT, s. Yelta. Used as an interj. expres-
sive of surprise. S B. Yell yel will ye? Yel
lou yel wut thou? S B. *crefs*

YELLA HODING, s. Yelling, Ayr. Ann of the Far
To YELLID H, v n. To sc am, to shriek. S B. *Fife*
Gl. Shireys

YELLID H, YELLID H, s. A yell, S. Cleland.

YELLOWCHIN, s. Yelling, S. Ferguson.

YELLOWFIN, s. A species of trout denominated
from the colour of its fins, South of E., apparently
the same with the *Finnce* or *Finner* Mogg. V.
Finnce

YELLOW GOWAN The name given in E. to differ-
ent species of the ranunculus. V Gowan.

YELLOW S. YELUWKE, s. pl. The lambs in sheep,
S A. *Fis Highs Son*

YELLOW TING *Fucus nodosus*, Linn S.

YELLOW YORLIN, s. The yellow hammer, Roxb.

YEMAN *ocou nann ady* *Acta III* Qu "com-
pouf - A. S. *gemene*, *communis*, whence E.
gemman

YEMAR, YEMAR, s. A keeper, one who has any
other charge. *Barbour*

To YEM, YEM, YEM, v a To keep, to take care
of. *Barbour* - A S. *gem-an*, *gym-an* to take care
of, to keep, *Isi pygm a*, *admittu attendere*, *custodire*

YEMSHIL, YEMSHIL, s. 1 The act of keeping
custody. *Skene* 2 Used nearly in the same sense
as *Y. E. guardianship*, *guardianship*, *tutorage*. *Bar-*
bour - *Isi gemata*, *Su G goemad*, *custodia*.

YENOO, *adv* Even now, just now, Lanarka.

YEPPE, s. A bow. V. Epe.

YERD YERU, s. Earth, w. V. Ead.

To YERD To bury. V. Ead, v.

YERD FAST, *ady* Firmly fastened in the ground. S.
Poems *Barbar* *Dial* - A S. *carde-fact*, settled
grounded. *Isi card fast stien*, *saxum in terra im-*
motum.

YERD HUNGER, s. 1 That keen desire of food
which is sometimes manifested by persons before
death, viewed as a presage that the yerd, or grave,

is calling for them as is the
the test, being not a

YERD HUNGER, s. 1
applied to those who have
mentioned a sick or dead.

YERD VILL, s. Earth
about the *Schireys*

YERD-BILL BH, s. Toif
about the *Schireys*

YERD-BILL BH, s. Toif
about the *Schireys*

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about the *Schireys*

Y. a. To fasten in the firmest manner; to th.—Isl. *gat-a*, perforare.

EEK, s. The side or post of the gate. *Spald.*
adj. Greedy; voracious. *Bellenden.*—*er, gifra, gifre*, avidus, vorax, rapax, gulo; a glutton.

v. n. To itch. *V. YOUK.*

pl. The refuse of grain blown away by the *Fauprie*, *synon.* Upp. Clydes. It may be awns.

HE, adj. Having an appetite habitually Dumfr. *V. YEVEY.*

Y, v. a. Eagerly to desire. *Barbour.*—*gairn-an*, A. S. *georn-ian*, *gyrn-an*, desire; E. *yearn*.

YHERNE, adj. Eager; keen. *Wyn town.*
Barbour.

YID, pret. Went. *Barbour.*

s. A keeper. *V. YEMAR.*

s. Custody; keeping. *V. YEMSEL.*

Y. Yes. *Barbour.*—A. S. *gese, gise, gyse*, iam.

ret. Went. *V. YEDS.*

Christmas. *V. YULE.*

YUMAN, YOMAN, YEOMAN, s. 1. A person or station, as a husbandman or farmer.

—Tent. *ghe-meyn*, A. S. *geman*, communis,

2. It seems to signify a farmer's servant.

3. A peasant, or inhabitant of the country, as a foot-soldier, *ibid.* 4. A soldier on k. *Wallace.*

N B Y, s. The peasantry armed as foot-
Barbour.

AKIE, s. A roundish stick of about nine length, and blunted like a wedge, with shoemakers polish the edges and bottoms of s, Dumfr. *Gall. Encycl.*

(printed *Zie*.) *V. YE.*

(printed *Zeil*.) *s.* *Bellend.* Apparently the h next word.

1. Recompense, or rather compensation.

publ's. 2. A subsidy. *Acts Ja. I.*—A. S.

a tax, tribute; from *geldan*, *gildan*, to pay.

s. *V. YELD.*

YEALINE, s. pl. Persons who are coeval, *ILDINS.*

THE DAY. The influence of the sun; also t of the day, Ang. From E. *yield*, as denot- the frost gives way.

F, s. A puny person who talks a great deal, to the purpose, Roxb. *V. NIFF-NAFF, v.*

Ale, s. O. and A. *Burns.*—A. S. *eale*, id.

a. To entertain with ale; a term comed by the vulgar, S. O. to denote one special which a lover entertains his *dulcinea* at a rket.

Y, s. An ale-barrel, Berwicka. *V. BOAT.*

s. A wooden vessel from which ale is Hence, the singular metaph. of *yill-caup*

or saucer eyes, *Gall. Davids. Seas.*

s. A cup made of wood or horn, for hold- toxb.

SE, s. An ale-house, S. *Rob Roy.*

E, s. A woman who brews and sells ale, S.

particle; an atom; the smallest portion of ; Ang. At times pron. as if *nyim*; perh.

A. Scott.—Sn. G. *em, em, ime*, vapour; *th.*

To **YIM, v. a.** To break into fragments, Mearns.

To **YYM, v. a.** To keep. *Yemmit*, kept. *V. YEMS.*

YIMMET, s. "A piece; a lunch; several yims of food." *Gall. Encycl.*

YIN, pron. 1. Used for *Ane*, one, from the pronun- ciation, West of S. *Tannakill.* 2. This, or that, Orkn.—Isl. Su. G. *kinn*, is, ille.

YING, Yyno, adj. Young. *Douglas.*—O. E. id.

YIRB, s. An herb. *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRB-WIFE, s. An old woman skilled in the virtues of herbs. *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRD, s. Earth, South of S. Fife.

To **YIRD, v. a.** To bury. "Fairly *yirdit*," dead and buried, Roxb. *V. YERD.*

CAULD YIRD. "The cauld *yird*, the grave." *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRD-DRIFT, s. Snow lifted up from the ground, and driven by the wind, Berwicka. Ettr. For.; from *yird*, earth, and E. *drift*.

YIRD-ELDIN, s. Fuel of peat or turf, *ibid.* *V. ELDIN.*

YIRD-FAST, s. A stone well fastened in the ground. "Yird-fasts, large stones sticking in the *yird*, or earth, that the plough cannot move." *Gall. Encycl.*

YIRDIN, s. Thunder, S. B. *V. ERDDYN.*

YIRDLINS, adv. A *yirdlins*, along the ground or *yird*, S. B. *Christmas Ba'ing.*

YIRLICH, adj. Wild; unnatural, Ettr. For. *Hogg.* *Synon* with *Elritch*, q. v.

To **YIRM, v. n.** 1. To whine; to complain, S. 2. To ask in a querulous tone; implying the idea of con- tinuation, S.—Isl. *karm-a*, lugeo, plango, *karm-r*, luctus, G. Andr.; *jarm-a*, balare, *jarm-r*, lamentatio.

YIRMS, s. pl. "Small-sized fruit." *Gall. Encycl.*

To **YYRNE, v. n.** To coagulate; to curdle. *Banna- tyne P.* *V. EARN.*

YIRNIN, s. Rennet, Fife, Mearns. *V. EARNING.*

To **YIRR, v. n.** To snarl; to growl as a dog, S.; *yarr*, E. *Donald and Flora.*—Isl. *verr-a*, id. whence Lat. *hirsire*.

YIRR, s. The growl of a dog, S.—Isl. *urr*, *hirsitus*.

YIRTH, s. The earth, Renfr. *A. Wilson's P.*

YIRZE, adj. Not acquainted, Ayrs.

To **YISK, v. n.** To hiccup. *V. YEISK.*

YISTRENE, s. Yesternight. *V. YESTRENE.*

YITE, s. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella.* *V. YELDRING.*

YYT, part. pa. Molten; cast. *V. YET, v.*

YIWYN. Perh. for *ewyn*, even. *Barbour.*

YMPNIS, s. pl. Hymns. *Douglas.*

YOAG, s. The great mussel, Shetl. "Mytilus mo- diolus." *Edmonstone's Zell.*

To **YOAK, v. a.** To look; as, "Yoak your orlitch," Look your watch, Fife.

YODE, pret. Went, Banffa.; S. *gaed.* *Taylor's S. Poems.*

* To **YOKE, v. a.** To plough ridges by pairs. *Surv. Banffs.*

* To **YOKE, v. n.** 1. To engage with another in a dispute, in a quarrel, or in warfare, S. *Baillie.* 2. To enter on any sort of employment with vigour or keenness, S. *Ross's Helenore.*

YOKE, s. The natural greasiness of wool, Galloway; *Eik*, Clydes. *Surv. Gall.*

YOKING, s. The time that a horse is in the yoke, S. *Surv. Aberd.*

YOLDYN, Youden, pret. v. Yielded; surrendered. *Barbour.*

YOLK, s. 1. A round, opaque, and radiated crystal- lization in window-glass, in consequence of being too

dag, Isl. *jöl*. A. S. *geola*, *gehu*, id. This is originally given to the great annual feast, held among the Northern nations, at the time of the winter solstice, in honour of the Sun. Hence it is denominated *Jalvatter*, or the *Father of*

YHULE, YOOL, v. n. To observe Christmas, especially as regarding the festivities of this season.

YS. "Boys who ramble (through) the country during the Christmas holidays. They are dressed, all but one in each gang, the Beelzebub of the gang. They have a foolish kind of a rhyme." *Encycl.* In the alternate rhymes repeated by the Boys, there seems to be a vestige of some-thing resembling an old Miracle Play, which may have been acted in Galloway, at the time of Christ-

mas. The amusement appears, indeed, to have been an odd intermixture of the ridiculous solemnities of the *Boy-Bishop*, and of a mimic representation of a tourney, or perhaps of knight-errantry.

YULE-BROSE, s. A dish formerly common in S. on Christmas morning. "Geese were chiefly destined for the solace of gentle stomachs, the prevailing Christmas dish among the common people and peasantry, being the national one of *fat brose*, or *Yule Brose*." *Blackw. Mag.*

YULE-EEN, YHULE-EWYN, s. The night preceding Christmas; the wake of *Yule*, S. *Barbour*.

YUMAN, YUMARY. V. YHUMAN.

YURN, s. The acid substance used for coagulating milk; rennet, Dumfr. V. EARNING.

To YURN, v. n. *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps an errat. for *Yurn*, to fret, or a variety of *Warn*, id. Loth.

Z.

Is are improperly spelled with *z*, instead of *y*, the scribes substituting the long *s* for the A. S. *y*.

Most probably for *Yadak*. *Zadak* *hidis*. *Leg.* V. YADOK.

L. YERIS, q. v.

A term occurring in a traditional rhyme, children, when it is meant to determine, by lot, who shall begin a game. The person,

who repeats the rhyme, at the same time goes round the company, touching each of them in succession; and he who is touched at the last word has the privilege of beginning the game, S.

Zickety, dickety, dock.
The mouse ran up the nock;
The nock struck one,
Down the mouse ran;
Zickety, dickety, dock.—*Blackw. Mag.*

ADDITIONAL WORDS.

v. n. To thresh a half sheaf, Orkn.

Something diminutive, as a mere acany, *Stat. Acc.*

AYBE, s. A sand bank or beach, Orkn. —Isl. *eyere*.

DE, v. a. To injure the looks or appearance of any thing, Shetl.; Dan. *afld*, id.

S, adj. Doubtful, uncertain, Shetl.

LETTO, ALOOB, *interj.* Alas; as, "Aletto, what matter?"

ACK, s. A misfortune, Shetl.; Belg. id.

R, s. A two-year old sheep, Shetl.

OUTY, s. The Arctic Gull, Orkn.

S, s. pl. A kind of fish, that have the habit of inflating their bodies; there are ling-aw-kate-awmucks, &c. Shetl.

IST, s. An entertainment by the grooms-people, in return for the wedding-feast by the bride's people, Orkn.

DER, s. A dog, Shetl. A bone-biter.

L. Cattle, Shetl. Synon. *beas*, Mearns.

The black-headed gull, Shetl.

The halibut, Shetl.

A bold headland, whose top projects beyond the sea, Shetl.; Isl. *bard*, id.

SUNDAY, s. Sunday before Christmas, when the ox-head was wont to be hung in the chimney, Shetl.

The traveller of a sail-yard, Orkn.

BEEN-HOOK, s. The harvest work a tenant was compelled to give his landlord, Orkn.

To BELAGGER, v. a. To bespatter, Orkn.

To BEVAAR, v. a. To protect, to guard, Shetl.; Goth. *bewahern*, id.

BIAUCH, s. The weather-bow of a boat, Shetl.

BIZZIE, s. The litter which beds cattle, Shetl.

BLAIZIT, s. A reddish tinge in the wool of Shetland sheep, Shetl.

BLOTTY O'S. A game performed on slates at school with cyphers, Mearns. Synon. *nulls*, Shetl.

BOD, s. The fretting of the sea on the shore, Shetl.

BOLTA-STANE, s. A large stone, for sinking the great lines in deep water, Shetl.

BRAMMO, s. A mess of oatmeal and water, Orkn.

BRITRACK, s. Salt, Shetl.

BÜ, s. An old term for cattle, Shetl.; Norw. *bu*, id.

BUDDACK, s. A thick shoe; a brogue, Shetl.—Dan. *buddik*, id.

BUGGLE-DAY, s. A feast-day, held 29th March, in which a *buggle*, or great bannock, was baked for each member of the family, Shetl.

BUNNUO, s. A small wooden pitcher, Orkn.

CAT'S-CRAMMACKS, s. pl. Clouds like hairs streaming from an animal's tail, Shetl.

CHEESING-MEAT, s. A present of food brought by the females who had attended an accouchement.

CLUPPER, s. A wooden saddle, Orkn.—Dan. *klampe*, id.

CLOGGAND, s. A portion of pasture to which sheep or cattle have become attached, Orkn.

CRAGACKS, *s. pl.* The knees in a boat, Shetl.
CROOPIN', *s.* The person, including both soul and body; the carcase of a goose. Syn. *curpon?*
CRULE, *s.* A small bannock, Shetl.—Isl. *kru*.
CUBBIE, *s.* A small caizie, Orkn.
CULZIE, *s.* A large straw basket, Orkn.
CUPPO, *s.* A hollow place, Orkn.
CUSTELL-PENNIE, *s.* A due claimed by the bailiff out of the goods of the deceased, Orkn. and Shetl.

To DAIR, *v. a.* To make an impression, Orkn.
DELIO, *s.* A small patch of cultivated land, Orkn.
To DORROW, *v. n.* To fish with a floating hand-line, Shetl. Norse, *dorru*, id.
DOVEND, *adj.* Benumbed with cold, Orkn. Syn. *dozned*.—Isl. *dofta*, to benumb.
DRAM, *s.* A piece of cloth attached to the ears of animals in order to distinguish them, Shetl.
DRATSIE, *s.* The common otter, Shetl.
To DRENG, *v. n.* To recover from sickness, Shetl.
DRON, *s.* Cord-like fucus. *Fucus filum*.
DULLACK, *s.* Water leaked into a boat, Shetl.

EGGALOURIE, *s.* A dish of eggs and milk boiled together, Orkn.
ERC, *s.* A small quantity, Orkn.
EURNASKEP, *s.* A mark for distinguishing animals belonging to two families, Shetl.

FAIRLOCK, *s.* A ship, Shetl.
FANN, *s.* A snow wreath.—Isl. *fann*, id.
FARR, *s.* A boat, Shetl.—Isl. *farr*, id.
FATIFU, *adj.* Affectionate, Orkn.
FEDMILL, *s.* A clumsy woman.—Dan. *fedme*, fatness.
FLYADIN, *s.* The whale, Shetl.; Isl. *feit*, id.
FIDDACK, *s.* A water-pail, Shetl.
FLING, *s.* A chaff of corn.
FLINDERKIN, *s.* A weak person or thing, Shetl.
FLISTRICK, *s.* A ledge of flat rocks merely rising to the surface of the water, Shetl.
FOGRIE, *s.* The mackerel, Shetl.—Isl. *fagr*.
To FORTIGUE, *v. a.* To fatigue, Shetl. Mearns.
FOURAREEN, *s.* A four-eared skiff, Shetl.
FUN, (Fr. *u*) *s.* Fire, Shetl.—Isl. *funi*, live coals.
FURSCAM, *adj.* Of the four horses formerly used abreast in the Orkney plough, the first was the *fur-horse*, the second, the *furscam*, the third, the *rolar-scam*, and the fourth, the *outend* horse.

GAMMELOST, *s.* Old cheese, Shetl.
GAMFIR, *s.* A ghost, Orkn.—Dan. *gjenferd*, id.
GALDRAGON, *s.* A sorceress. *The Pirate*. Norse. *gildra-kinna*, id.
GRISTY, *s.* A strip of grass between ridges of corn, Orkn.—Dan. *grastig*, grassy.
GREE, *s.* The fat that exudes in the boiling of fish or fish-livers, Shetl. [pot.
GRUDACK, *s.* A large cooking kettle.—Dan. *gryde*, a
GROOT, *s.* The residue, Orkn.
GUL, **GULLIE**, **GULLOW**, *s.* "Sir;" friend. Orkn.

HAGGAMUGGIE, *s.* The stomach of a fish stuffed with a hash of meat, livers, &c., Shetl.
HADS, *s. pl.* Holds. "To stand by the *hads*," as a young child by holding on.
HALIER, *s.* A subterranean cavern into which the sea flows, Orkn. *Pirate*.
HAPRICK, *s.* Two *cazzies* united by a band laid over the horse's back.

HARSKIT, *adj.* Harsh, rough, as cloth, &c.
HOEG, **HOWIE**, *s.* A sepulchral mound, Shetl.—Su. G. *haeg*, id.
INYABY, *s.* A defeated cock kept as a *disson* conqueror, Shetl.—Isl. *embai*, recluse.

JEROY, *s.* A great-grandchild, Shetl. *by*
JOOT, *s.* A tippler, Shetl.

KASH, *s.* A clumsy fellow, Orkn.
KEMP-ROOTH, *s.* A rowing match, *Sol. kamp*, a contest, and *roe*, to row.
KIRKASTCKEN, *adj.* Buried in the church-yard, Shetl.
KLEIPIE, *s.* A blow, Orkn.
KLEEBIE, *s.* A heated stone plunged in milk to separate the curd from the whey, Shetl.
KNIPPACH, *s.* Two or three small fish tied together, Shetl.—Dan. *knippe*, fasciculus.
KRANK, *adj.* Sick, Shetl.—Germ. *krank*, id.
KUNA, *s.* A wife, Isl. *kona*, id.

LAAGER, *s.* The Halibut, Shetl.
LEANGER, *s.* A fine formerly paid by the king of Shetl. to Denmark for harbouring pirates.
LEEK, *s.* The persons invited to a funeral. O. E. *lick*, a corpse.
LINGIE, *s.* Smooth appearance on the wax produced by oil, Orkn.—Isl. *lioma*, fulgore.

MAIL, *s.* A measure equal to 7½ stones Dan. —Su. G. *maal*, a measure. "A mail's Cass."
MATHIOT, *s.* The black window-fly, Orkn.
MINN, *s.* A strait between two islands with a current, Shetl.—Isl. *minni*, ostium.
MODER-DY, **MODER-SOOK**, *s.* A current setting towards the land, Shetl.
MOINBU, *s.* An invitation to a funeral by the cross, Shetl.
MOUGILDINS, *s. pl.* Piltacks roasted with cherries inside, Shetl.
MULLIO, *s.* A bundle of gleanings, Orkn.

NEEST, *s.* The last spark of fire, Shetl.—Isl. *neest*.
NIM, *interj.* Pleasant to the taste, as, "Nim the fine pottage!" S.
NORN, *adj.* Norse.—Isl. *norræn*, id.

OAGARHIUNSE, *s.* A bat; any frightful thing, Shetl.—Goth. *uggir*, fear.
OWSTER, *s.* The water baled out of a boat, Shetl.—Isl. *austr*, id.
OZMILT, *adj.* Dusky; gray-coloured, Shetl.

PEYAILACK, *s.* The membranous covering of the roe of a fish; the entire roe, Shetl.
PIERS, *s.* A reddish-coloured worm found under stones at ebb, Shetl.
PLINK, *s.* Very small beer, Orkn.
POOTY, *s.* A small cod, Orkn.
POSH, *s.* A rude kind of violin made in Shetl.
POUNCE, *s.* Long meadow-grass, Orkn.
POUSTED, *adj.* Bewitched; infatuated; stupid.

RACK, *s.* A semicircular piece of wood for the yard to the mast, Mearns.—Dan. *rakke*, id.
UPSLAY, *s.* A breaking up of fine weather.—Dan. *opslaae*, to break.

v. a. To warm sweet milk with a small of buttermilk till the curd separates from it, Shetl.—Dan. *ost*, cheese.

A preparation of sweet milk, curdled with net, Shetl.—Dan. *osten*, cheese.

adj. Unfrequented, Shetl.—Dan. *uvant*, unused, unused.

TER, v. a. and n. To welter; to wallow; —Dan. *voelte*, to roll.

adj. Well-grown, Shetl.—Swed. *vuxen*, id. *xan*, F. *waxen*.

s. The posture assumed in sitting or, Shetl.

A large, public building; as "Heriot's 3.

ME, adj. Able for work; as, "meat-hale some."

adj. Soft; supple, Shetl.

adj. Chosen. Hand-walled, carefully sewed, V. WALE.

s. A stripe, or edging; as along a boat's Shetl.; E. *warding*?

on. wain), s. Prospect; hope, Shetl.—Isl. 3.

adj. Hopeless; destitute, Shetl.—Isl. *exspea*.

paré. adj. Deserved, Shetl. Syn. V. To WARE.

A stroke of an oar, in pulling, Shetl.

ROGER, s. The last pig of a sow's litter, usually the smallest, Shetl.

3' BROSE, s. Porridge, S.

v. n. To leap out of the water, as trouts flies.

DAYS, s. pl. The equinoctial gales?

j. Having a musty smell, Shetl. V.

i. A weight of fish is a hundred-weight,

L, v. n. To wriggle, Shetl.

s. An unfounded report, Shetl.

E, s. A mere pretence.

s. A mill, Shetl.

WHILLY, s. A small skiff, Shetl. E. *wherry*?

WHINKIN, part. Walking with a saucy air, Shetl.

WHISKIN, s. Palpitation of the heart, Shetl.

WHITES, s. pl. The surplice; white clothes generally, S. Syn. *Fites*, Aberd.

WHIZZIN, part. adj. Cross-questioning; quizzing, Shetl.

WIME-GIRT, s. The belly-band, that secures the *clibber* on the horse's back, Shetl.

To WIRT, v. n. To fret; to pine.

WITHIN ONE'S SELF. Independent; as, "All provision hes within himsell." Scot. *Lament*.

YAG, s. The fine dust of flour or meal, Shetl.

YALDER, s. The barking of a dog when pursuing prey, or bringing an animal to bay, Shetl.

YARKIN, s. The space between the forefinger and the thumb, Shetl.

YARKINS, s. pl. The side-seams of a shoe, Shetl.—Dan. *yarki*, exterior margo plantæ.

YARL, s. Earl, Shetl.—Dan. and Isl. *jarl*, id.

YATLIN, s. Candles made by repeatedly dipping cotton-wick in melted tallow, Shetl.

YERFAST, s. Ropes of straw, &c., used for securing corn or hay in a gale of wind, Shetl.—Dan. *gjore-fast*, to make fast.

YETLIN, s. A girdle on which cakes are baked, Shetl. V. *YETLIN*.

To YINK, v. a. To set apart any thing to be given to another, Shetl.

YINK, s. A lover or sweetheart, Shetl.

YIP, s. A pert, forward girl.

YIRD AN' STANES. Used in describing an extremely greedy person; as, "He would rive up *yird an' stanes*."

YOKUL, adv. Expressive of assent, Shetl.

YOOFER, s. A large, clumsy oar, Shetl.

YOUTLE, s. A feeble sound, as that of a dying animal.

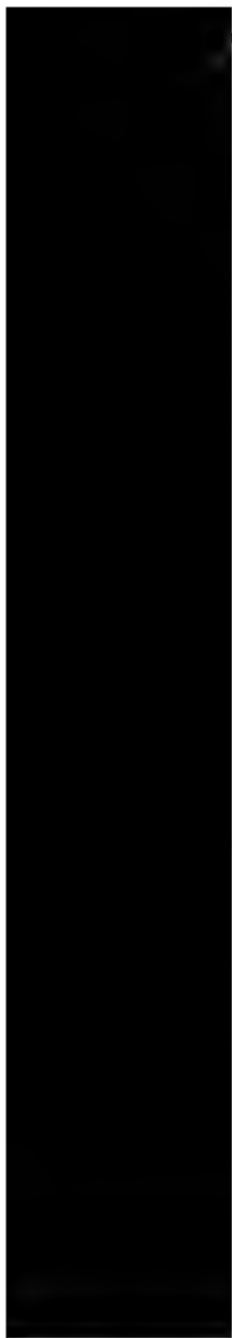
YUGGLE, s. An owl, Shetl.—Dan. *ugle*, id.

YULE-BLINKER, s. The north star; Christmas-star, Shetl.

YULE-STEEL, s. A very wide stitch in sewing, Shetl.

THE END.







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